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THE

WILTSHIRE

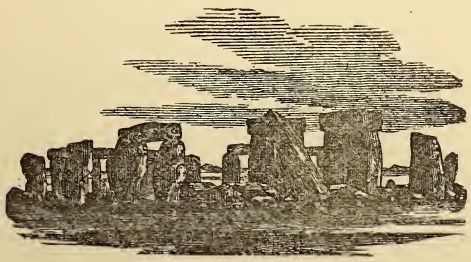
Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY A.D. 1853.

VOL. IX.



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OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The Annual Accounts of the Society could not be audited in time for publication in the present number of the Magazine. They will be published in the forthcoming number. In the mean time it may be well to say that the balance of Cash in hand is about £130, besides the Stock of publications on hand, Nov., 1864.

A List of Donations to the Museum and Library will appear in the next Number.

Annual Subscriptions (10s. 6d.) are payable in advance, on the First of January, to Mr. Edward Kite, Devizes.

*** The Numbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscription: and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

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WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

THE TENTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT DEVIZES,

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 18th, 19th, and 20th August, 1863.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING,

THE RIGHT HON. EARL NELSON.

THE Society opened its Tenth General Meeting on Tuesday, the 18th August, in the Town-Hall, Devizes, this being its first visit since its Inauguration there in October, 1853. The room was well filled by ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the county.

EARL NELSON commenced the proceedings by calling on the Rev. A. C. Smith, one of the Secretaries, to read the

REPORT FOR 1863.

"The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, desires to congratulate the members on the flourishing state of the Society at the completion of this, the tenth year of its existence.

"The number of members now on the books amounts to 387, being about equal to the highest figure they have hitherto had to record in their annual report; and this, though they have lost by death or removal from the county or otherwise, no less than 25 of their body since this time last year.

"Among these the Committee desires in particular to mention, with special regret, the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who from the very first took a lively interest in our Society, an interest which he continued to show to the last year of his life: who kindly came forward as our first Patron to inaugurate the Society ten years since in this very room; and whose magnificent hospitality at Bowood on the occasion of the Chippenham Meeting in 1855, our members will not readily forget.

"Another noble member whose death we are also called upon to deplore this year, is the late Earl of Mornington, who also threw open his house and grounds at Draycot, and no less liberally entertained the Society at the same Annual Meeting: and there are many other valuable members whose loss we have to lament during the past year.

"With regard to the work of the Society since the last Annual Meeting: two fresh numbers of the Magazine have been issued, the merits of which we must leave it to the members to determine; and a third Magazine (No. 23) is now in hand, and considerably advanced towards completion. This 8th volume will also contain an Index to the whole, prepared by Canon Jackson.

"In respect to finance, your Committee need only state that while every farthing of income is expended in the work of the Society, the expenditure is counterbalanced by the subscriptions; and retaining our capital in hand, there are no outstanding debts to hamper the future progress of the Society.

"The Museum and Library have been enriched by various donations during the past year: among which we would gratefully record sundry fossils presented by Dr. Thurnam, and others by Mr. Ezekiel Edmonds; twelve volumes of Notes and Queries by the Rev. E. H. Sladen; some Pamphlets by Mr. Akerman and Mr. Roach Smith; and some Tradesmen's Tokens by Miss Cunnington.

"So far, your Committee has briefly recorded the progress of the Society since this time last year. But as this Annual Meeting sees the Society again assembled in the capital town of North Wilts, the central town of the county—the seat moreover of its Museum

and Library, and, in short, the head-quarters of the Society;—as moreover the completion of its tenth year seems to mark the first epoch of its existence;—your Committee think it may be of interest to state very shortly the progress of the Society since its formation in 1853, together with a brief outline of its work, and the results attained hitherto. It will then be seen how steadily it has advanced without a single drawback to the present moment.

"The Society was inaugurated in Devizes in October, 1853, under the auspices of the then Lord Lieutenant of the county; and before the close of the year, 137 members enrolled themselves as belonging to its ranks. In 1854, the first Annual Meeting was held at Salisbury, when the numbers announced as belonging to the Society were 281. This period of its existence may well be termed its infancy, during which its growth was very rapid, when it was pushing its way into notice both in the north and south of the county, making itself heard and seen in either division, and claiming and receiving general encouragement. But since the year 1854, the Society has been fairly launched in the county, to stand or fall by its own merits: and your Committee confidently appeals to the testimony of its members, and puts forward its present flourishing condition in proof that it still enjoys the approval of those who compose it. For to resume our sketch of its past proceedings: in 1855, the Annual Meeting took place at Chippenham, when a still further increase was shown, the members then numbering 355. In 1856, the Society met at Warminster. In 1857, at Bradford. In 1858 it was thought advisable to have no Annual Meeting, in consequence of the visit of the two great Archæological Societies within or close upon our own peculiar district (the Institute at Bath, and the Association at Salisbury), but in lieu thereof, an evening meeting, which was numerously attended, was held in this town. In 1859 Marlborough was the locality visited: in 1860 Swindon was selected for the Congress: in 1861 Shaftesbury: in 1862 Malmesbury: and now in 1863 we have come back again to Devizes to celebrate our jubilee at the home of the Society, after vibrating backwards and forwards from North to South, and from East to West; alternating as nearly as

was possible in both divisions of our county. And during all these years our numbers have been steadily advancing; while we somewhat more than fill in the gaps annually caused in our ranks by death and other circumstances, till now we are in round numbers approaching the goodly figure 400.

"And then with regard to our objects and their accomplishment; your Committee has every cause for congratulation and encouragement. Fresh objects of Antiquarian interest have from time to time been brought to light in various parts of the county, mainly through the instrumentality of the members of this Society. The Natural History of the county is gradually becoming developed in several of its more important branches: and in short, both the Antiquities and the Natural History of Wiltshire have become much better known by its means during the last ten years.

"Then as to the publications of the Society. Seven volumes of the Wiltshire Magazine have been completed, containing a considerable number of papers on a great variety of subjects, but all calculated to elucidate the history past and present of our county. To its editor, Canon Jackson, the Society is again indebted for the publication of that work which has so much redounded to its credit, the Collections of Aubrey, greatly enlarged, which the Society was last year privileged to publish: and to which your Committee very confidently points, as of the greatest utility in supplying materials whether for the history of the county generally, or of the several parishes which compose it.

"From this slight sketch of its career to the present time, may be seen the gradual onward progress of the Society. It has not only never gone back, but it has never, for an instant, stood still; and your Committee still looks forward with confident hopes to seeing its operations extending into every corner of the county, and its numbers yet farther considerably increased by the enrolment of many new members. For though amply satisfied, and more than satisfied, with its progress to the present time, we desire to see it start again from this period with renewed vigour; discovering what has been hidden; clearing up what is obscure; penetrating into what is concealed; diving into the mysteries of

past ages: and absorbing within its circle, not only as a member, but as a worker, every intelligent inhabitant of the county, every one in short who has any interest in the past and present history of Wiltshire."

The Report was adopted unanimously, and the officers of the Society re-elected, the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, being added to the General Committee.

Earl Nelson then read a letter from Mr. Moody, Curator of the Museum at Winchester, in which he offered for the acceptance of the Society a copy of his recent work, entitled "Hampshire in 1086," being a translation of the portion of Domesday Book relating to Hampshire, accompanied with notes, identifying, as far as possible, the modern parishes or manors corresponding to the various entries. The present was, we need hardly say, received with thanks by the members.

Earl Nelson then addressed the meeting:—"It is expected, I find," said his Lordship, "that as your President I should make a few preliminary observations to you. In considering on what points I should especially dwell, it has struck me, that, as this is the Tenth Meeting of the Society, it might be well perhaps to take a short review of the progress of the study of Archæology in this county, and to add a few words on the prospect of its future developement. As to the study itself we may deem it inexhaustible, or well nigh so, since every elucidation of the history of a county opens fresh subjects for enquiry; and I hope to be able to shew, that although I, and many perchance around me, cannot pretend to those peculiar attainments which are necessary to produce a good Archæologist, or Natural Historian, yet that we, nevertheless, the 'small fry' so to speak, may each in our own neighbourhood, like Aubrey of old, do much by preserving the records of the locality in which we live, and so assist the work in which the Society is engaged.

"On looking back at the history of Archæology in this county, I fix on a publication issued more than 80 years ago,—viz., Wyndham's 'Wiltshire, extracted from Domesday Book,'—as the first *real* attempt to excite a general interest in the topography of

Wiltshire. Five years before the appearance of this volume, a two vol. folio edition of the complete Domesday had appeared, but from its being in contracted Latin, and printed with peculiar abbreviations, that book was—I may almost add still is,—a sealed book to the many. It was a great step therefore taken when the portion of Domesday relating to Wiltshire was published in a form intelligible to ordinary readers, and accompanied with a translation. In his preface to his work, Mr. Wyndham expressly speaks of it, as a 'prelude to the history of the county,' and promises a generous subscription towards carrying out the object which he had in view.

"As a first result of Mr. Wyndham's publication, I may name Sir R. C. Hoare's 'Ancient History of Wilts,' and the 'Modern History,' more or less, of the *fifteen* southern hundreds of the county. In this last named work he was assisted by several learned and zealous fellow-labourers, and amongst others by my own excellent friend and relative, Mr. Matcham, whose presence to-day I cannot pass over, without acknowledging the honor that he has paid me, on this the first occasion of my taking upon myself the office of President of the Society, since he is now the only representative left of that band of zealous men, who in times past worked so hard to preserve and revive an interest in the Archæology of this county (*applause*). As a next result of Mr. Wyndham's work, I will mention sundry important contributions by Sir Thomas Phillips, especially the 'Wiltshire Institutions,' a book privately printed, containing a list of the Incumbents and Patrons of the various Benefices in Wiltshire from the end of the 13th century. Then followed Moffat's 'History of Malmesbury,'—then those of 'Bremhill' and 'Lacock' by Bowles and Nichols—and Benson's and Hatcher's 'Salisbury,' which, though published in Sir R. C. Hoare's work, is deserving of especial notice.

"But in addition to these publications, much has been done by way of facilitating the researches of literary men since the commencement of the present century. There has been, for instance, the new edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' a work of especial interest to a county, in which at least *one fifth* of all the land belonged at one time or other to some Religious House. Then

again there have been Thorpe's 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of England;' the 'Monumenta Historica Britanica,' published by the Record Commission; Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus,' or collections of Anglo-Saxon charters, no less than 150 of which relate to properties in Wilts or on the borders of the county. In addition to these, there have been various publications issued during the last few years, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, which may incidentally help the topographer. Nor ought I to omit mention of the important concession made now to literary men, of free access to the various records of the kingdom, from which such abundant materials may be gleaned by those who have the opportunity and ability to avail themselves of them, illustrative of almost every branch of County History. And then, among special efforts, must be named the 'Parochial History' scheme, originated by the Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson, of Broughton Gifford, and still being carried out under the immediate sanction of the Bishop of Salisbury, which has already been the means of producing several interesting and valuable manuscripts, and which, it is confidently hoped, will ultimately provide material additions to our topographical stores.

It is not surprising, that, with these and other stimulants, Archæology seems to have taken fresh life. Wiltshire men have been amongst those who have exhibited abundant tokens of activity. As a proof of this I need but refer to the publication of 'Malmesbury Charters' with a most clear and lucid explanation by our fellow-countyman Mr. Akerman, in the Archæologia,—to the Histories of Devizes and Marlborough, by Mr. Waylen, of this neighbourhood;—to the monographs of South Wraxall and Great Chaldfield, by Mr. Walker;—of Codford St. Mary, by the late learned Anglo-Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram;—of Grittleton, by Canon Jackson;—of Castle Combe, by Mr. Poulett Scrope;—of several other parishes, the accounts of which have from time to time appeared in the Society's Magazine. Nor must I forget Canon Jackson's magnificent contribution to the History of most of the Hundreds in North Wilts, in his beautiful edition of Aubrey's Collections, rightly spoken of in your report as 'of the greatest

utility in supplying materials whether for the history of the county generally or of the several parishes which compose it.'

"But notwithstanding past progress, there is every prospect of future developement. As I based my history of the past by referring to Wyndham's Domesday as its real commencement, so I will venture to begin my hopes for the future by reference to a book of similar character, which is now being prepared for the press by my friend, the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. As the contracted Latin of the folio was the origin of Mr. Wyndham's work, so the late publication of the *fac-simile* of Domesday suggested the desirableness of an accompanying version, which, with the aids and and helps afforded since Wyndham's time, should interpret it. It is proposed that the volume should contain:—I. An accurate copy of the Great Domesday for Wiltshire, printed in such a form as to be easily understood, accompanied by a close translation, and illustrated, when necessary, by explanatory notes.—II. That portion of the Exon Domesday which contains the 'Inquisitio Geldi,' or 'Taxation of the Hundreds' of Wiltshire.—III. A complete analysis of the preceding records. The modern names of the estates, where they can be identified will be given, and the sources indicated whence further information can be obtained respecting them.—IV. A general Introduction, in which the results of the survey, as far as Wiltshire is concerned, will be fully explained. I can only express my hope that such a work, by opening up sources of information, which to many of us will be new, may stimulate us all to fresh exertions in those subjects for the due examination of which this Society was established.

"This mass of information already furnished, or about to be made available, suggests the probability of a complete history of the county at no very distant date. Of any account of the Southern Hundreds, Sir R. C. Hoare's History should be the basis, though we must not forget that one of those Hundreds,—viz., that of Kinwardston,—is wholly omitted from that work. Happily many materials are at hand to supply the deficiency in Canon Jackson's 'Aubrey,' and Mr. Ward's 'Great Bedwin.' Of the Northern Hundreds no history has as yet been attempted, though for them

also materials may be found in abundance both in 'Aubrey,' and in the various numbers of the 'Wiltshire Magazine.' By reference to Mr. Poulett Scrope's first Inaugural Address, I find that a complete County History was suggested as the special work of the Society, and I cannot help thinking that every year we seem to be getting nearer to the realization of this great object. Indeed, without the Society, even the Parochial History scheme can have but partial success, inasmuch as the Diocese of Sarum is not now co-extensive with the county of Wilts. And a special advantage that the Society presents is this, that any amendments, or additions, which fresh matter may render necessary, may be first printed in its Magazine, and there discussed or verified.

"I ought not to pass over without a remark the diligence shewn by the Society in the branch of Natural History. The Papers printed in the Magazine by Mr. Bruges Flower, on the 'Flora of Wilts,'—by Mr. Poulett Scrope on its 'Geology,'—and by one of the Secretaries, Mr. A. C. Smith on its 'Ornithology,'—are worthy of much commendation. In fact I see work enough in hand in both of the branches of study for the cultivation of which the Society was formed, to last for many a long day. Each fresh help in elucidating the history of the past, opening up again the whole subject, and obliging the student to retrace the path he may have trodden, and to correct, modify, or strengthen, by new matter that from time to time is brought in, any foregone conclusions at which he may have arrived.

"This brings me to the share of work which we, the 'small fry' may accomplish, and which can hardly be done without our aid. In the *first* place, there are many charters, referring to various families or localities, which may be made available, but it is only those who are interested in a given family or neighbourhood that can perform the great work of bringing these evidences together, and I would therefore designate as the principal of our works the collecting all we can in reference to those places or families in which we may have such an interest. Take, for example, Hardy's 'Calendar of the Patent Rolls,' of the date of King John, and that King's 'Itinerary,' worked out upon the dates of those Rolls. You

will find, on looking on the latter compilation, that King John paid fifteen visits to Devizes, and no doubt signed five times fifteen documents at this place. Much interesting matter in relation to Devizes might perhaps be found in those documents. And there can be little doubt that if the substance of deeds given at different places in Wilts could be collected, much would be found to illustrate the history of the times and places, but as these deeds are most numerous, and written in contracted Latin, this work can only be carried out in a long period of time, and by many hands. Then, *secondly*, we may do much by ferreting out and preserving old names of persons and things in our neighbourhoods. Sometimes an important historical fact is wrapped up in a name. We know that within a few miles of my own residence there were long continued struggles between the Britons and the invading Saxons; and it is therefore most interesting to trace in *Brit*-ford, or 'ford of the *Britons*, and *Chard*-ford (originally *Cerdices-ford*), that is, the 'ford of Cerdic,' the leader of the Saxons, the lingering memorials of these early contests. Then too, to come to somewhat later times, we have, in parishes bordering on the New Forest, families bearing the names of 'King,' 'Prince,' and 'Duke,' which may have originated possibly in their ancestors having been King's-men, Prince's-men, or Duke's-men, employed in the chase. Again, in working out boundaries of ancient manors by means of the land-limits in Saxon charters, names long lost may be recovered, or meanings of existing names, often strangely distorted from their original form, ascertained. An instance occurs to me of a friend of mine working out such a boundary between Wilts and Somerset, near what is called Pomeroy, seeking at a certain point for the name Swinbrook. All traces of the word seemed to be lost, until he chanced on an old man of more than seventy, who remembered an old farmer when he was himself but a boy, that held land in the immediate neighbourhood, who persisted in calling his farm by the name of *Swinbrook*, and was laughed at for putting '*Swinbrook farm*' upon his waggons.—And then there is a *third* way in which we may most certainly lend a helping hand, and that is by being very careful in preserving architectural remains, or an accurate record of them when it becomes absolutely necessary

that they should be removed. We may thus do for others what Aubrey did for us, and handing down the records that exist in our churches or manor houses, enable others who come after us to continue the work. One way at all events is open to us which was not to Aubrey,—I mean taking care that no church should be restored, or the building pulled down without a photograph being first taken of it. In all these ways we may (I think) render important help to the Archæology of our county, and contribute materials which more skilful hands may weave at last into a consistent and interesting narrative."

Earl Nelson then made a remark on the way in which the Natural History department of the Society might be forwarded, by sending clearly established facts to be recorded from time to time in the Magazine. He then referred to the scenes and subjects on which the attention of the members would be occupied during their meeting at Devizes, and concluded by calling on Canon Jackson to read his Paper on Devizes, which will be found in the present number of the Magazine.

On leaving the Town-Hall, the party at once proceeded to the Castle, where they were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Leach, and shown through the entire suite of lower rooms—the old furniture of which (in accordance with the general design of the building) was greatly admired. The beautiful grounds and the dungeons of the ancient castle were then inspected, and the company lingered so long among the attractions of the place, that it was at least 4 o'clock before St. John's Church was reached. Here Mr. Kite, with a diagram, ably described the original form of the Church, and the successive alterations which had from time to time been made in it.

As five o'clock had now nearly arrived, and as the dinner was announced for that hour, very few found time to visit Mr. Tugwell's collection of birds, or Mr. Cunnington's museum, a visit to the latter interesting collection being postponed till the following morning.

THE DINNER.

This took place at the Bear Inn, under the presidency of Earl

Nelson. The Society was much indebted to the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Bath, and Mrs. Colston for their handsome presents of venison. Among the company present were the Mayor of Devizes, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Matcham, Mr. Merewether, Mrs. and Miss Penruddocke, Mr. H. Long, Captain Bellers, Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, Mr. Alexander (Highworth), Mr. Leach, the Rev. B. Winthrop and family, the Rector of Devizes, the Rev. A. Smith, the Rev. J. Wilkinson, the Rev. W. Norris, the Rev. M. W. Mayow, the Rev. W. H. Jones, the Rev. W. Ewart, the Rev. H. Methuen, the Rev. E. Everett, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Churton, the Rev. F. Goddard, the Rev. B. C. Dowding, the Rev. W. Andrews, the Rev. W. T. Wyld, the Rev. F. H. Buckerfield, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newbolt, Mr. and Mrs. Codrington, Mr. H. V. and Mrs. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. Wittey, Mr. and Mrs. Thornley, Mr. S. B. Dixon, jun., Mr. Bruges Flower, Mr. John and Mr. James Noyes, Mr. J. Nightingale, Mr. W. Teale, Mr. T. B. Anstie, Mrs. Britton (widow of the late antiquary), and several ladies.—The Rev. Canon Jackson, the Rev. A. C. Smith, and Mr. Cunnington occupied the vice-chairs.

A few toasts were drank—the first, of course, that of Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Bishop and Clergy followed, on whose behalf the Rev. W. H. Teale, Rector of Devizes, responded. He observed that every one was interested in the study of Archæology; for if not to know the events of past ages is to remain a child in experience, the science which unfolds to us the vestiges of the past in characters more durable and often more reliable and instructive than even historical records, could not but commend itself to the favourable attention of all inquiring minds. Indeed the history of our own country, in its races, language, and institutions, in literature, art and science, receives its best illustration in the records of an Archæologist. And while to all intelligent persons this study is interesting, it is especially so to the Clergy—at least so it might be inferred, he thought, from the great number of Clergy present, and about to take part in the proceedings of this Meeting—two of the Papers to-day and all the Papers to-morrow being contributed by clergy-

men. Nor could we be surprised at this; for although always adapting themselves and their teaching to the needs and circumstances of the times in which they lived, still the immutable truths which they taught—the churches, vestments, and language of their formularies—nay, the very names they bore, are all more or less connected with the past. Such being the case, no wonder that the Clergy should be interested in the progress of a science which was so much akin to the principle upon which their own special studies and ministrations are founded—a principle which in an age of change and innovation it is not always easy to maintain.

> "Seek the ancient fountains, and of ages past
> Take counsel reverently."

The next toast was the Army and Navy, and the Volunteers, which was appropriately acknowledged by Capt. Bellers.

Lord Nelson then proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the County, and with it he would couple the name of Mr. Matcham, who had honored the company with his presence at the meeting, and had expressed to him (Lord Nelson) his determination of going with them through all the excursions.

Mr. Matcham said whether he was to return thanks as the senior magistrate or as an antiquated antiquarian he scarcely knew. In both capacaties however he begged to return them his best thanks. He was sure that the Magistracy of this county had every disposition to render any assistance in their power to a Society of this description. They were the principal land-owners in the county, and as such they possessed the means of assistance, and he was quite sure that assistance would never be wanting from them. With reference to antiquarian questions, he begged to thank his noble kinsman for the way in which he had brought him before their notice, and particularly for his notice of a work which he had ventured to give 30 or 40 years ago to his respected friend Sir Richard Hoare. As the only representative of that band of of scholars and gentlemen who had the peculiar privilege of participating in the hospitality of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, he begged

to thank them for the unmerited attention which they had paid him.

Lord Nelson said his next toast was the health of the House of Commons, and he wished to connect with it a near neighbour of theirs who had kindly joined them to-day, Mr. Ewart.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., said that the only thing upon which he disagreed with the noble Lord was with that part of his speech in which he had been pleased to put a slight upon his own Archæological knowledge. He (Lord Nelson) had made a most excellent Archæological speech. And with regard to Canon Jackson, he could only say of him that he was "an Archæological fact." No one who ever heard him once, but must wish to hear him twice; and not only the archæological, but the romantic manner in which he had traced the history of Devizes must have delighted every person who had listened to his excellent paper. He (Mr. Ewart) would like to go so far as to make the common people of the country take an interest in archæology, and for that purpose he would give a short account of any archæological remains which might be found in their respective parishes, so that the people might learn to connect History with existing monuments; and see, in their illustrations, the history of their country.

The health of the Society's new Patron, the present Lord Lansdowne, was next drunk.

Mr. Merewether rose with great pleasure, to execute the most pleasurable task of the entertainment—that of drinking the health of their President (*applause*). None of them who had listened to the address which Lord Nelson delivered in the Hall that morning could have doubted the sincerity of purpose with which he took the chair and attached himself to the Society, or have failed to value the ready practical suggestions which he threw out—especially that of retaining the recollection of old buildings by means of photography. He was happy to tell them that although his lordship had been pleased to place himself with the "small fry," he would only escape out of this year's frying-pan by getting into the next, the Society having secured his services for three years. He then called upon the company to testify their appreciation of

his lordship's services by drinking his good health, which they did most heartily.

Lord Nelson said Mr. Merewether had not gone so far as to tell them what was going to happen to him after his escape from his present frying-pan, or whether his next essay would be from the frying-pan into the fire; because it must have been evident, from his address, that he was no archæologist. He had come there for the purpose of learning; and as they had done him the honor to request him to act as President of the Society, he had done his best to acquaint himself with some of the chief principles of it; and he really hoped, coming to them *bona-fide* as a learner, that he might derive great benefit from his visit, and that, after the frying and the roasting, he might at last know a little more of Archæology than at present. He would not occupy their time further, because there were other toasts. The first was the health of their Secretaries; and when they knew the labors which Canon Jackson and the Rev. A. C. Smith had performed—what they had done for the Society—the Papers they had written in the Magazine—and the Papers, one of which had been delivered, and the other which was going to be delivered by them at this Meeting, he had only to mention the names of those gentlemen to ensure them that warm reception of which they were worthy.

The Rev. Canon Jackson in returning thanks reminded the company that Devizes was the nursery of the Society, and that they had employed the ten years that had elapsed since their first Meeting here in travelling about the county, and visiting its different towns, affording, he hoped, amusement and information where they had gone—and not stopping, until like that respectable citizen of credit and renown,

> "Where they had got up,
> They did again get down."

In their journies, he was glad to say, they had not met with such disasters as befel John Gilpin, but still disasters *had* befallen them. They might preserve buildings and places from decay, but could not preserve themselves—as a proof of which he need only refer to the loss they had sustained by the deaths of Mr. Carrington, Mr.

Ward, Mr. Long, and other gentlemen, who were at all times ready to give their valuable assistance either as contributors to the Archæological Magazine or in any other way in which they could serve the Society.

The Rev. A. C. Smith wished, as there were a good many of the Clergy present, to take the opportunity of saying a word upon a subject to which Lord Nelson had alluded in his opening address at the Hall. The Bishop, as they were aware, had taken up the subject of Parochial History, and had made him (Mr. Smith) Secretary, and he hoped all present would help by every means in their power—by answering the questions that were addressed to them—to put forward the scheme.

The next toast was "the Local Committee," and the health of the Mayor of Devizes, in proposing which Lord Nelson took the opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments, on behalf of the Society, for the handsome manner in which the town had come forward to receive them, and for the readiness with which the authorities had granted them the loan of their municipal charters for inspection in their museum.

The health of "the Curators of the Museum" followed. Mr. Cunnington said it was a great pleasure to him—having taken part in establishing the Society—to see it, in its tenth year, so well supported. He could not however help feeling deep regret at the loss of one of their first members, their late Patron (Lord Lansdowne), because it was mainly owing to his willingness and kind support, when first applied to, to purchase the library and collection of arts and antiquities of the late Mr. John Britton (whose widow honored them that day with her company)—that their Society was established. He might add that although the present temporary museum at the Town-Hall was not so imposing in general appearance as the museum which was formed at Salisbury in 1854—owing to the present one being arranged in three rooms, while that at Salisbury was all concentrated in one room—still he did not hesitate to say that it was the most valuable museum they had had—with the exception of the missals and other valuable relics from the Cathedral of Salisbury, which they could not of course expect

with the exception of the missals and other valuable relics from the Cathedral of Salisbury, which they could not of course expect to have. They could not fail however to have been struck with the beautiful portraits by Lawrence which had been kindly contributed by Mr. Ewart—some of the best specimens of that great artist; the charming sketch which Mr. Norris had lent them; the two drawings belonging to Mr. Smith, and the very beautiful little picture lent by the Rev. Peter Peace—all of them splendid specimens of one, who, as they knew, was the son of a former landlord and landlady of the inn in which they were now assembled.

Earl Nelson then proposed the health of the Secretary to the Local Committee (Mr. W. Hillier), and the company soon afterwards repaired to the Town-Hall.

At the *conversazione* at 7.30 p.m., the Noble President, having taken the chair, called upon the Rev. A. C. Smith to read his Paper on "Vestiges of the earliest inhabitants of Wiltshire."

Mr. Smith first begged to call the attention of the meeting to a large map of a portion of the North Wiltshire Downs near Avebury, comprising 100 square miles, which he had for some time been preparing. He regretted that the Downs were being daily brought more and more into cultivation; the result of which was the destruction of the many earthworks which had abounded on those hills. He had therefore thought it well some years since to record carefully on a map on a large scale the exact position of such barrows and earthworks as still remain, before some of them were ploughed over and effaced. The map was not nearly completed, but it showed the abundance of British earthworks which still remain. From thus occupying himself with early British antiquities he had ventured to draw up a sketch of those ancient times and people.

Mr. Smith then read his paper, which will appear in the Magazine, and of which therefore it is unnecessary to give an outline. He dwelt especially on the value of every fact and of every fragment which would throw light on those pre-historic times, and whilst advocating the greatest caution in admitting proofs, deprecated the scepticism which would refuse credence to anything connected with those remote but deeply interesting ages.

Dr. THURNAM was then called on;—he said that he had not prepared a paper, from his many engagements, but would offer some few remarks, which he hoped would be useful, on the subject of British Pottery—calling attention chiefly to the difference of shape and workmanship as proving the earlier or later date of the urns and other pottery found.

Mr. MATCHAM then rose to suggest that the Celts were not quite such "Hottentots" as the Rev. A. C. Smith had described them. He thought it was quite in the range of probability that they were more polished than we generally gave them credit for, traces of foundations of villages being sometimes found in more regular order than the straggling pits or huts spoken of. He said we were more indebted to Mr. Cunnington (grandfather of the present Mr. W. Cunnington), than to any other man, for the knowledge we possessed of the nature and formation of British villages.

From Mr. Matcham's view of the case Mr. W. Cunnington differed *in toto*. He said he was sorry to differ from Mr. Matcham as an Archæologist; but looking at the state of the Esquimaux, he did not see why we should accord to the Celts some 2000 years ago more skill in the art of building than to the rude dwellers of the north in the present time. He then proceeded to describe a barrow which was opened at Beckhampton; after which, the President thanked those gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, and the company then adjourned to the different rooms to inspect the curiosities of Archæology and Natural History, and in this way brought a very pleasant day to a conclusion at about half-past 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

The weather was extremely unpropitious, and the number of excursionists accordingly limited. The first place visited was BROMHAM CHURCH.

This was inspected under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Edgell. The principal feature in the church is the Beauchamp chapel. The manor before the 15th century belonged to the ancient family of Roche, some of whom were buried in the parish Church. About the year 1410 the estate passed by the marriage of a co-heiress,

Elizabeth Roche, to Sir Walter Beauchamp, second son of John Lord Beauchamp, of Powyk. They were the parents of Sir Wm. Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, and of Richard Beauchamp who was Bishop of Salisbury from A.D. 1450 to 1481. The Bishop has been called the Wykeham of his age. To him was entrusted the superintendence of the new building of the Collegiate Chapel at Windsor Castle: and he also erected, on the South side of Salisbury Cathedral, a beautiful family chapel, which no longer exists. There can be little doubt that the Chapel at Bromham, as well as that on the South side of St. John's Church, Devizes, were also his work.

In the centre of the Bromham Chapel is the tomb of Sir Roger Tocotes second husband of the Lady Elizabeth widow of William Lord St. Amand.

The company then proceeded to the site of a Roman Villa near St. Edith's Marsh, but were disappointed on finding that every vestige of it had been removed. They then passed by Nonsuch House, and Sloperton Cottage, the residence of Thomas Moore, and now of his widow, to Spy Park. Thence they travelled to Heddington Church. The weather forbidding an entertainment on the open Downs, it was prepared in the village school-room, after which, the afternoon becoming fine, they continued their ride to Oliver's camp, and Morgan's Hill, and thence to Bishops Cannings Church.

An account of the Church and Parish by the late Archdeacon Macdonald (printed in a former volume[1] of this Magazine) was referred to for information, and the neglected state of the Ernley Chapel provoked severe strictures from some of the visitors. They thence proceeded to Devizes.

In the evening the Assembly-Room at the Hall was again well filled. After a few brief remarks, the President (Earl Nelson) introduced the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford on Avon, who was announced in the programme to read a paper on "The Names of Places in the neighbourhood of Devizes. His lecture,—(we may so call it, for it was not read)—was rendered more intelligible by the help of a black board, upon which the Reverend gentleman

[1] Vol. vi. 121—154.

wrote those words which he brought before the company, first in Saxon, then through the "Transition State" to their present form. Some of them were very interesting, especially when shewn to be memorials of ancient customs. After this lecture was concluded, the Rev. J. E. Vize read a paper on the "Terrestrial and Fresh Water Shells of Wiltshire."

Earl Nelson then said that as there would be no meeting on the following evening, he would take the opportunity, on behalf of the Society, of thanking the company and all who were connected with the town for the great kindness they had received during their visit to Devizes.

The Rector then rose and said that as this was probably the last time the present meeting would have the pleasure of assembling under the presidency of Earl Nelson, he ventured to offer the respectful thanks of the Society to his Lordship for coming amongst them on this occasion. That all who have taken a part in the proceedings of the meeting should have received the greatest consideration and courtesy was only what was to be expected from an English nobleman, especially from his Lordship. It was however an agreeable surprise to find from the admirable address which he delivered, that he was so acquainted with the science of Archæology—giving promise of becoming one of its most accomplished professors. He could assure his Lordship that the Society had not only received gratification but much information from him, and he ventured to say that whenever Earl Nelson should come among them, whether in his religious capacity as the lay advocate of our religious societies—in his military capacity as an officer of our Wiltshire Yeomanry—or in his scientific capacity as the President of this Society,—he would always receive in Devizes a cordial and grateful welcome.

The thanks of the meeting were duly accorded by the general applause of all present, and after some little time spent in the Museum the meeting separated.

THIRD DAY. THURSDAY, August 20th.

This day was very favourable and fortunately so, for the pro-

gramme announced rather a long journey. After visiting Etchilhampton Church, where they were met by the Rev. Henry Methuen, the party proceeded to All Cannings Church, where that gentleman's venerable father, the Vicar, was so good as to attend and offer explanations. A considerable time having been devoted to the inspection of these two churches, it became necessary to shorten the projected drive. Tan Hill and Rybury Camp were therefore omitted, and it was agreed to follow a straighter course to WALKER'S HILL.

With respect to this eminence, Mr. Matcham has kindly favoured us with the following remarks.

"WALKER'S HILL forms a prominent feature in the hypothesis propounded by the late Mr. Duke in his work entitled 'The Druidical Temples of Wiltshire.' He there assigns his reasons and proofs, that 'our ingenious ancestors pourtrayed on the Wiltshire Downs a Planetarium or stationary Orrery, located on a meridianal line, extending north and south the length of sixteen miles; and that the planetary temples thus located, seven in number, will, if put into motion, be supposed to revolve around Silbury Hill as the centre of this grand astronomical scheme.' (p. 6.) Of these 'planetary temples' he finds that four were constructed of *stone*, those of Venus, the Sun, the Moon and Saturn; and the remaining three of *earth*—those of Mercury, Mars and Jupiter—resembling the 'hill altars' of Scripture. The Temple of Mercury, the orbit of which planet was next in juxta-position to that of the Sun, was in the opinion of this author represented by an earthen work situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the vale of Pewsey, and known by the name of Walker's Hill.' The work is described by Sir R. C. Hoare (Ancient Wiltshire, vol. ii. p. 12) as a very large barrow whose ridge or *dorsum*, is more acute than any he had yet seen. The hill is intersected by two banks each having their ditch toward the north-west.' Sir Richard adds in a note—This long barrow is protected on each side by a strong vallum having its ditch toward the N.W., which circumstance, as well as the immediate vicinity of the tumulus to the British trackway, induced me to suppose that this mound might have been raised by the

Britons as a 'hill altar,' and on that account was so unusually guarded.' But although Mr. Duke considered this mound as one of the three temples in the Orrery which were formed of *earth*, yet there is reason for supposing that it had also its edifice of *stone*, for in a communication made to the Antiquarian Society by Dr. Thurnam[1] he states that in the year 1860, he 'made an excavation in the long barrow on Walker's Hill, (Alton Down); at the base of this mound, near the east end, was an *upright of Sarsen*, and below the turf, at a little distance on each side, another fallen ortholith was uncovered. Between these, on each side of the remaining upright, was an horizontal walling of oolitic stones, neatly faced on the outside, five or six courses of which remained undisturbed.' A more complete excavation and examination, would probably lead to a more definite determination of the structure, whose 'debris' are here described: and those who entertain a favourable opinion of Mr. Duke's very remarkable suggestion will perhaps accept the discovery of Dr. Thurnam as confirmatory of the scheme laid down in 'the Druidical Temples of Wiltshire.' It may be added that the two tumuli, without a vallum, which are on the opposite side of the gorge and British trackway, running immediately below Walker's Hill, are considered by Mr. Duke to have 'served the purpose of gnomons, connected with the planetary temple on the opposite headland'—an inference which he conceives to be strengthened by the modern name of Knaphill given to this site—'Knap being an evident transition from Kneph or Cneph, the Egyptian or Phœnician name for Mercury.'"

A rough ride over the down next brought the excursionists to Huish Hill, where Dr. Thurnam, who had caused a tumulus to be opened, gave them some account of the deposit therein discovered. They then continued the route to Martinsell Hill. After luncheon, the site of a British village was inspected, on the side of the steepest part of the hill facing Savernake Forest. By way of Oare, Wilcot, Woodborough, Mardens and Chirton, examining the churches as well as time would allow, the company reached Devizes again at half-past 8 o'clock.

[1] Archæologia, vol. xxxviii., p. 410.

A List of Articles Exhibited

IN THE

TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT THE TOWN-HALL, DEVIZES,

August 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1863.

Those marked with an Asterisk have been presented to the Society.

By the MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF DEVIZES:

A portion of the Borough Charters, including those of Henry VI., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, James and Charles. The two Maces of silver gilt, with initials of Charles II. The Grace Cup also of silver gilt, bearing on the lid the names of the Corporation in 1620. The cup itself appears from the Hall mark to be of earlier date.

By ALEXANDER MEEK, ESQ., *Devizes*:—

The Ledger Book or Register of the Borough of Devizes; an illuminated MS. on vellum containing copies of the Borough Charters, from the Empress Maud to James I., together with its bye-laws, charitable benefactions, &c., collected by John Kent, Esq., Town Clerk in 1628.

By the RT. HON. THE EARL OF ST. GERMAN'S *Down Ampney House*:—

A series of Roman Coins including specimens of Julius, Claudius Cæsar, Vespasian, Domitian, Nero, Agrippa, Hadrian, Claudius, Antonia, Faustina the elder, and Faustina the younger, Gallienus, Florianus, Tiberius, Crispina, Carausius, Commodus and Antoninus Pius; fibula, spear head and other Roman remains found in excavations made for draining at Sutton, in March 1863.

By WILLIAM EWART, ESQ., M.P., *Broadleas, Devizes*:—

Warming pan (from Potterne) bearing on the lid a lion passant, holding a banner charged with a cross—the date 1649, and the inscription, "GOD SAVE KING CHARLES." Life size Portraits in oil of John Kemble, as "Hamlet," Mr. Siddons, General Paoli, and G. A. Lee, Esq., painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Also some pencil sketches by the same artist, and an autograph letter to Mr. Lee, dated 1808.

By the REV. PETER PEACE, *Devizes*:—

Silver plate supposed to be of the Tudor period. Harlequin silver spoon. A highly finished pencil drawing of a lady in Miniature, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Portrait of Hannah More, Portrait by Kauffman, Mail Coach by E. Bird, R.A. Water colour drawing of Stonehenge, by S. Jackson. Curious engraving representing the head of King Charles I., considerably elongated, &c., &c.

By the REV. EDWARD WILTON, *West Lavington*:—

An interesting collection of Chinese articles, amongst which were eight idols taken from the Emperor's Summer Palace at Pekin, a box with impressions from the Imperial Seals, Mandarins wand of Office, &c., &c. Also several Elementary Books, and a copy of the Pilgrims Progress in the Chinese language.

By the Rev. F. H. Du Boulay, *Heddington:*—

Specimen of iron slag found at Heddington. Encaustic tiles from Heddington Church.

By the Rev. B. C. Dowding, *Devizes:*—

Copies of Cranmer's Bible, A.D. 1539, and Barker's edition, A.D. 1634, both in fine preservation, the latter belonging to St. James's Church, Devizes.

By the Rev. A, Smith, *Old Park, Devizes:*—

Shell harness and lure from Norway.

By the Rev. A. C. Smith, *Yatesbury:*—

A series of Casts from Medals of the Twelve Cæsars.

By the Rev. F. Goddard, *Hilmarton:*—

Relics from the Holy Land, including a fragment of travertino, from the rock in which the grave of Lazarus is hewn at Bethany; a fragment of the same from one of the large stones yet remaining of the temple of Jerusalem; tessera forming a portion of the pavement of the ancient temple of Jerusalem; a lamp used by the early Christians in the catacombs of Egypt; shells from the sea of Galilee; a fragment of the rock of Mount Zion; a piece of Jerusalem thorn from a tree standing at the foot of the Mount of Olives, near the garden of Gethsemane, &c. Also a portion of an iron bar of the prison window at Herculaneum.

By the Rev. W. H. Teale, *Rector of Devizes:*—

Book of Common Prayer, in black letter, with the arms of Archbishop Laud stamped on the cover. A copy of "Religio Medici," 1669, given to William Wordsworth by Charles Lamb.

By the Rev. J. Baron, *Upton Scudamore;*—

Inigo Jones's Pearl, an heirloom in the possession of Mrs. William Baron daughter of Rev. A. Inigo Suckling, author of "History of Suffolk, &c. Fibula found at Upton Scudamore.

By Charles Bleeck, Esq., *Warminster.* (Through the Rev. J. Baron.)

A brass Seal of the 14th century, found at Horningsham in 1863. It bears a representation of St. Margaret, surrounded by the legend "SCA MARGARETA ORA P N."

By the Rev. E. H. M. Sladen, *Alton Barnes:*—

A rubbing from some initials, carved on two shields over the western doorway of Stanton St. Bernard Church. These initials appear to be

but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of their meaning.

By the Rev. H. T. Kingdon, *Devizes:*—

A valuable collection of English, French, Spanish, Prussian, Austrian, Mexican, and Bremen coins, in gold and silver.

By W. P. Hayward, Esq., *Wedhampton:*—

Case of antiquities, chiefly from the Downs near Wilsford, comprising ancient British arrow heads, celts and sling stones; spear heads of iron and bronze, bone pins, fibulæ, and other objects of the Roman period. Also a large collection of Roman and other coins, in gold, silver and bronze.

By Henry Butcher, Esq., *Devizes* :—

Medal struck to commemorate the taking of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon. Impressions from the seals of Nicholas, Prior of Daventry, and Brother Thomas Dene, Prior of Exeter. Water colour sketch of the old Gloucester Militia, drilling in the Cathedral yard. Ancient snuff box with silver mounting. Copy of the "Star" newspaper of Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 1803, containing a list of "military promotions" principally connected with the Volunteer movement of that period, many of them being of local interest.

By Mrs. Colston, *Roundway Park* :—

Gold beads, precious stones of various shapes mounted in gold, and an ornament consisting of two gold pins set with garnets and attached by chains to a small medallion bearing a cruciform pattern; also the remains of an incense pail of wood with hoops and triangular ornaments of brass, found in opening a small barrow on Roundway Down in 1840.

By G. Elgar Sloper, Esq., *Devizes* :—

A series of twelve cases containing a valuable collection of British Neuroptera, Coleoptera, and Lepidoptera.

Several ancient volumes including the works of Edmund Spenser A.D. 1611. Thesaurus Biblicus seu Promptuarium Sacrum A.D. 1644. The History of the Royal Society of London A.D. 1667. Evelyn's Sylva and Pomona A.D. 1679, and Whitlock's Memorials A.D. 1682.

By S. W. Sloper, Esq., *Devizes* :—

Basket hilted sword used at the battle of Newbury. Iron key and halbert (16th century) found at the Pont au Change; and lance of the same period found at the Pont St. Michel in 1860. Also several specimens of encaustic tiles.

By James Waylen, Esq., *Etchilhampton* :—

An excellent portrait of the late Marquis of Lansdowne, painted by the exhibitor: also engraved portraits of the same, and of the Right Hon. Henry Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth.

By Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A., *Devizes* :—

Three urns and three cups of British Pottery from barrows at Winterbourne Stoke, &c. A vase and cup modelled in imitation of British Pottery. A core and implement of flint. Two pieces of querns from Drew's Pond Wood and the railway cutting near Stert. Two specimens of stone hatchets from the lake dwellings of Switzerland.

By Thomas Codrington, Esq., F.G.S., *Pewsey* :

An interesting collection of fossils and fossil sponges from the railway cutting near Pewsey.

By Mrs. Dyke :—

Wooden peg tankard, apparently of the 16th century, with carvings, in relief, of the Saviour and twelve Apostles on the sides, and the Nativity on the lid. A similar tankard belonging to the Lord Arundel of Wardour, was exhibited at the Society's Meeting at Salisbury in 1854. See vol. ii., p. 34.

By Miss Cunnington :—

A collection of terrestrial and fresh water shells.

By F. S. Long, Esq. :—

Iron spear head from Bulford Down.

By Thomas B. Merriman, Esq., *Marlborough*:—

Girdle purse temp. Queen Elizabeth. Also a collection of curious articles from Van Dieman's Land, the South Sea Islands, &c.

By Captain Bellers, *Devizes*:—

Sikh images, ornaments and charm; also various costly articles of dress of native manufacture.

By William Burrows, Esq., *Dunkirk*:—

A collection of articles manufactured by the natives of Sierra Leone; old copy of the Koran, taken from a burning house at Baddiboo, during the expedition against the King of that place in 1862, specimens of native implements of war, and case of poisoned arrows.

By Edward Waylen, Esq., *Devizes*:—

Painting of "Joseph and Christ," attributed to Vanderburgh.

By Mrs. Gaisford, *Worton*:—

Portrait of the late Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church.

By Mr. H. K. Norris, *Devizes*:—

Sketch of the head of our Saviour in crayons, by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence.

By Mr. Maysmor, *Devizes*:—

Angel of Philip and Mary, twenty shilling piece of James I., engraved medal of James I. and his son Prince Henry, gold button worn by the Duke of Wellington, Lava ring from Balaclava, &c.

By Mr. R. S. Thornley, *Devizes*:

Model of the Great Bell of Moscow. Specimens of Malachite, and a Malachite ornament. Russian dagger. Filigree chain and crosses, chain of Russian coins, and several articles of Russian costume.

By Mr. John Ellen, *Devizes*:—

Carved oak head from Stanton Church. Silver seal of the 15th century, with a shield of arms—3 lions rampant in pale and a label of 3 points—and legend "Sigillum Thome Giffard." See Wilts Mag. ii., 391. A curious print engraved by a journeyman painter of Devizes, representing the Devizes Loyal Volunteers, as they appeared September 16th, 1799, on Roundway Hill, to receive their colours. The volunteers are drawn up round three sides of a square, an officer stands on the vacant side, and is in the act of addressing the "gallant men and true." The soldiers number about 500, and are attired in ugly bearskin hats with red feathers, dark tunics with red facings, and top-boots and white breeches. Old French cavalry sabre. Indian war club. Pair of knight's spurs, gilt. Brass military safety stirrup dug up at Clatford, near Andover. Curious knife and musical fork with silver and green enamelled handles and equestrian figures, &c., temp. Charles II. Three table spoons with gilt tops temp. Charles I. and II. Cup of Persian ware. Ebony cabinet inlaid with ivory figures temp. James or Charles. Glastonbury chair, bronze medals, &c.

By Mr. Wilkes, *Baydon*:—

Curious piece of needlework (16th century) representing the Fall.

By Mr. Cunnington, *Devizes*.—

Trinity Ring found near Salisbury. Ancient British quern formed of Upper-green sandstone, found at Devizes Castle. Roman quern of Sarsen stone, found at Cirencester. Quern found lying on the head of a skeleton at the Roman Station at Baydon. Drawings by G. Cattermole, of Stonehenge and Avebury. Sack pottle, with date 1652. Six drawers of fossils from the Upper-

green sand of Wiltshire, containing remains of 30 species of Vertebrata, a series illustrative of the varieties of Ammonites auritus, 25 species of Lima and Inoceramus, 16 species of Pecten, 25 species of Terebratula, and 29 of Echinoderms. A case of Roman antiquities from Baydon.

By Miss A. Cunnington, *Devizes*:—

A collection comprising all the known species of Freshwater and Terrestrial shells of the county of Wilts.

By Mr. H. Cunnington, *Devizes*:—

Two small urns and a collection of Roman pottery found, with skeletons, in the railway cutting near Pan's Lane, Devizes.

By Mr. J. J. Fox, *Devizes*:—

A collection of British bird's eggs, including nearly 250 varieties; several specimens of stuffed birds, &c.

By Dr. Biggs, *Devizes*:—

Model of Eddystone Lighthouse made from the rock on which it stands. Copy of Aristophanes with autograph of the poet Wordsworth.

By Mr. D. Wild, *Devizes*:—

Earthenware puzzle cup.

By Mr. T. B. Smith, *Devizes*:—

Two sketches of female heads in crayons by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

By Mr. H. Bull, *Devizes*:—

Engraved fac-similes of sketches by Sir Thomas Lawrence of his father and mother, the landlord and landlady of the Bear Inn, Devizes.

By Mr. J. Musselwhite, *Devizes*:—

Trinity Ring found at Potterne.

By Mrs. Grant, *Devizes*:—

One hundred and twelve specimens of Roman coins found at Coulston. Flint arrow heads and stone celt found at Wilcot. Rug of opossum skins. Skin and teeth of shark. Case of stuffed birds, &c., &c.

By Mr. G. Mannings, Jun., *Wedhampton*:—

Roman coins found on Charlton Down. * Token "William Joyce in Sarum 1652." Ditto "John Lamb, Cricklade."

By Mr. E. E. Guy, *Devizes*:—

Gold Rial of Henry VII., case of African reptiles, Russian dyptych. Ancient watch by Avenel. Chinese fan, &c., &c.

By Mr. H. Weaver, *Devizes*:—

Roman coins, &c., found at Hilmarton, Goatacre, and Highway.

By Miss Clark, *Heddington*:—

Roman cinerary urn found at Heddington Wick.

By Mr. John Wilkins, *Devizes*:—

Circular seal bearing a man on horseback surrounded by the motto "QUE TIBI LEGO LEGE," found some years since at Potterne near the site of the ancient residence of the Bishops of Salisbury. The owner of the seal was William Pagnall, Lord of Fordington, A.D. 1301; and an impression of it is attached to the Barons' Letter to Pope Boniface VIII., a document to which no less than 117 seals are appended, including those of nearly all the nobility of that period.

Littleton Pagnall (or Pannell) in Bishops Lavington, anciently belonged to the family of Pagnall from whom it derived its name.

Devizes.

(Read there before the Wiltshire Archæological Society, August 19th, 1863.)

By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A.

IS you have between now and dinner-time a great deal to do; the site of a castle, two fine churches, and one or two private collections to inspect; it is not my wish to encroach very long upon time that may be more pleasantly employed. There is also the less necessity for doing so, because the opportunity of knowing the History of this Town does not depend upon a casual paper. Devizes has a historian of its own. His name, however well known, must not be declared, because he has not thought proper to declare it himself: and when a champion comes into the field with his visor down we are bound to respect the *incognito*. But it does not prevent our acknowledging the good service that he renders, and at an Archæological meeting held in the very town for which he has done so much, there will be no dissentient voice when we take the opportunity of thanking, for his patriotic labours, the Author of "The History, Military and Municipal, of the Ancient Borough of Devizes."

There is a good deal of obscurity about the Origin of Devizes: and as it is the special business of Archæologists to enter into, or to listen to, the discussion of things that are obscure, you shall hear, first of all, what are the conjectures upon that subject. A few of the principal events connected with the sites you are about to examine may perhaps add a little interest to your examination of them: and then there will be one or two points, more or less connected with the History of the town, on which a few remarks may be made.

As to the origin of this place; one thing is certain, that we have no authentic account of it before the reign of Henry I.,—say A.D. 1110. The name of Devizes does not appear to have been

met with in any record before that time: but, *in* that reign we come, all at once, upon a castle and two churches. That the town itself first came into existence at that time, I am far from saying. One of our old Chroniclers, quoting another still older, says that at this place Malmud, a very remote British King before the Roman occupation of Britain, built a castle. It may have been so, and that is all that can be said. Of Roman residence there are undoubtedly some indications; not so much upon the site of the main town as in one of its suburbs, on that interval of ground which lies between St. James's Church on the Green, and Wick. The word "Wick," in Latin *vicus*, is one that very often, though not always, marks a Roman dwelling, and it does so happen in the present case that upon that side of the town have been discovered from time to time the greater part of the antiquities that are considered to be Roman.

In the year 1699 a blue earthen vessel 18 inches high, and 10 inches deep, was found at Southbroom, on ground belonging to Sir John Eyles. It contained several hundred Roman coins of the Empire, mostly copper, some mixed metal, others washed with silver. But as one swallow does not make a summer, so the discovery of one pot of money does not prove the existence of a Roman town or village. The owner was quite as likely to hide his treasure some way off in a field, as in his own garden. But when the first discovery is followed by others, the case is altered. Very soon afterwards a number of earthen vessels of strange shape were found near the same spot: and in the year 1714, a collection of curiosities turned up, still more to the purpose. Near the ruins of an old house on the Green, one William Cadby, a gardener, dug up 21 pocket household-deities, such as were called by the Romans, *Penates*. They had been carefully interred in a large urn, holding 6 English gallons, and the urn had been inclosed in Roman tiles, secured with Roman cement. Some of these little images, about 3 or 4 inches long, are still preserved in the British Museum. They have been engraved several times: and in Moll's Atlas they are represented on the margin of the map of the counties of Wilts, Hampshire, and Dorset, the publisher kindly giving as his reason

for setting them forth there, that "in a county so destitute of antiquities, he was unwilling to omit so great curiosities." In those days, no doubt, such things were more rare than now.

Some doubt has been expressed whether these little household-gods were really Roman. They may not all of them have been specimens of first-rate workmanship, but as they represent the established deities of Roman worship, and one of them, more particularly, is an effigy of the she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, Roman surely they must have been. A coin of the Emperor Severus was found with these images. Dr. Stukeley, writing a few years after 1714, mentions this discovery, and adds that several other coins had been found thereabouts, and that Roman antiquities were found there every day. Skeletons with Roman pottery near them have within these few years been found in Pan's Lane: and in the town itself coins have occasionally been met with, as in St. John's Street and in digging the foundations of Mr. Locke's bank. Putting all these discoveries together, it is a reasonable conclusion that during the Roman occupation of Britain some of them were domiciled hereabouts.

They disappear: and after many years the Saxon kingdom of Wessex is formed, and the whole of this neighbourhood for miles round belonged to the Kings of Wessex. At some early period the Crown, in establishing a Bishopric in this part of Wessex, gave to the Bishop towards the maintenance of the See for ever, two of the three great manors of which this neighbourhood consisted; viz., the Manor of Cannings, and that of Potterne, The third, that of Rowde, continued for centuries to belong to the Crown. Spelman, on what authority I know not, says that King Alfred had a castle here. It may have been so; but somehow or other during the Saxon period, there is no mention of any town by any name whatsoever on this site. But that is no reason why there may not have been something of a village on the old Roman ground about Southbroom: for there are many villages that must have existed in Saxon times, though they do not happen to be mentioned in the brief histories of the events of those days.

But now comes a difficulty. Wiltshire was surveyed in the

great Norman Record called Domesday Book in the year 1086 by order of William the Conqueror. Our neighbours, Calne, Chippenham, Marlborough, and all the rest, duly appear there, but no Devizes. Absence at the roll-call of Domesday Book is a most unfortunate circumstance for those who are very sensitive upon the subject, and who are bent upon carrying the pedigree of their town back to a period prior to the Conquest. This however is not absolutely an insurmountable difficulty: for there are towns in England which certainly were in existence at and long before the Conquest, yet are not mentioned by name in that Record. In Yorkshire there is a town, larger than Devizes, known to have been a Roman Military Station, named regularly in the Roman Itineraries, yet it does not appear in Domesday Book; whilst a poor little straggling hamlet only one mile from that town is mentioned there. The explanation in such cases is this. In Saxon days that which is now the small hamlet happened to be the chief manorial residence, or by some other ancient privilege, the head of the Barony. The Barony included a large district; and in it the Town. So that the hamlet enjoys the dignity of being registered, whilst the rest of the places included within the Barony are passed over in silence. That may have been the case here; and so far there is a gleam of hope for the desponding. But gleams are treacherous, and we shall presently come to a reason that appears very conclusive, why it is next to impossible that the *name* of Devizes could have been found in Domesday Book.

But (as already observed) it *is* found very soon after Domesday Book. In 1100, Henry I. ascended the throne; and during his reign, say about 1110, your authentic history begins. That gives at all events a respectable antiquity of 750 years. As to the Saxon castle of Alfred, the Roman fortress before that, and the British camp before that, these things may have been; but it is easier to believe in their existence than to prove it. But your descent from Roger, Bishop of Sarum, in the reign of Henry I., admits of no doubt or contradiction whatsoever; and as his story, though familiar to many, may be less known to some who are present, it shall be recapitulated as briefly as possible.

King Henry I. paid this county the double compliment of taking out of it, first a wife, and then a Prime Minister. His wife Matilda was educated at Wilton Nunnery; and although to ask for a wife through the grating of a Nunnery, was not quite according to the rules of the House, still, when Kings ask, difficulties are soon got over, and this was surmounted by the discovery that she was an inmate of the House not by her own free choice.

A Prime Minister the King found—not very far from Wilton—at Old Sarum. It was only in the reign of the Conqueror that the Bishoprick had been established at Old Sarum; and Bishop Roger was the third who filled the See. He was not an Englishman but a Norman; and there is a story, the original authority for which is not known, that he was transplanted into this country in a curious way. Henry, before he came to the throne, was in Normandy contending with his brother William Rufus for the succession. He happened in one of his military marches to enter a church, near Caen, to hear mass. Roger was officiating, and whether the clank of armed men made him more nervous than usual, and anxious to get such a congregation out again as soon as he could, or whatever it was, he got through his service so rapidly that the Prince said in a joke, he would make a good regimental chaplain, and so enlisted him. This story seems to be adopted by the French topographers, for the Abbé de la Rue in his History of Caen, names the place where this happened, which was at Vaucelles, a suburb of the city of Caen. He mentions Roger as appointed to that Rectory in 1089, and connects this anecdote with his name.

The Rector of Vaucelles made the most of his opportunity. He studied the Prince's character, and seeing that he was aiming at a Throne, whispered into his ear, "The more money you can get, the better is your chance: repress expense, be economical. You want a manager: employ me."

On arriving in England he was first appointed to be Dean of the College of St. Martin's le Grand, in London. This College stood somewhere near the present General Post Office. It consisted of a Dean and Canons; and in those days the Dean was a great man, often appointed to offices of State. Many records signed by

Kings of England at the College show that they often rested there. It had peculiar rights of sanctuary; on both sides of the street for instance, but not in the middle, persons were free from arrest: and that privilege extending to other adjoining ground, the consequence in later times was that St. Martin's le Grand became the head-quarters of all the rogues, felons, murderers, receivers of stolen goods, pickpockets, and forgers in London, and caused it to be such a nuisance that it was ultimately suppressed.

Prince Henry came to the throne on the 1st of August, 1100: and the Dean of St. Martin's was immediately appointed Chancellor. He filled the office with extraordinary ability, obtained the King's entire confidence, and managed everything. "The King knew not ought he had save the bread which he did eat." The Dean was then made Bishop of Sarum, and at last, during Henry's absence in Normandy, had the whole management of the country in his hands: "It was wonderful" says a contemporary writer, "to see how well he did it." That in making his master rich he should not forget himself, was to be expected; but he was magnificent in his expenditure, especially in buildings. Among these were a new Cathedral at Old Sarum, (not Salisbury Cathedral as the French topographer, just now quoted, says; for that was many years later), a castle at Sherborne, a castle and probably Abbey Church at Malmesbury, a church or churches "*ad Divisas.*" Some of the Historians say that all this outlay was merely display, but the remark seems ill-natured. The Bishop had vast means, and he spent them in works intended to last, to do honour and to be of use. If he found on his episcopal estates no houses or churches, and built them, the more praise to him. True, in building his castle here, he did bid the masons make the walls a few feet higher and thicker than usual; and whilst they were about it, put in a few strong gates and portcullises: but in the state of the country, and not knowing what might happen, it was well to be on the safe side. He did not wish to keep his neighbours out; but before long, possibly there might be some whom he might not wish to let in. Why he chose this site for a castle is easily accounted for. The whole Manors of Cannings and Potterne were

part of his property, as Bishop of Sarum, and he merely built on ground belonging to the See.

It had not been long built before these unusually strong walls and gates were found to be useful as a State Prison. King Henry had secured the person of his eldest brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, and kept him in custody in various places for 26 years, the rest of Robert's life. Part of the time he was prisoner here, though he was allowed to go hunting and amuse himself much as he pleased.

But (not to dwell too long upon this part of the subject) the fickle Goddess Fortune stands upon a wheel. The wheel revolves, and that which one moment is at the top, suddenly finds itself at the bottom. So it was with Bishop Roger. The beginning of his down-fall was a common event enough, the overturning of a boat, but in this case there happened to be in the boat, King Henry's only son; and when Prince William was drowned in crossing from France, there was no longer any male heir apparent to the Throne of England. Henry had one daughter, Matilda, widow of the Emperor of Germany: and being anxious to secure the succession to her, he called all his Nobility and Bishops together and made them take an oath of allegiance to the Empress. Having taken it they all departed to their homes, and the King immediately sent his daughter abroad, causing her to be betrothed to the son of the Count of Anjou. Henry died in 1135. His nephew Stephen came forward to claim the throne, and we find the Bishop with many others, notwithstanding their oath, joining Stephen. Great has been the outcry against the Bishop by various writers, loading him with abuse in the usual way, as an artful treacherous man who sacrificed to the altar of ambition the interests of his patron's family, and so forth. But hear what he had to say for himself: for his answer was taken from his mouth by one who knew him well. Not only, for certain reasons of state, was the marriage between the King's daughter and that particular foreign Prince of Anjou against the wishes of the country, but the King had promised that he would never make a match of the kind without consulting his nobility. He sent her off without their consent, and they one

and all declared that the oath was no longer binding. "I have often heard Bishop Roger say," (these are the words of William the Monk of Malmesbury, who certainly had no special reason for loving the Bishop, for the Bishop had taken somewhat peremptory possession of the revenue of Malmesbury Monastery)—"I have often heard Bishop Roger say, that he was freed from the oath which he had taken to the Empress: for that he and the others had sworn conditionally: on the condition, namely, that the King should not marry his daughter without *his* consent, and that of the rest of the nobility: that none of them advised the match, or indeed, knew that it was made." Some writers do not attach much credit to Bishop Roger's apology, but think the real reason to have been that he and other ecclesiastics joined Stephen, hoping to be able to make with Stephen better terms than they could with the lady. That may or may not have been so: but the end of the story is that Stephen, wanting as many castles as he could get, contrived a quarrel with the Bishop of Sarum with the design of seizing the Castle of Devizes. The Bishop was brought as a prisoner to the town, shut up in a cowhouse under his own castle wall, and kept there, until the castle was given up. He lived a few years longer: long enough to see himself stripped of money, goods, palaces and lands: and so humbled, this "old man broken with the storms of state, gave all his honours to the world again, and slept in peace." History may be, as it has been called, "Philosophy teaching by example;" but alas for poor Philosophy! She must be content, like other teachers, to find that her lessons are not always remembered when they should be. For among later performances on the stage of English History we find, with new dresses and new scenery, the play of Bishop Roger over again; the principal character being next time performed by the Ipswich butcher's son, who rose so high as to talk of "I and my King," and then fell so low as to crave at the gate of Leicester Abbey, "a little earth, for charity!"

So Stephen became owner of Devizes Castle. It was soon the scene of another strange adventure. A foreigner, named Robert Fitz-Hubert, giving himself out as a partizan for the Empress,

(but certainly no partizan of the church, for he vowed that he would never stop till he had burned every church, monastery, monk and bishop he could lay hands on), suddenly surprised the castle. By means of ladders of leather he got over the walls in the dead of night, routed the garrison and obtained possession. But his career was short. Certain secret promises being made to him, he was tempted to come out: a trap was laid: he fell into it, was handed over to his opponents, and presently disposed of. By the help of the silver key, Stephen's friends opened the gates, got rid of Fitz-Hubert's men, and placed the fortress under the command of Hervey of Britany. The neighbourhood was favourable to the Queen: they would bring in no supplies to Hervey: finding therefore that he could get nothing to eat, he very wisely stole out and ran away.

Then came no less a personage than Queen Matilda herself. She had made her escape from Winchester to Ludgershall Castle, but not being safe there, came on in a man's disguise to Devizes. Her pursuers were close after her, and her means of defence happening to be at the moment insufficient, she quickly left it, concealed, it is said, in a coffin carried on a horse; in which very dismal conveyance, ("uneasy lay the head that wore a crown,") she travelled all the way to Gloucester.

By and by, things turning in her favour, she came back to Devizes, held two Parliaments here, and bestowed upon the Town a charter from which no doubt the present inhabitants derive very great benefit: for it was to the effect that for their fidelity they were to be free of certain tolls and customs all over England: were to enjoy peace, for themselves, their servants, and their goods, and nobody whatsoever to molest them, under a penalty of £10. Her Majesty being in so gracious a mood, the clergy thought it a happy moment to settle a small account they had with her.

When Bishop Roger some years before had fallen from his high estate, his property as Bishop of Sarum had been taken from him, and had not yet been restored to the church. "The Castle and the valuable manors of Potterne and Cannings," said the Clergy, "belong to us; and we shall be very much obliged to your Majesty

if you will be so good as to let us have them again." Her Majesty's advisers however did not appear to see the matter in exactly the same light: but church power was great in those days: and after some discussion it was agreed, in the reign of her son Henry II., that the Crown should retain the Castle, Borough and Park, and that Potterne and Cannings should be given back to the See of Sarum. This was in the year 1157. In the hands of the Crown the castle accordingly remained, under the command of successive governors, men generally of high connexion, several of whose names are preserved; but so far as it appears, nothing very extraordinary occurred here, until the adventure of Hubert de Burgh, which was as follows.

King Henry III. when he came to the throne was only 10 years old, and for some time the country was governed by William Pembroke, Earl Marshal, a prudent and wise man, as protector. Upon his death the administration passed into the hands of two noblemen, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Peter de Roche, Bishop of Winchester, who were not the best of friends. Peter de Roche was a foreigner and filled all the offices he could with foreigners like himself. The old English families, including that of the late Earl Marshal, were violently opposed to this, and it led to incessant jealousy and contest. Hubert de Burgh had been a most faithful servant of the Crown under Richard I., and John. He had held Dover Castle against the King of France, and in various other ways shown so much zeal that he had been made Justiciary of England, and had been loaded with territory and wealth. Enemies of course abounded, and at the head of them was the Bishop of Winchester, Peter de Roche. They contrived to poison the King's ear against Hubert. He was seized, shut up first in one place, then in another, and was finally sent to Devizes Castle, under charge of four Earls who were to be sureties for him, they having under them four Knights, who were personally to watch him. After some little time, these four keepers were changed without his consent: he was privately informed that a new Governor was coming to the castle, appointed by Peter de Roche: so foreseeing no good to himself from these movements he persuaded

two of his keepers to assist him in escaping. They did so, and one night he being loaded with chains and unable to walk, was carried on the back of one of them through the castle-yard, across the moat, up an opposite bank, and deposited at the high altar in St. John's Church. The flight was discovered and he was dragged back again to the castle. But Sanctuary had been broken. Churchmen resented this; and being sufficiently influential, they got Hubert replaced in the church: the king however in permitting this, sent, at the same time, a secret order to the Sheriff of Wilts, to surround the church day and night with guards, and keep the prisoner safe. The Sheriff did as he was ordered; but next day a body of Hubert's friends burst into the church-yard, scattered the javelin-men, and carried off their hero in triumph to the mountains of Wales. The end of the story is, that in order to make peace, he afterwards surrendered some part of his estates, and finally died quietly in his bed.

Of the Castle itself where these various events took place we are assured by ancient witnesses that it was on a noble scale. One says it was the finest ever built by a Bishop; a second calls it the finest in England: a third the finest in Europe; and a fourth the finest in Christendom. In this climax, rest on which step you please, and the imagination will be satisfied. It stood on a kind of promontory joined as it were to the mainland on the side towards the town; a favourite kind of site for old military strongholds, as may be seen in many instances. Being on three sides protected by a natural slope, the principal artificial defences would be towards the town. On that side accordingly there were *two* moats, the remains of which were lately crossed in digging the foundations for the New Corn-Exchange. In Henry VIII.'s time Leland saw the castle. He mentions no less than seven places for portcullises in the passage leading from the town. The keep stood on a hill cast up by hand, a piece of work of incredible cost. The rest was in ruins, used as a quarry by the town's-people, part of it "right unprofitably" in building Master Baynton's house at Bromham (i.e. Old Bromham House, long since destroyed.) Lambard, a later visitor in Elizabeth's reign, describes the castle

as then much decayed. But some parts seem to have been left that were to a certain extent defensible: for in the Civil Wars it was held for the King by Sir Charles Lloyd, until Cromwell's artillery in the Market-place threatened to put the finishing stroke; to prevent which, the governor, not being succoured, surrendered on honourable terms. This was on the 24th of September, 1645, and in the course of 3 or 4 years after it seems to have been utterly demolished. The foundations however are supposed to be sufficiently perfect to show the form of it, if they were properly cleared. Hubert de Burgh and the other unfortunates caged from time to time within its walls, probably passed their solitary nights in dreaming of many strange things; but in the most fantastic of their visions they never beheld that which is now, or soon will be, to us a common-place reality. They never dreamt that through the green-sand hill below the very floor of their dungeon would one day run a tunnel; through that tunnel an iron highway; along which iron way the peaceful burgesses of Devizes, their wives and their children, would glide, without horses, at 30 miles an hour, eastward to picnic in a Crystal Palace, westward to trip across the chasm at Clifton on a bridge suspended in the air!

One relic connected with the castle still remains in the town in the peculiar name of one of its streets, the Brittox. It is a very singular name and there has been occasionally doubt about its origin. But there is none. An old French word *bretesque*, in mediæval Latin *bretechia*, was the name used for a wooden tower placed over a drawbridge at the entrance of a castle. Here, we may presume, there was a tower of this kind, the street leading to it might be called the Bretesk Street; and the word street has been dropped. In the word Bretesk the *s* comes before the *k*; but the people have found it more convenient to put the *k* before the *s*; and just as they have changed *ask* into *ax*, wasp into wapse and hasp into hapse, so Bretes*k* has become Brete*ks*, and hence, Brittox.

It may now perhaps not be out of place if I take this opportunity of saying a few words as to the meaning of the name of *Devizes* itself. Several interpretations of it have been given, but

one objection appears to me to lie against them all in common, namely, that when closely examined, they are not sustained by the facts of the case. The word is undeniably of Latin origin: its general form being Divisæ, or Ad Divisas, sometimes Divisio.

Some have derived it from an ancient personage, one Divitiacus, king of a tribe of Belgæ who came over from Gaul and subdued the southern part of Britain some years before Christ. Well, what is the authority for saying that he founded this town! Not the shadow of a shade. The man's name began with *Divi*; and the town's Latin name begins with *Divi*. So far there is a similarity; but if that is enough foundation for connecting the two together, you might just as well say that it comes from Divitiæ, riches, because it's a fine place to get money in; and if that is true, Divitiæ will be perhaps the most popular derivation of all. But as to Divitiacus, it is merely one of Dr. Stukeley's guesses, and as such may be dismissed.

According to the next suggestion, (commonly found in our old topographers) the town is supposed to have been called Devizes because there was a *division* of territory between the Bishop of Sarum and the Crown. That there was such a partition is quite true. You have already heard that in Stephen's reign the whole of the Bishop's lands having been seized by the Crown, Cannings and Potterne were given back by Henry II., the Crown retaining the Castle and Old Park. But in what year did that compromise take place? In the year 1157, long after the castle was built and after the Bishop's death. Now the castle bore the name of Ad Divisas when it was first built, and therefore could not be so called from a partition of territory which took place at least 30 years later. This derivation therefore breaks down, not being supported by the fact.

A third explanation is that the word *Divisio* is Latin for a park, that there are two *divisiones* or parks, that the town stands between them, and hence was called Divisæ. But before this explanation is adopted, it ought to be shown that those two parks were formed at one and the same time; i.e. at the earliest period when the place is known to have borne the name. This however does not seem to have been the case. Of the two Parks one has

always been called the Old, the other the New: a distinction which of itself implies that the one existed before the other. Some interval of time there appears to have been, because at first we find only one Park spoken of, afterwards a second. During that interval therefore the town could not have stood between two parks; nevertheless its name all the while and from the first was *ad Divisas*.

Whether the derivation explained at some length in the volume of "Wiltshire Collections"[1] printed by our Society in 1862, is or is not the true one, it is at all events one that seems to have some support from facts.

So far back as the year 1854 (as may be seen in a Note to the Wilts Arch. Mag., i., 180) it had occurred to myself that the secret of the derivation lay in some meaning of the word *divisa*, which might possibly be applicable, but had never been applied to the present case. A close investigation, first of the *strict history* of the word itself, and secondly, of the parish map, led me to the conclusion set forth in the volume referred to.

1.—As to the Name.

Ad Divisas is Latin, unquestionably: but there are two kinds of Latin: the old Classical, and the Mediæval; and sometimes words which in old Classical Latin were used in one sense, were used in Mediæval Latin in quite another way. We do so ourselves to this day: as for instance in the common word "*omnibus*." In old Latin it is an *adjective*, of the dative plural, meaning "for all." We have borrowed it for a different purpose: we make it a *noun* substantive, the name of a vehicle. The word omnibus is common enough in Cæsar; but though, as we school-boys used to say, Cæsar did go into Gaul summâ diligentiâ, on the top of a Diligence, he certainly never made use of *an omnibus*. It is much the same with the word Divisa. In Classical Latin, it is a *passive participle*, meaning *divided*; but in Mediæval Latin it is used as a *noun* with an *active* sense, *that which divides*—viz., a boundary line. And further, it appeared that the ecclesiastics in their monastic charters *always* use it as the established word for a *minor kind of boundary*—whether hedge, ditch, stream, or anything else that serves for such purpose.

[1] "Wiltshire Collections by Aubrey and Jackson," 4to., p. 306.

When then we find "Ad Divisas" as the name of a place, grammar tells us that it must be a noun; and therefore, must be the Mediæval word, used in that particular sense.

2. The next point was, why was such a name as "*at the boundaries*" given to the Castle built at this spot about 1120? This was never on the frontier of the Shire. So long as Wiltshire has been Wiltshire, this has been, as it is now, the very heart of the county. There must therefore be something peculiar in the locality which had not been observed. On procuring a tracing of the map of Devizes, marking exactly its limits and those of the parishes adjoining, the propriety of the old name seemed self-evident. But since,

> "The mind
> Of him who hears is loth to acquiesce,
> And fix its faith, unless the instance brought
> Be palpable;"

please to look at the "instance" on the map before you.

(The map produced, showed three parishes, Rowde, coloured blue, Cannings red, and Potterne white). The three boundary or dividing lines between these parishes, all to this very day run towards, and in ancient times met at, one point (marked by a black spot in the centre). At that point Bishop Roger enclosed a park and built a castle to which he gave the name of *Ad Divisas*.

Being purely Mediæval, the name must not be looked for in Domesday Book.

Churches.

The Churches of Devizes are well worth inspection; but we will not now go into any detailed description of them: because such details are not very intelligible or interesting unless you are on the spot to follow them; and I see by the programme that such remarks will be made when you are there.

St. John's has been generally understood to have been built by the builder of the Castle, Bishop Roger, as a sort of Free Chapel for the special use of the people belonging to the Castle inside or out. When the gates were shut and could not be opened, there was a chapel for their use within the Castle walls. St. John's is a very fine old church and has some peculiarities. Of the four

arches of the Tower, two are round and two pointed, though all built at the same time. There is also a portion of a curious arcade of intersecting arches which formerly ran round all the inner walls of the tower. On the south side against the chancel is a pretty Chapel, of architecture much later than the original church. It has frequently been called the Hungerford Chapel, but I feel almost sure that it was not built by that family: and my reason for saying so is that I have so many particulars of them and their works that if this Chapel had been theirs, some notice of it or some slight allusion to it, would most likely by this time have been met with; but I have never met with any. The Chapel is so very much like one at Bromham Church, in its ornaments and general character, that it is more likely to have been erected by the Beauchamp family to whom Bromham formerly belonged: but here again, if the chapel at St. John's is so late as the reign of Henry VIII. (as Mr. Britton used to say), it could hardly be the work of the Beauchamps of Bromham; for the last of them died in 1508, just before Henry VIII. came to the Throne. The builder, whoever he may have been, has left no device or coat of arms by which we might find him out, and therefore, as he wished to remain in obscurity, in that obscurity we must leave him.

The other church, St. Mary's, seems to have been the Parish Church from the first. The older parts of its architecture are of the same age as St. John's, and it was therefore probably built with the help of the Bishop's money.

Simnel.

Among the various articles produced in the town there is one to the manufacture of which it adheres with admirable pertinacity: but to which I presume it would not adhere unless the article were popular and the demand continual. It is an article of food; or rather it is a dainty intended not so much for the animal sustenance as for the solace and gratification of the consumer; an effect which I sincerely hope it produces. The dainty alluded to is Simnel Cake: a subject of course beneath the dignity of your Historian, but admitting of a place on a less serious page.

Other towns at which it is said to be made are Coventry, Shrewsbury, and Bury in Lancashire. At Bury, on what is called Mothering or Mid-lent Sunday, when young folks go to pay their dutiful respects to their parents, they go provided with this offering, and the consumption is said to be enormous. At Shrewsbury it is made in the form of a pie, the crust being of saffron and very thick. At Devizes, as I understand, it has no crust, is star-shaped, and the saffron is mixed with a mass of currants, spice and candied lemon. The common Shropshire story about the meaning of the name Simnel is well known. A happy couple had a domestic dispute as to whether they should have for their day's dinner a boiled pudding or a baked pie. Words began to run high; but meanwhile the dinner lay undressed, and they were getting hungry. So they came to a compromise by first boiling and then baking the dish that was prepared. To this grand effort of double cookery the name of Simnel was given, because *his* name was Simon and *her's* was Nell. The real history however of this famous composition is very different. The name is of very great antiquity, and in Latin is called Siminellus; and that from a Greek word signifying sifted or fine flour of wheat, mentioned among the finest kinds of bread, by Galen the physician who was born in A.D. 131. Other languages have words very like it for fine flour: the German semmel, the Italian semolino. Originally therefore it was most likely not the heavy piece of pastry that it now is, but a lighter cake, considered as a treat by people who lived on coarser fare. The word *siminellus* is frequently met with in mediæval deeds. In the year 1044, when a King of Scotland was visiting at the English Court, an order was issued for twelve siminels for him and his suite every day. The Monks of Battel Abbey in Sussex had by their rules bread of the most nutritious and digestible kind ("qui vulgò simenel vocatur") commonly called simenel. After this learned explanation, Archæologists may perhaps be tempted before they leave Devizes to try this archæological confection; but they had better not eat too much of it, for an old gentleman of the year 1595, speaking no doubt from melancholy experience, gives this warning upon the subject, "Sodden bread which bee called Simnels, bee verie unwholesome!"

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 11.—INSESSORES (*Perchers*). *Continued from* vii. 102.
Scansores *(climbers)*.

THIS is a small tribe, compared to the two previously described, containing but three families, the Woodpeckers, Creepers, and Cuckoos; but it yields to none in point of interest, all its members partaking of habits peculiar to the tribe, and being sufficiently scarce in point of numbers, to attract attention whenever they appear: they are essentially inhabitants of the trees, procuring all their food from the insects which they find in the branches and trunks, or from the berries and fruits thereon. Some of the families in this tribe seldom touch the ground, and they are rarely to be found elsewhere than in wooded districts: they are all more or less eminent for their climbing and grasping powers, which are developed in different degrees in the various genera.

PICIDÆ *(The Woodpeckers.)*

This family may well stand at the head of the climbers, for nothing can exceed the admirable structure of their bodies, and the formation of their legs, feet, tail, beak and tongue, all so eminently adapted to their requirements; the legs extremely short and strong, giving the bird a good purchase on the trunk or branch of the tree, into which it is about to dig with its powerful beak: the toes long, two being directed backwards and two forwards (an arrangement peculiar to the climbers, but which adds immensely to its powers of grasping and climbing) and furnished with strong curved claws, with which it can cling to the bark: the tail composed of twelve stiff bristly feathers, with very strong shafts, which serves the bird as a fulcrum or rest on which to support itself, while bending back the head preparatory to a sharp hammering with the beak; the beak straight, long, tapering, wedge-shaped

and immensely strong, in short an instrument perfectly formed for hammering into the wood of a decayed tree: while the tongue is very long and slender, armed with a horny barbed tip and sharp bristles thereon, and extends to that degree that it is capable of being thrust out to a great length, and withdrawn again through the mandibles when the sharp point has perforated and so secured the insect prey dislodged from the trunk or laid bare beneath the bark of the tree by the action of the beak: it is also furnished with a glutinous substance exuding from its surface, to which the smaller insects adhere, and so have no need to be transfixed. Add to these characteristics that the head is large and the body compact and small, and we have before us a structure perfectly fitted for the habits of the Woodpecker race. Members of this family are generally of solitary disposition, seldom associating in flocks; and they are perfectly harmless, never guilty of even the slightest damage to sound or healthy trees, (which is a charge frequently, though quite erroneously, brought against them) but always selecting those which are hollow and worthless, and have betrayed to their keen sense unmistakeable signs of decay.

"Green Woodpecker" *(Picus viridis)*. This is the most common species among the Woodpeckers, and a handsome bird withal: its general plumage is yellowish green above, and greenish yellow beneath, with a crimson head, the crimson prolonged to the back of the neck: it is more often seen on the ground than its congeners, probably from its extreme partiality to ants-hills and their contents: its flight is heavy and undulating. Gilbert White says "*volatu undoso*, opening and closing its wings at every stroke, and so always rising or falling in curves;" but it never needs to travel far, for having ascended a tree from the bottom, in an upright or spiral direction, (for it is incapable of descending unless backwards) and having concluded its examination there, and cleared off all the insects in its way, it merely flies off to the next tree, on the trunk of which it will fix itself near the ground, and begin its spiral ascent as before. It is provincially called the *Yaffle* or *Yappingall*, from its loud hearty laugh-like note, and when it is more than commonly vociferous, stormy weather may

be confidently expected: hence another name frequently given it of *Rain-bird*, as Bewick tells us the Romans called it *Pluvia avis*. Lloyd in his Scandinavian adventures says of it, "In Norway this bird is considered better than a barometer: it is supposed not only to predict the coming weather, but that three days beforehand: if its notes are loud and monotonous, fine weather may be expected, but if low, on the contrary rain and storm are at hand; and should it approach the house and cry, something like a regular tempest is to be looked for." Thus we see that both English and Norsemen consider this bird as highly weather wise, though they totally differ in the deductions they draw from the loudness or softness of its scream: possibly we none of us yet quite understand what sensations are produced on many members of the animal kingdom by changes in the atmosphere, nor how they indicate such feelings, though that many species are extremely susceptible of such impressions, and that too considerably before man can discern any prospect of change in the weather, admits of no doubt or dispute.

"Great Spotted Woodpecker" *(Picus major)*. All the Woodpeckers are so extremely alike in habits, that the same general description applies to every species: this is not so common as the last, but is seen occasionally in all wooded districts. I have notices before me of its occurrence in Draycot Park, at Urchfont, and at Roundway Park, and it has come to the notice of most observers. In colour it is black and white, with a crimson head, and is only to be distinguished from its congener next to be described, by its superior size: it measures from the point of the beak to the tip of the tail, over nine inches.

"Lesser Spotted Woodpecker" *(Picus minor)*. Not so common but exactly resembling the last, except in point of size, being not quite six inches in length, this species occasionally visits us: it is of a very retiring disposition, and prefers the upper branches of trees to the trunk and more exposed limbs, and creeps out of sight behind some friendly bough the instant it perceives an intruder. From the observations of various authors one would say that Wiltshire was the favourite locality of this bird. Selby says "it is well known in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts." Montagu

mentions how he observed it in Wiltshire, and found its nest and took its eggs there. Yarrell speaks of Wiltshire as one of its habitations, in addition to which I have notices of its having been killed within the last few years at Potterne, Roundway, Devizes, Clarendon Park and Draycot Woods; and Mr. Elgar Sloper says, "I have obtained three specimens of this beautiful little bird: one caught near Devizes in June 1840 lived for some time in confinement, fed on insects and bread and milk."

Bewick used to assert that a third Spotted Woodpecker *(Picus medius)* which is not uncommon on the Continent, occasionally appeared in England: more modern naturalists however deny this, and affirm that the young of the Great Spotted Woodpecker was mistaken for that bird. The late Mr. Marsh thought that Bewick was right, and that we have three distinct species: he says, "I have three very different from each other, they are sometimes found in Draycote Woods, where one of my specimens was shot: the largest was killed there; the next in size was killed in Clarendon Park, the smallest in Amesbury Park."

"Gold-winged Woodpecker" *(Picus auratus)*. There is but one instance recorded of the appearance of this beautiful bird in England, and that was in the autumn of 1836 at Amesbury Park in this county: it was brought to M. H. Marsh, Esq., the present Member for Salisbury, in the flesh, immediately after it was shot: it was preserved by Mr. Edwards, of Amesbury, and came into the collection of the late Rev. G. Marsh, of Sutton Benger. It is a native of South America, and in general appearance and size bears some resemblance to the common Green Woodpecker, but differs from it in having bright yellow bars on the wings, and black spots on the breast, moreover the throat and chest are cinnamon colour, and a broad cresentic patch of black crosses the chest.

"Wryneck" *(Yunx torquilla)*. From the variety of provincial names with which this prettily marked bird is designated, one would imagine it to be extremely common: but this is not the case, though it visits us in the spring every year, and is sparingly distributed over all wooded districts. The explanation of its many names will be a tolerably complete account of its habits. That by

which it is more usually known "Wryneck," comes from its habit of turning the head rapidly from side to side while feeding, the body remaining motionless all the while, and this is especially seen when the bird is engaged at an ant heap, extracting those insects and their larvæ, which form its favorite food: hence another of its names, "Emmet-hunter." The manner in which it seizes its prey is by darting out its very long extensile tongue, which is even longer in proportion than that of the Woodpeckers, and transfixing or securing it by means of a glutinous secretion with which it is furnished, and this it does with wonderful rapidity, and never failing accuracy: from this habit it is often called "Long-tongue." Again, it is known as the "Snake-bird," from the hissing noise made by the parent and young birds, when the hole in which it has made its nest is disturbed: on such occasions they will puff out their feathers, snap with their bills, hiss like snakes, and assume the most bold and defiant aspect. It is also known as the "Cuckoo's *mate*," and "Cuckoo's *fool*" because it arrives a few days before the Cuckoo; and the late Mr. Marsh told me that it is sometimes known in Wiltshire as the "Valiant Sparrow." It is of shy retiring habits, in shape very like a Woodpecker, with the same arrangement of feet, two toes before and two behind, but without the stiff bristly tail. Its plumage is beautifully pencilled, all the feathers most delicately mottled and marbled with bars and spots of dark and light brown, grey and buff.

CERTHIADÆ (*The Creepers*).

This family is very nearly allied to the last, and the members of it are quite as great adepts in climbing, though with a different formation of feet, the toes being disposed in the more usual manner, viz., three before and one behind; the structure of the hind toe however is such as to give the bird peculiar facilities for climbing perpendicular surfaces, and even the additional power of moving in either an upward or downward direction. Members of this family are of small size, with slender bodies, moderate necks, short wings, slender arched bills, and plumage

peculiarly soft and free from bristles: like the last they live entirely among the trees, feeding on the seeds, fruits, and insects which they find there.

"Common Creeper" (*Certhia familiaris*). This is the most elegant and delicate little bird we have, and it is very common, living with us all the year round, but coming to our notice most frequently in the winter, when the trees are bare of foliage, and most of the smaller birds have left us: then it may be seen creeping like a mouse up and down the bole of a tree, or searching for its insect food among the rough logs in a wood yard. Next to the Golden-crested Wren it is the smallest British bird, and the most graceful in form, with a long slender curved beak, a very diminutive elegant body, plumage brown above and white below, and a stiff sharp-pointed tail bending downwards, and supporting it in its climbings, after the manner of that of the Woodpecker. Its note is a gentle monotonous chirp, which it continues to repeat during its incessant rambles on the stems and branches of the trees; for it is one of the most restless of birds, never still for an instant, and a most expert and indefatigable climber, its long claws well curved and strong, enabling it to cling to the rough bark, at whatever angle the branch may be, whether vertical, horizontal, or oblique.

"Wren" (*Troglodytes vulgaris*). This is a general favorite: its diminutive size, but pert aspect, its boldness and familiarity in winter (for it never leaves us), its full rich song and engaging manners, all bespeaking our protection: in colour it is reddish brown, well mottled and speckled with various shades, but its most striking peculiarity is the erect position of its tail, which gives it a very jaunty appearance. Some authors have placed it among the warblers, but its long tapering arched beak, long curved claws, short rounded wings and soft plumage seem to point it out as a true creeper: moreover, though not essentially a climber, it clings with apparent ease to perpendicular surfaces sideways, and is often seen on the trunks as well as branches of trees: it also frequents walls and rocks, as well as banks and ditches, and its food consists of insects, seeds, and soft fruits. Many people are not aware of the

volume and richness of its song, more particularly in the early spring, and this is the more remarkable when the diminutive size of the bird is taken into account: Shakspeare was evidently ignorant of this, for he says

> "The nightingale, if she should sing by day
> When every goose is cackling, would be thought
> No better a musician than the wren."
>
> (Merchant of Venice, Act v.)

One naturally is inclined to wonder how so small and apparently delicate birds as this and the preceding, brave the severity of our winters in this country, and yet notwithstanding the insect nature of their food and the slender form of their beaks, they somehow manage to subsist, and the Wren at least to warble in apparent gladness of heart during the roughest winds and the bleakest weather. This is also essentially a restless bird, always on the move and never stationary for a minute: it derives its scientific name *Troglodytes* from the *cave-like* appearance of the large domed nest which it inhabits.

"Hoopoe" *(Upupa Epops)*. Once seen this bird can never be mistaken by the most unobservant, its long and beautiful crest being peculiar and distinctive: this is composed of soft silky feathers of a pale buff colour, each ending in a black and white spot or eye; and this crest it can erect and depress at pleasure: when the bird is in a quiescent state and undisturbed, the crest flows gracefully back in a recumbent position, but upon the least alarm or when excited in any way, the feathers are immediately erected: the general colour of the plumage is pale buff, amply relieved by the black and white bars of the wings and tail: the beak is very slender and slightly bent. The Hoopoe is said to prefer moist and low situations, especially where woods abound: it may generally be seen on the ground, searching for worms and grubs, though it so far shows its climbing habits as to fly to trees when disturbed, and to be often observed hanging from the branches of trees, in search of the insects which dwell on the under side of the foliage. The only occasion on which I have ever had the good fortune to see it alive in a wild state was from a railway carriage in Hanover: the bird was marching about with great dignity on

the embankment, strutting with conscious pride of its good looks; and before it flew away, erected its crest, and showed itself off to great advantage. It derives its scientific name "Upupa," as well as the English "Hoopoe," German "Ein Houp," and French "La Huppe," from its note, resembling "hoop, hoop," cooed out very softly after the manner of the dove. It is a native of North Africa, and is a shy retiring solitary bird.

It is not so rare in England as some imagine, for though never permanently resident here, scarcely a year passes when some do not make their appearance. I have many records of its occurrence in Wiltshire; Bishop Stanley recounts how one was caught on Salisbury Plain in a weak and exhausted state, which must evidently have come from a distance, for its beak was filled with red clay of a quality not found in that neighbourhood. Yarrell says it has been obtained in Wiltshire. Mr. Withers informs me it was killed by Mr. Warriner's keeper many years since near Redholn turnpike gate. Mr. Marsh recorded its capture at Winterslow in 1829; and more recently the Rev. George Powell, (with the ready kindness with which he continually gratifies my Ornithological taste) communicated to me the capture of a very fine male specimen, by some labourers in the farm yard of Mr. Marsh of Heytesbury: the bird was weather-beaten and exhausted, and appeared to have come in for its share of a great storm which on the day preceding its capture had devastated the fields at Lavington. When secured, it was carefully placed in a large cage, and though at first very shy, it gradually became more reconciled to confinement; but at the end of seven days, without any ostensible reason it died suddenly. These are undoubtedly authentic instances of the occurrence of the Hoopoe in our county, but the Rev. F. Goddard, Vicar of Hillmarton, who has often seen this bird in Egypt, and is well acquainted with its habits, has been so fortunate as to meet with it alive in Wiltshire on several distinct occasions: his description is so graphic and interesting from the rare occurrence of the bird, that I take leave to insert it in his own words:—"Some time in the summer, I believe in the month of August, riding from Alderton to Norton

near Malmesbury, to do duty on a Sunday, about one mile and a quarter from Alderton, at the point where Alderton, Sherston and Hullavington parishes meet, I passed an old crumbling dungheap on the Foss way, and to my astonishment on that dungheap (by the bye very like his native ones) sat a splendid male Hoopoe, as calm and composed as possible, exactly as I have seen them in Egypt, on *every* dungheap. I approached close to him to admire him, and satisfy myself that this stranger at Alderton (but to me familiar friend) was a real Hoopoe: he then gave one or two of his peculiar jerks, and rising with a short undulating flight like a jay rested on a hay-rick twenty yards distant: as I approached the rick, he jerked himself impatiently once or twice as before, and took flight for his dungheap, and again from that to the rick, but no further; (like the Vicar of Wakefield, who confined his migrations from the 'Blue bed to the Brown') precisely as the bird appears everywhere from November to March in lower Egypt on the banks of the Nile, only that having in that 'basest of kingdoms' an infinite choice of dunghills he merely removes himself and his wife (who is always with him) from the brown to the black, and vice versá. In the case of the bird in question, on my return from church there he was as before: during the week I forgot his existence, and on the following Sunday, as I passed that way for the same purpose, up jumped my friend from the back of the dunghill, and settled on his hay-rick, and so I found him very becomingly *at rest* on my return from service. The next day I sought him, and found him *at work* upon his mixen, as busy as possible and quite at home: he seemed to imagine that he had gained a parochial settlement under my ministration, not being aware that the Foss, which divided the dunghill and the rick, is invariably the division of parishes: thus he lost the advantage of being either in my care or that of the Vicar of Hullavington, but I considered him entitled to my protection. I could not hear however of his having been seen after that day, though I enquired much after him."

Again in 1854, Mr. F. Goddard reported to me the appearance of another strange bird, supposed to be a Hoopoe, near the same

place, in the following words: "I heard from a person residing here" (at Alderton) "that a bird answering the description of a Hoopoe with a high crest (a stranger, unknown to any one about the place that saw it) was shot on the top of a chimney at Hibden Farm in Luckington Parish, distant half-a-mile from Alderton, and about three miles from the spot where I saw the Hoopoe in 1851. It was during the severe frost and snow of January 1854 that this bird supposed to be a Hoopoe was killed; but as he fell into an old chimney, from which he has never been recovered, I cannot be sure of his identity." So far from the pen of Mr. F. Goddard: but even yet more interesting is the last account of these birds *breeding* in Wiltshire, which I have received through the same gentleman from his brother Mr. Septimus Goddard, who writes as follows in answer to my enquiries on the point. "I perfectly well recollect the circumstance of the young Hoopoes being found in a bush near the brook on the farm now occupied by Mr. Ackers (of Morden) in Rodbourn Cheney Parish: they were four in number, nearly full grown; colour that of woodcocks, with very large top-knots, I am not quite certain what became of them, but I rather think that they were taken back to the brook again. The old birds laid again and sat nearly in the same place the following season, but the eggs, four in number, were destroyed by boys. I have frequently seen Hoopoes in Sussex near Eastbourne, where several have been shot on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire." The last paragraph shows that Mr. S. Goddard is not unacquainted with the bird, and cannot therefore have mistaken any other for it. This is perhaps as full an account of English Hoopoes as has fallen to the lot of any Ornithologist of this country to meet with, and it is the more satisfactory that the narrator, Mr. F. Goddard, is not only an acute and accurate observer of birds generally, but has become personally acquainted, and that very intimately with the bird in question during his travels in Egypt.

"Nuthatch" (*Sitta Europæa*). This active little bird is to be found in our own woods all the year round: in colour it is dark grey above, and orange buff beneath: the beak is strong, straight,

conical, and pointed, and with this instrument it will hammer with repeated and most sonorous blows the nut which it has previously fixed in some chink of bark or crevice in the tree, and which it rarely finds impervious to its sharp beak, which it brings down upon it with all the weight of its body; seldom baffled even by the toughest shell, which it will turn round till it has tried every point of attack, and generally succeeds at last in extricating the kernel. Should the nut accidentally fall from the chink in which it is fixed, or fly asunder, and the kernel drop out, the Nuthatch will dart upon it with the rapidity of lightning, catch it in its claws before it reaches the ground, and return with it to its former position. It runs both up and down the stems of trees, and will descend head foremost, (in which respect it differs from all other birds,) and varies its nut diet with insects and their larvæ, which it extracts from the bark and leaves. The name Nuthatch seems to be a corruption of "Nuthack," which the habits of the bird sufficiently explain. It is to be found in this county generally wherever woods abound, but seems to prefer large oaks and beeches.

CUCULIDÆ. (*The Cuckoos.*)

This family is but scantily represented in this country for we have but one species, though that one so well known, and its periodical appearance so generally hailed with delight as a harbinger of summer, that it has attracted as much attention as many families, comprising several genera and many species. They all feed on insects and soft fruit, and are therefore unable to reside during winter in cold countries: their flight is singularly smooth and gliding and very rapid, and they move quickly from bough to bough, rather leaping from branch to branch, than climbing like those families of this tribe previously described: on the ground they are awkward and constrained, their feet being very short and weak: the tails of birds of this family are peculiarly ample, very broad as well as long.

"Common Cuckoo" (*Cuculus canorus*). There is no need to assert that this bird occurs throughout the county, for who does not hear its well-known cry every April in his own parish and

garden: and yet every body does not know the appearance of the bird, so much resembling the Kestrel or Sparrow-hawk at first sight; the dark lead-coloured plumage above, the light under parts barred with brown, and the full dark yellow eye, all contributing to the general resemblance; but when we come to look nearer, we are soon undeceived, for the beak is small, soft, slender, and nearly straight, like those of other insectivorous birds, and the feet are small and weak, with two toes before and two behind, after the manner of other climbing birds, and not at all like the strong hooked beak and powerful talons of the birds of prey: here the Cuckoos are unusually abundant, and remarkably tame, and one or more may frequently be seen every spring sitting on the iron railings in my garden, while their oft repeated cry, as they answer one another in different keys from opposite plantations, is almost continually to be heard, more especially towards evening, when (like many other birds) they become more clamorous than during the day. When they have been here some time, their call becomes changed to a wild stammering repetition of the first syllable, though an individual which returns here every spring invariably utters this peculiar call from its first arrival, and with a pertinacity and in so loud a key as to attract the notice of every stranger.[1] The singular habit of the Cuckoo of never building its own nest, but depositing its eggs singly in those of other birds, insectivorous species being always selected for the foster parents, is well known: *why* the Cuckoos adopt this peculiar and almost unnatural habit; *how* they deposit their eggs in the nests of little birds; when the

[1] There is a favorite old country rhyme which marks with sufficient accuracy the arrival, song, change of note, and departure of the bird.

"In April
Come he will:
In May,
He sings all day.
In June
He alters his tune,
In July
He prepares to fly;
In August
Go he must.

situation and size of the nests preclude, as they often do, the possibility of the egg being laid there, after the usual manner, by a bird so disproportionate in size to the nest it selects as the cradle for its young; *how* the young Cuckoo becomes the sole tenant of the nest, its foster brethren being summarily expelled to make way for its rapidly increasing size, and to enable its foster parents to supply its voracious appetite; *how* the young Cuckoo, when come to maturity, follows instinctively in the track of its parent, not being arrived at the requisite point of strength when its parents leave their summer haunts on their annual migration southwards: these, and other similar questions connected with its strange history, I purpose to examine at some future day in a separate paper, for the errors abroad on these points, are almost as wild as they are innumerable, and I am anxious to disperse some of them, and examine into others, upon which naturalists are not yet agreed, but which offer subjects of extreme interest, and well worthy the attention of all out-door observers, but which I reserve for the present, and will not now trespass further on the pages of the magazine.

Alfred Charles Smith.

Yatesbury Rectory, Calne,
August 22nd, 1864.

The Flora of Wiltshire:

COMPRISING THE

Flowering Plants and Ferns indigenous to the County;

By Thomas Bruges Flower, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

No. VIII.

ORDER. ROSACEÆ. (JUSS.) (*Continued.*)

RUBUS, (LINN.) BRAMBLE.

Linn. Cl. xii. Ord. iii.

Name. From the Celtic *reub*, to *tear* or *lacerate*, on account of the prickly stems of the true brambles.

1. R. *Idæus* (Linn.) common Raspberry. *Idæus* signifies from Mount Ida, so famous in ancient poetry. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2442. *Weihe and Nees's Rubi Germanici t.* 47.

Locality. Copses, borders of woods, and shady banks of streams. Probably an escape from cultivation. *Shrub Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. * 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District*, Woods at Longleat and Corsley, "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.* "Berwick St. John," *Miss L. G. Griffith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Woods at Box, "Spye Park. *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, "Woods about Marlborough, *Rev. T. A. Preston.*

Sparingly distributed throughout Wilts. Petals narrow, erect. *Fruit* scarlet in a wild state, of numerous juicy *grains*, beset with permanent styles, and highly fragrant, with a very deliciously perfumed sweet and acid flavour, more exquisite in the wild state in general, than when cultivated. This plant obtains its common name from the rough and bristly appearance of the fruit.

2. R. *rhamnifolius* (W. et N.) Buckthorn-leaved Bramble. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2604. *R. G. t.* 6. R. *cordifolius, R. G. t.* 5.

Locality. Hedges, thickets, and woods. *Shrub. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Frequent in the Districts.*

Stem naked, or with scattered hairs, as well as minute *glands,* and occasionally a few *setæ* many feet long, varying in thickness, and in the prominence of its angles, but less remarkably channelled than in R. *discolor*. *Prickles* not so strong, and the pubescence less dense and more generally deciduous. *Leaflets* quinate, sometimes grey or white beneath. *Panicle* spreading. *Fruit* black, somewhat acid, consisting of fewer and larger *drupes*. *Petals* more or less tinged with pink. Authentic specimens prove this to be R. *cordifolius* of Weihe and Nees, *Rubi Germanici.*

3. R. *discolor*, (W. & N.) diverse-coloured Bramble, common Blackberry. *Rubi Germ.* 46, *t.* 20. R. *fruticosus* (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 715.

Locality. Extremely common in thickets and hedges, in the more open districts. *Sh. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed. Stem* many feet long, in general deeply sulcate. *Prickles* large, strong, numerous, but often hooked except on the *petioles,* and occasionally on the *panicle.* Leaflets varying in width, often small, sometimes almost round, with an abrupt point, but mostly obovate or somewhat cuneiform, and with the edges and point remarkably curved downwards. *Panicle* with patent branches, bearing several flowers. *Flowers* upright and handsome. *Fruit* black, nearly globular. *Drupes* rather small, closely packed, their summits depressed, their flavour acid. This species attains a greater size than our other *brambles,* except in its near affinities. R. *rhamnifolius* (W. and N.) and R. *leucostachys* (Sm.)

4. R. *carpinifolius* (W. & N.) Hornbeam-leaved Bramble. *W. & N. t.* xiii. *Engl. Bot. Suppl.* 2664.

Locality. Hedges and open places in hilly districts. *Sh. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Sparingly distributed throughout Wilts. Stem* suberect, ultimately arching, clothed with fasicles of straight spreading hairs. *Prickles* with broad bases, mostly confined to the angles of the stem. *Leaflets* slightly hairy above,

more so and paler beneath. *Panicle* branched. *Petals* mostly light pink. *Fruit* few grained, glossy black.

5. R. *leucos'tachys* (Smith) White-spiked Bramble, *stachys* is Greek for an ear of corn or spike of flowers, and *leukos* for white, the name, (not well chosen) relates to the hoariness of the panicle. *Eng. Bot. Suppl.* 2631. R. *pubescens, Rub. Germ.* 42, *t.* 16.

Locality. Woods, hedges and thickets. *Sh. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout all the Districts. Stem* long, not furrowed, often nearly round, *pubescence, loose, weak. Prickles* straight, hairy, and elongated at the base. *Leaflets* particularly those of the flowering shoot, often wavy at the margins. *Panicle* often remarkably long, narrow, and raceme-like, yet rarely simple. *Petals* and *stamens* rose-coloured or white. *Fruit* black, the *drupes* less depressed and rather looser than in R. *fruticosus* (Linn.) This is most like R. *rhamnifolius* (W. & N.) but differs in its rounder leaves, with copious elastic hairs, and its hoary panicle. It can hardly be confounded with R. *discolor.*

6. R. *Koehleri* (W. & N.) Koehler's Bramble. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2605. *W. & N. t.* 25.

Locality. Woods, hedges, and thickets. *Sh. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.*

Stem very variable in size and length, and in the prominence of its angles. *Prickles* scattered on every part of the stem, as well as on the stalks, and midribs of the leaves and on the panicle. *Leaves* thin and flexible varying in size and shape, and in the length of the point, which is often long, and taper. Serratures coarse unequal. *Panicle* often very large. *Calyx* more or less reflexed whilst in flower, often more spreading afterwards. *Petals* white or pale pink rather small. *Fruit* black, shining acid. *Drupes* rather small, numerous, not depressed.

7. R. *corylifolius* (Smith) Hazel-leaved Bramble. From *corylus* the hazel, but the plant now so called by British botanists has leaves less like those of the hazel than most of the species. *Engl. Bot. t.* 827.

Locality. Hedges and thickets. *Sh. Fl. June, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Throughout the Districts.*

Stem stouter and longer than in "R. *cæsius*" (Linn.) frequently somewhat angular generally hairy. *Prickles* usually straight and deflexed. *Leaflets* broadly ovate, with a cordate base, soft-hairy, paler, or sometimes hoary at the back, intermediate pair on short stalks, on which the external pair is usually quite sessile. *Panicle* very various, sometimes broad, and corymbose, like that of R. *cæsius*, at others longer, and contracted. *Fruit* large, acid. *Drupes* more numerous than in R. *cæsius* (Linn.), but less so than in most other species. The nearest affinity of this *Bramble* is with R. *cæsius*.

8. R. *cæsius* (Linn.) Dewberry. *Cæsius* (Lat.) grey, refers to the bloom on the stems and fruit. *Engl. Bot. t.* 826. *Rub. Germ. t.* 102. *t.* 46.

Locality. Thickets, hedge-banks, and borders of fields. *Sh. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Common in all the Districts.*

Stem weak, with many slender branches, rooting at the extremities. *Prickles* usually straight, scarcely deflexed, varying much in size. *Leaflets* ovate, often lobed, pubescent above, softer beneath, and of a paler colour, sometimes covered with long shining hairs, the innermost sessile or with only broadly distinguishable stalks. *Panicle* corymbose, the divisions frequently cymose. *Drupes* of the fruit few, large juicy black, with a fine glaucous bloom, and agreeably acid flavour. R. *cæsius* (Linn.) is a very variable plant, often rather stout, and woody, at other times almost herbaceous, but it is generally distinguished by its round and glaucous stems.

These are the only species I have ventured to introduce of this truly variable and intricate genus, owing to the difficulty that has been experienced in tracing with any thing like *accuracy*, their distribution throughout the county. I would here however remark that we appear to have many interesting and apparently *distinct* forms from those above described, and if any of my correspondents would kindly undertake to collect, and dry specimens of every Bramble which comes under their notice, in which any conspicuous differences are observable, I would gladly append to each description their opinions and remarks in a future paper which it is my intention of publishing on the Rubi of Wilts.

GEUM, (LINN.) AVENS.
Linn. Cl. xii. Ord. iii.

Name. An old Latin word to denote the plant Avens, probably from *geuo*, to make to taste, in allusion to the aromatic flavour of the root.

1. G. *urbanum* (Linn.) City or common Avens, Herb Bennet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1400. *St.* 5. 7.

Locality. Under hedges, on roadsides, banks, and margin of woods, common, *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Frequent throughout Wilts.*

Flowers yellow with small spreading petals. *Carpels* in a close sessile head, covered with silky hairs, the awn about three lines long, curved downwards with a minute hook at the tip.

2. G. *rivale* (Linn.) River-water Avens. *Engl. Bot. t.* 106. *St.* 3.

Locality. Damp woods, marshes, and wet ditches. *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1, *South-east District*, "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.* "Landford," *Rev. E. Simms.* "Frequent about Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

3. *South-west District*, "Meadows at Quidhampton," *Mr. W. H. Hatcher.* "Waterside at Bishopstrow," *Miss Meredith.* "Norridge wood near Corsley," *Miss Griffith.* "Damp woods in the neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, abundantly in damp woods, between Box and Slaughterford, Northwood near North Wraxhall. "Rudlow," *Mr. C. E. Broome.* "Beckhill wood near Biddeston," *Miss Ruck.* "Frequent about Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, Near Calne, Copses round the foot of Martinsell. "Woods beyond Great Bedwin," *Mr. William Bartlett.* "Rabley copse and Mildenhall borders," *Rev. T. A. Preston.* Flowers few drooping much larger than in G. *urbanum*, the petals less spreading of a dull purplish colour, with a tint of orange. Carpels very hairy, in a globular head, which is shortly stalked

above the calyx. Where this and the *common* Avens grow together, specimens are occasionally found which partake of the characters of both approaching sometimes more nearly to the one, sometimes to the other. They have been described as a species under the name of G. *intermedium* (Ehrh.), but they are more generally believed to be mere accidental hybrids, between the two species.

Rosa, (Linn.) Rose.

Linn. Cl. xii. Ord. iii.

Name. The *Rosa* of Latin authors, perhaps from the Celtic *Rhos*, signifying red, the colour of most of the species.

1. R. *inodora* (Fries) scentless Rose or Briar. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2574.

Locality. Downs, open bushy commons, thickets and hedges. *Sh. Fl. June, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *More or less distributed throughout all the Districts.* This species has certainly a great affinity with R. *canina* (Linn.) and indeed it appears to be nothing more than a doubly serrated downy-leaved variety of that variable species.

2. R. *canina* (Linn.) Common Dog Rose. *Engl. Bot. t.* 992.

Locality. Hedges and thickets, very common. *Sh. Fl. June, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout all the Districts.* The most frequent of our native Roses. *Prickles* uniform hooked. *Leaflets* ovate, acute, smooth or slightly hairy, without glands, mostly carinate, with simple serratures. *Calyx-segments* fully pinnate, deciduous. *Styles* not united. *Fruit* ovate, smooth, shoots ascending. The Wiltshire Roses answering to the above character may be subdivided as follows:—

a. Leaflets naked, carinate, serratures simple, R. *canina.* Woods.

b. Leaflets naked, carinate, serratures compound, R. *sarmentacea.* Woods. *Engl. Bot. Suppl.* 2595.

c. Leaflets naked, flat, serratures simple, R. *surculosa* Woods.

d. Leaflets more or less hairy, flat, R. *dumetorum.* (*Thuil.*) *Engl. Bot. Suppl.* 2611.

This species is liable to innumerable variations in different soils and situations, and is a suspected parent of several acknowledged forms.

3. R. *systyla* (Woods,) close styled Dog Rose. The name *systyla* is compounded of *sun*, united, and *stulos*, a column. The styles being united in a column. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1895.

Locality. Hedges and thickets on stiff clay soil. Rare. *Sh. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Sparingly distributed through the Districts*, nearly resembling in its more frequent form R. *canina* (Linn.) in habit, but well distinguished by its rough glandular or bristly peduncles and close hairless styles, often reaching the height of eight or twelve feet, its erect habit being the chief character of distinction from the next species.

4. R. *arvensis* (Huds.) trailing white Dog Rose. *Engl. Bot. t.* 188.

Locality. Shady hedges, thickets, woods, and on the borders of fields, not uncommon. *Sh. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Common in all the Districts.*

This is distinguished from all the other British species by its trailing habit, its cord-like decumbent shoots, and solitary scattered prickles. The Ayrshire Rose which is supposed by some to be of American origin, and to have been introduced into Ayrshire by the Earl of Loudon is considered by some botanists as only a variety of R. *arvensis*.

Cratægus (Linn.) Hawthorn.
Linn. Cl. xii. Ord. ii.

Name. From (*cratos*) strength, in reference to the hardness and strength of the wood.

1. C. *oxyacantha* (Linn.) Hawthorn, White-thorn or May. The Latin noun oxycantha is a compound of *oxu* sharp, and *acantha* a thorn, sharp-thorned. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2504.

Locality. Everywhere planted for fences, but abundantly wild in woods, thickets, bushy fields, pastures, &c. *Shrub or Tree. Fl. May, June,* bears fruit in September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.* Variable in the form of its leaves, the down of its foliage and calyx, the number of styles, and the colour and size of the flower and fruit. This beautiful shrub which forms the hedges, and natural thickets in most parts of the county attains a size from

five or six to ten or twenty feet high. *Branches* smooth, thorny; thorns, lateral awl-shaped, sharp. *Leaves* alternate, stalked, deep green, glossy, tapering at the base, and more or less divided upwards into three or five lobes or segments, which are irregularly toothed or even lobed. *The flowers* are sweet scented, and are produced in terminal corymbs; they are generally white, but sometimes they are pink or almost scarlet. In clayey soils the petals present various shades of pink and red, and the "Red May" of our pleasure gardens is derived from some of these originally wild varieties. The *anthers* are pink, changing to black. The *styles* vary in number from one to two, and sometimes three in different flowers of the same bunch. The *fruit* is mealy, insipid, and mostly of a dark red colour when ripe; its cells, as many as the styles, furrowed externally and very hard. There are several varieties of this plant cultivated in Wiltshire, as the large scarlet Hawthorn, the yellow-berried Hawthorn, the maple-leaved and the double blossomed, but perhaps the most remarkable is the "Glastonbury Thorn" (*Cr. ox. precox,*) which comes into leaf and flowers about Christmas.[1] The other varieties are grown more

[1] Tradition informs us that when St. Joseph of Arimathea, with his companions, proceeded from Palestine, they passed up the Great Western Channel of Britain, and landed on the Island of Avalon, so named by the Romans—"Insula Avalonica," being surrounded by water from the Western Channel. The place where St. Joseph landed is recorded and known by the existing remains of an embankment, denominated in the ancient maps of Avalon, the Sea-wall. It is situated on the northern side of a hill formerly called Worral Hill, or Weary-all Hill, at the present time a park, now or lately belonging to William Strode, Esq.; and on the western eminence of this mount was erected the first Christian Standard in Britain, the exact spot having been commemorated at a very early period by the planting of a Hawthorn-tree brought from a southern climate, which put forth its flowers about the advent of the Christmas Festival, that being in fact the period at which it blossoms in its native country of Palestine. An ignorant and credulous age did not lose sight of so extraordinary a phenomenon, and accordingly it was speedily invested with the obscurity of a superstitious legend. The tree was cut down in the reign of Charles the First by a Protestant soldier, it being regarded as a relic of superstition; the stump, or root, remained visible so late as the year 1750, the spot where it grew being marked by a stone fixed in the ground, bearing this inscription: I.A.A.D.XXXI. Several trees have since been propagated by means of grafts from the original; the oldest at present existing, and taken from Worral Hill, stands near St. John's Church at Glastonbury, and was planted about the year 1600; others are preserved in

on account of their departure from the type or species, than for any peculiar beauty they possess. Sir William Hooker observes that few of our native plants present a more beautiful appearance than a well-grown tree of "Hawthorn-hoar," with its massy foliage, and innumerable white and fragrant blossoms.

> "From the *White-thorn* the May-flower shed
> Its dewy fragrance round our head."

Pyrus, (Linn.) Pear, Apple, Service.
Linn. Cl. xii. Ord. ii.

Name. Derived from the Celtic *peren*, or Gaelic *peur*, a pear.

1. P. *Malus*, (Linn.) Wild Apple,[1] Crab-tree. *Malus* (Lat.) an apple-tree, a word used by Virgil. *Engl. Bot. t.* 179.

Locality. Hedgerows and rough bushy places. *Tree, Fl. April, May. In fruit, September and October. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Not unfrequent in the Districts. Tree* of moderate elevation, with spreading branches. *Leaves* ovate, or oblong, or orbicular, toothed or crenulate, slightly downy when young, on very short petioles. *Flowers* large, roseate on the outside or entirely white on short pedicels. *Fruit* large, downy when in a young state, glabrous when old, umbilicate both at the base and at the apex. We have two forms of this tree in Wilts. Var. *a.* "P. *acerba*" (D.C.); Leaves glabrous. Fruit very austere. Var. *β. tomentosa* (Koch ;) Leaves pubescent. Fruit agreeable. This tree or this variety is said to be the original of the hundreds, or probably thousands, of sorts of apple-trees, which have been cultivated everywhere from time immemorial.

2. P. *Aria*, (Smith) White Beam-tree. *Aria*, the name given to this tree by Theophrastus, is probably from the name of *that country* in Asia. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1858.

Locality. Woods on a chalky soil. Rare. *Tree Fl. May.*

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the town and country adjacent. It does not appear to differ from the common Thorn ("*Cratægus Oxyacantha*") except in the stipules being lunar-shaped, toothed, and very large, and in the *period* of its flowering.

[1] The word *apple* is derived from the Celtic *ball*, a *round body ;* whence also *abhall* in Gaelic, and apfel in German.

Fruit, August, September. Area, 1. * 3. 4. 5. *Sparingly distributed throughout* Wilts.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.* "Brickworth," *Mr. James Hussey.*

3. *South-west District,* Woods at Corsley and Longleat. "Berwick St. John and Ashcombe," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Woods at Kingsdown, Box, and Colerne Park. "Middle Pickwick near Corsham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* "Bottom of White Horse Down near Marlborough," *Mr. T. W. Jones.*

Usually a taller tree than the following. Leaves *white cottony below* in all stages, *ovate or oblong,* doubly or unequally toothed, loose, tapering, nearly entire. Styles two to three, hairy below. Fruit roundish, pulpy when ripe, of an acidulous taste.

3. P. *torminalis,* (Smith) Wild Service-tree,[1] or Sorb. The name *torminalis,* signifies *gripings,* from the griping pains it produces in the bowels, when eaten before the fruit has been touched by the frost, after which it becomes more wholesome. *Engl. Bot. t.* 298.

Locality. In woods and hedges, rare in the county. *Tree Fl. April, May. Fruit in September. Area,* 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Clarendon Woods near Salisbury," *Mr. W. H. Hatcher.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Haselbury Bottoms near Box. Draycote Park, and in Cottles Wood, Atworth. "Ford," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*[2]

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[1] The name *Service,* applied to the tree and its fruit, is probably derived from *Cerevisia,* or *Cervisia,* a liquor prepared from grain (Cerealia) by the ancient Gauls, and analagous to our beer, of which beverage a kind has been brewed time out of mind from the berries of some tree of the present genus, called *Sorbus,* by the ancients "quod ejus succum *sorbere* volent. The Welsh prepare a similar drink at this day from the fruit of the Mountain Ash, called *Sorbus sylvestris* by many of the older writers on plants.

[2] "Service-trees grow naturally in Grettwood, in the parish of Gretenham,

A tree of slow growth, but sometimes of considerable size, with a large trunk spreading at the top into many branches, so as to form a large head. Leaves broadly ovate, or slightly cordate at the base, *with lanceolate or triangular serrated lobes*, glabrous. Flowers corymbose, on downy or shaggy peduncles and pedicels. Fruit ovate, brown, partaking of the quality of the Medlar, both in the green and in the ripe state.

(P. *communis*, (Linn.) and P. *aucuparia*, (Gaert) have both been occasionally met with in the county; the former an escape *from* the orchard, the latter from plantations.)

ORDER. LYTHRACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Lythrum, (Linn.) Lythrum.

Linn. Cl. xi. Ord. i.

Name. From *lythron*, (Lat.) gore; in allusion to the purple colour of the flowers.

1. L. *Salicaria*, (Linn.) Spiked Purple Loosestrife. Purple Willow herb, from *salix* (Lat.) a willow. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1061.

Locality. Banks of rivers, wet ditches, and in watery places frequent. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout all the Districts.*

This plant produces its long and beautiful spikes of purple flowers in great abundance during the latter part of the summer, at which season it is a very elegant and conspicuous ornament to the margins of our Avon, ponds, and watery ditches.

Peplis, (Linn.) Water Purslane.

Linn. Cl. vi. Ord. i.

Name. From *peplis*, the ancient Greek name for the genus *Portulaca* (Eng., Purslane), now applied to this plant from its similarity of habit.

1. P. *Portula*, (Linn.) common Water Purslane. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1211. *St.* 1. 7.

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belonging to George Ayliffe, Esq. In the parke of Kington St. Michael is onely one. At the foot of Hedington Hill, and also at the bottome of the hill at Whitesheet, which is the same range of hill, doe growe at least twenty cervise-trees. They operate as medlars, but less effectually." "*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. of Wilts*," *p.* 56.

Locality. In marshy and watery places on a sandy or gravelly soil, especially such as become dry in summer. *A. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. * 3. * 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Watery places near Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

3. *South-west District,* "In the neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. R. C. Griffith.*

North Division.

North-east District, "Pond near Firs, on the way to Martinsell," "Pond near Clench common." *Flora Marlb. Plant* prostrate five to six inches long, creeping, slightly branched. *Leaves* glabrous, tapering at the base. *Flowers* small reddish. I have no note of the occurrence of this species in *Districts* 2 *and* 4. Possibly it may have been overlooked.

ORDER. ONAGRACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Epilobium, (Linn.) Willow-Herb.

Linn. Cl. viii. Ord. i.

Name. A compound of *epi*, and *lobos*, a pod; the flower being placed upon the top of an elongated seed vessel.

1. E. *angustifolium*, (Linn.) narrow-leaved Willow-herb; from *angustus*, signifying narrow, and *folium* a leaf. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1947.

Locality. Moist banks, and margins of woods on sandy soil, rare. *P. Fl. July. Area,* 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District,* Stourton and Longleat. "Corsley," *Miss Griffith.* "Warminster;" *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior* and *Mr. C. E. Broome.*

5. *North-east District,* "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.* Not widely spread over Wilts, and possibly introduced. *Flowers* very handsome, crimson, numerous, in long terminal racemes, the

stamens and styles inclined downwards. *Stigma* deeply four-lobed. *Pod* one to two inches long, more or less hoary.

2. E. *hirsutum*, (Linn.) hairy Willow-herb. *Engl. Bot. t.* 838.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, sides of ditches and rivulets, in open sunny places, frequent. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Whole plant soft, downy and clammy, exhaling a peculiar acidulous scent, justly compared to the flavour of boiled codlings, and cream. *Flowers* in leafy corymbose clusters, large, of a delicate pink, with cloven regular *petals*, and erect *stamens* and *style*. *Germen* downy, very long. A white flowered variety has been observed at Holt (*Dist.* 4) by the *Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.*

3. E. *parviflorum*, (Schreb.) small-flowered Willow-herb. *Engl. Bot. t.* 795.

Locality. By brooks and ditches, along hedges, lanes and roadsides, frequent. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts,* but less abundant than the last. This is distinguished from the former by its smaller statue and much smaller flowers. The lower leaves also, and sometimes the upper ones are shortly stalked; the middle ones usually sessile, but scarcely clasping the stem. Petals smaller and paler than in E. *hirsutum*. Buds obtuse. Fruit erect, five or six times as long as the pedicels. Seeds obovate, with a fine silky crown.

4. E. *montanum*, (Linn.) mountain Willow Herb. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1177.

Locality. In similar places with the two preceding species, but often in drier situations, as on walls and cottage roofs. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout all the Districts.* It varies much in the size of the flowers which are pink or white, or very pale rose-colour. Petals twice as long as the sepals, notched. Seeds ovate or oblong, *finely shagreened.*

5. E. *tetragonum*, (Linn.) square-stalked Willow-herb. So called from *tetra* (Gr.) four, and *gonia*, an angle. *Eng. Bot. t.* 1948. *Curt.* i. 66.

Locality. In wet ditches, and watery places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Not uncommonly distributed throughout Wilts. *Stem* usually much branched *with two to four elevated lines.* *Leaves* sessile or nearly so, narrow and toothed. *Flowers* small, rose coloured, in terminal leafy racemes. *Stigma* entire and club-shaped, seeds oblong with a sessile plume. A form of this plant in which the scions are elongated with scattered leaves, has been called E. *virgatum*, or *obscurum*, (Schreb).

6. E. *palustre*, (Linn.) marsh Willow-herb. *Engl. Bot. t.* 346.

Locality. On marshy ground and in bogs, not common. *P. Fl. July, August.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Bogs on Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton*, (Nat. Hist. Wilts.) "Downton," *Major Smith.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, "Marshy ground at Stratford," *Major Smith.*

3. *South-west District*, "Corsley," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Boggy ground at South Wraxhall, sparingly. This is a very variable species. The plant is often bushy, branching from the base. The stem is often pubescent or puberulent, and the leaves are often strongly toothed; it varies in size with the various localities, where it is found. The Alderbury station should again be examined.

Circæa, (Linn.) Enchanter's Night-Shade.

Linn. Cl. ii. Ord. i.

Name. So called from Circe, the Enchantress; either in reference to the prettiness of its flowers, or to its growing in damp shady places, where plants used for incantations are found.

1. C. *Lutetiana*, (Linn.) Parisian or common Enchanter's Night Shade. Lutetia is the ancient name for the metropolis of France. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1056.

Locality. Woods and damp shady places, frequent; occasionally a weed in the gardens of Wiltshire. *P. Fl. June, August.* *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Observed in all the Districts.*

ORDER. HALORAGACEÆ. (R. BROWN.)

Myriophyllum, (Linn.) Water Milfoil.

Linn. Cl. xxi. Ord. vii.

Name. From *myrios*, innumerable, and *phyllon*, a leaf, in allusion to its many cut leaves: thus also English Milfoil, from *mille* (Lat.) a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf.

1. M. *spicatum*, (Linn.) spiked Water Milfoil. *Engl. Bot. t.* 83.

Locality. In the Kennet & Avon, and Wilts & Berks Canal; also in clear slow streams, not unfrequent. *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. More generally distributed *throughout* the northern than the southern districts of the county. *Herb* smooth, floating under water, with branching round *stems*, and dark green finely pinnatifid spreading *leaves*, four in each whorl. *Flowers* in several whorls rising above the surface, on simple terminal leafless branches, with four small entire *bracteas* under each whorl. *Calyx* acute, finely fringed. *Petals* reddish.

2. M. *verticillatum*, (Linn.) whorled Water Milfoil. *Engl. Bot. t.*218.

Locality. In ponds and watery ditches, not common. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, * * * 4. 5.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "In the ponds at Lacock Abbey," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* "*Flor. Bath.*"

5. *North-east District*, Canal between Swindon and Purton.

Not unfrequently passed over for the last species, M. *spicatum* (L.), but the flowering part of the stem, or branches. rises above the water, covered to the top with smaller, less deeply cut *leaves*, in the bosoms of which several whorls of flowers are situated, the upper most chiefly with *stamens* only; lowermost less numerous, with *pistils;* intermediate ones often with both. *Petals* small, white, deciduous.

Hippuris, (Linn.) Mare's Tail.

Linn. Cl. i. Ord. i.

Name. From *hippos* a horse, and *oura* a tail; in allusion to its mode of growth.

1. H. *vulgaris*, (Linn.) common Mare's Tail. *Engl. Bot. t.* 763. *St.* 44. i.

Locality. In stagnant water and slow streams, rare. *P. Fl. June, July. Area,* * * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

3. *South-west District,* "Marshy places and ditches about Britford," *Major Smith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* In the river at Lacock. "In a pond behind Lacock Abbey," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* Canal between Swindon and Purton. "Great Bedwin," *Mr. William Bartlett.* The whole plant has a general resemblance, although no affinity, to some of the more slender species of *Equisetum,* often called *Horsetails,* or even *Marestails.* The French call this herb Pesse d'eau, from its resemblance to a pine-tree in miniature.

ORDER. CUCURBITACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Bryonia, (Linn.) Red Bryony.

Linn. Cl. xxi. Ord. v.

Name. From *bruo,* to sprout up, in allusion to its rapid growth.

1. B. *dioica,* (Linn.) diœcious red-berried Bryony. *Engl. Bot. t.* 439.

Locality. In woods, thickets, hedges, and fences. *P. Fl. May, September. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Frequent throughout the county; particularly in the *North-west District.* This is an interesting plant to the English botanist, as being the only indigenous example of its natural order, but it contains several exotic genera, some species of which are used in medicine, and a few which are cultivated in our gardens as articles of food, as the *melon,* the *cucumber,* the *gourd,* the *squash,* or vegetable marrow. The root which frequently grows to a very large size, is occasionally sold for the real mandrake (*'At'ropa mandra'gora'*) as endowed with virtues similar to the mandrakes mentioned in Scripture, of which nothing is known but by conjecture.

ORDER. PORTULACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Montia, (Linn.) Blinks.

Linn. Cl. iii. Ord. iii.

Name. So called after Joseph Monti, Professor of Botany at Bologna, 1719.

1. M. *fontana*, (Linn.) water Blinks. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1206. *St.* 11, 1.

Locality. By the sides of little clear rills, and in watery places, especially on a sandy or gravelly soil. Rare. *A. Fl. April, May, June. Area*, 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Bogs near Alderbury," *Dr. Maton. "Nat. Hist. of Wilts."* "Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "In a field called "England's," near Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* A little, glabrous, green, somewhat succulent annual, forming dense tufts, from one to five inches in height, the stems becoming longer and weaker in more watery situations. The flowers often appear in a half-open state, whence one of the English names *Blinks*, but when the sun shines on them they expand.

ORDER. PARONYCHIACEÆ. (A. ST. HIL.)

Lepigonum, (Linn.) Scaly-jointed Sandwort.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. iii.

Name. From lepis, a *scale*, and *gonu*, a *knee* or *joint*; from the appearance of the stipulate leaves which proceed from the joints of the stem.

1. L. *rubrum*, (Fr.) red Scaly-jointed Sandwort. *Arenaria rubra, Engl. Bot. t.* 852.

Locality. Dry gravelly or sandy soil. Rare. *A. Fl. May, September. Area*, 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

South-east District, "Sandy parts of Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton. "Nat. Hist. Wilts,"* and *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Fields about Sandy Lane. Between the "George Inn," and the keeper's lodge; also in Spye Park. Only as yet observed in *Districts* 1 *and* 4. Very much branched and spreading. *Flowers* numerous in the axils of the upper *leaves*, solitary. *Petals* ovate, red; about as long as the calyx. *Peduncles* after flowering, slightly bent back.

SPERGULA, (LINN.) SPURREY.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. iv.

Name. Said to be derived from *spargere*, (Lat.) to scatter, (Italian) *spergere*, from the seeds being so widely dispersed. *Spurrey*, probably from the whorled disposition of the leaves, resembling a spur.

1. S. *arvensis*, (Linn.) corn-field Spurrey. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1536.

Locality. Cultivated land, especially on sandy and gravelly soils. *A. Fl. June, September. Area*, 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Cultivated land about Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* A troublesome weed in the "cornfields about Pewsey," *Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw.*

3. *South-west District*, "Cornfields at Corsley and Warminster," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

North-west District, Sandy corn-fields, at South Wraxhall. The Horse and Jockey. Spye Park and Bowden Hill.

5. *North-east District*, "Field near New Mill; and Clench Common." "*Flora Marlb.*" *Probably scattered more or less throughout Wilts.* Leaves whorled with minute membranaceous stipules, at their base, stalk of the fruit reflexed. Seeds slightly compressed, with a narrow margin, tubercled or papillose.

SCLERANTHUS, (LINN.) KNAWEL.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. ii.

Name. Compounded of *scleros*, hard, and *anthos*, a flower, in allusion to its dry hard calyx. Knawel from the German name of the plant Knawel. Knäuel or Knauel, signifies a knot, or aggregate in roundish masses of any small bodies. Knot-grass, the old English name, better describes the plant.

1. S. *annuus*, (Linn) annual Knawel. *Engl. Bot. t.* 352.

Locality. In dry barren or sandy fields and pastures, waste and cultivated ground. *A. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Corn-fields at Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South-west District,* "Corn-fields in sandy spots near Clerebury Camp," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*" "Corsley and Warminster," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Corn-fields about Bradford, and near South Wraxhall. "Gravel pit in Spye Park," *Miss Meredith.* "Bowden and near Spye Park Lodge," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* Top of Martinsell. "*Flor. Marlb.*" "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.* This species has been observed abundant on gravel, but scarce on clay, and wanting on chalk.

ORDER. CRASSULACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

Sedum, (Linn.) Stonecrop.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. iv.

Name. Said to be from *sedeo* (Lat.), to sit; in allusion to the manner of growth upon stones, walls, and roofs of houses; whence also the English name Stonecrop.

1. S. *Telephium,* (Linn.) Orpine. Live-long. *(Telephion)* is an old Greek name of some plant. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1319. *Reich. Icones t.* 968.

Locality. Hedge-banks, bushy places, and borders of fields. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District,* "Priory wood near Corsley," *Miss Griffith.* "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* "Biddestone," *Miss Ruck.* "Near the Lodge, Spye Park, *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* "West Woods; Clatford, and Rabley Copse." "*Flor. Marlb.*"

Sparingly distributed throughout Wilts. This plant should be looked for where the soil is gravelly or calcareous.

2. S. *album,* (Linn.) white Stonecrop. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1578.

Locality. Old walls. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* * * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "Walls at Upper West Wood," *Mr. John Jelly.* "*MS. Flora.*"

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, On the wall by the side of the Chippenham road at Wans. "On thatch about Calne and Christian Malford," *Mr. Sole.* "*MS. Flora.*" "Malmesbury," *Mr. Edward Hull.*

5. *North-east District*, Walls at Purton. "Wall at the back of Pulton Farm." "*Flor. Marlb.*" The locality in the "*South-west District*" should again be verified. Has this plant been observed of late at Calne and Christian Malford?

3. S. *acre*, (Linn.) biting Stonecrop Wall Pepper. *Engl. Bot. t.* 839.

Locality. On walls and roofs, less commonly on the ground. *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Distributed more or less throughout all the Districts. Whole plant smooth, succulent and tender, of a grass-green, forming lax, wide spreading tufts, and when extending itself over the roofs of cottages or the tops of walls, its golden blossoms cannot fail to arrest the attention even of the most superficial observer. It is very acrid, and when chewed in the mouth has a hot biting taste, whence, and from the common place of its growth has attained the name of "*Wall Pepper.*"

4. S. *sexangulare*, (Linn.) sexangular Sedum, insipid yellow Stonecrop. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1946.

Locality. Old walls. *P. Fl. July. Area*, 1. * * * *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "On the famous rotten walls of Old Sarum," *Mr. Dawson Turner.* "Bot. Guide." *Probably an introduced species.* Liable to be mistaken at first sight with "S. *acre*," (L.) which it resembles in the inflorescence, but readily distinguished by the form and insertion of the leaves. This plant am fearful is now *lost*, not having been found for many years. Mr. James Hussey and myself have repeatedly searched the locality without being successful in finding it. I would suggest that the "Close walls of New Sarum" would be more likely to afford "*Sedum*

sexangulare," than the small fragments of wall at "Old Sarum."

5. S. *reflexum,* (Linn.) reflexed yellow Stonecrop. *Engl. Bot. t.* 695.

Locality. Old walls occasionally. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* * 2. 3. 4. *

South Division.

2. *South Middle District,* Old walls at Seend. "Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District,* "Corsley," *Miss Griffith.* "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Walls at Winsley and Sandy Lane. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* "Malmesbury," *Mr. Edward Hull.* Most of the localities for this plant being on garden walls, and the ruins of old buildings, it may possibly not be truly native in Wilts.

6. S. *dasyphyllum,* (Linn.) thick-leaved Stonecrop, has been observed at Purton, *(District* 5,*)* by *Mr. Edward Hull.* It should be looked for in other parts of the county.

Many of the species of this genus are difficult to distinguish from each other, owing to the influence which the situation in which they have grown has had upon them, for they flourish well either upon the dripping rock beneath the shade of trees, or exposed to every change of atmosphere on the tops of walls, ruined buildings, rocks, etc., and in accomodating itself to all these varieties of existence it is not surprising that it should be variable in its characters.

[*Sempervivum tectorum,* (Linn.) common House-leek. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1320. Occasionally observed on the roofs, and walls of cottage gardens (planted) in Wilts. It has no pretentions whatever to be considered native.]

Cotyledon, (Linn.) Navelwort.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. i.

Name. From *kotyle,* (Gr.) a cup, to which the leaves of some of the species, bear a distant resemblance.

1. C. *umbilicus*, (Linn.) common Navel-wort. From *umbilicus* (Lat.) the navel, from the hollow leaves. *Engl. Bot. t.* 325.

Locality. On old walls. *P. Fl. June, October. Area,* * 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

2. *South Middle District,* walls at Seend. "Heytesbury," *Mr. Rowden.*

3. *South-west District,* "Old stone walls about Dinton," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*" "Donhead," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* walls at Limpley Stoke, Monkton Farley, Biddestone, Easton, Castle Coombe, and Malmesbury. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* "Tytherton," *Mr. Thomas Coward.*

5. *North-east District,* on a wall by the roadside near the church at Purton.

More frequently distributed *throughout* the *North Western* than the *South Eastern* parts of the county.

ORDER. GROSSULARIACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

Ribes, (Linn.) Gooseberry and Currant.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. Ribes was a word applied by the Arabian Physicians, to a species of *rhubarb, Rheum Ribes:* our older botanists believed that it was our *Gooseberry,* and hence Bauhin called that plant *Ribes acidum.*

1. R. *Grossularia,* (Linn.) common Gooseberry. *Grossus,* or *grossulus,* (Lat.) signifies a green or unripe fig, which the fruit may resemble. Gooseberry; because eaten with young geese as sauce. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1292 *and* 2057.

Locality. Hedges, thickets, and waste ground. *Sh. Fl. April, May. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Occurriug in all the districts but doubtfully native.* Neither Gerarde, Parkinson, nor Ray, mention the gooseberry as being found wild in England.

R. *nigrum,* (Linn.) and R. *rubrum,* (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1291 *and* 1289, are occasionally met with in various parts of the county, the former in low swampy thickets, and along the margins of

streams, the latter in woods and hedges. Neither species I fear can be considered but *escapes* from cultivation.

ORDER. SAXIFRAGACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Saxifraga, (Linn.) Saxifrage.

Linn. Cl. x. Ord. ii.

Name. Compounded of *saxum*)Lat.) a stone, and *frango* (Lat.) to break; in allusion to its roots penetrating the crevices of rocks and stones, among which they generally grow, or to its supposed medicinal qualities.

1. S. *tridactylites,* (Linn.) three-fingered Saxifrage. From *treis,* three, and *dactylos,* a finger; in allusion to the division of the leaves. *Engl. Bot. t.* 501. *St.* 33, 15.

Locality. Old walls. *A. Fl. April, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Frequent in all the Districts.* Whole plant downy and glutinous, tinged with more or less of a rich brown or red hue, and very variable in luxuriance.

2. S. *granulata,* (Linn.) white meadow Saxifrage. The name *granulata,* refers to the root, which is composed of a bunch of little grains,—granulate. *Engl. Bot. t.* 500.

Locality. In meadows, pastures, on a gravelly soil, and on downs. *P. Fl. May. Area,* 1. 2. 3. * 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* On Manningford and Pewsey Downs. "Brickworth," *The Hon. J. Fox Strangways.* "Meadows near Alderbury," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*" "Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Whiteparish Hill," *Rev. E. Simms.*

2. *South Middle District,* On the top of Scratchbury Hill, near Norton Bavant. "On the downs near Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District,* Cley Hill. "Bank of a meadow between West Harnham and Nether Hampton," *Major Smith.* "Corsley," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

5. *North-east District,* Roundway Hill, Calne, and Silbury Hill. "Abundant on the Downs, and on the north side of Martinsell." "Sparingly on White Horse Down." "*Flor. Marlb.*"

Rather local in its distribution throughout Wilts, increasing by seed and by the small granular tubers of the root. The whole plant is clothed with reddish glandular hairs, which are viscid to the touch, especially on the calyx and flower-stalk.

Chrysosplenium, (Linn.) Golden Saxifrage.
Linn. Cl. x. Ord. ii.

Name. Compounded of *chrysos*, gold, and *splen*, the spleen, in reference to the golden colour of the flowers, and the supposed virtue of the plant in diseases of the spleen.

1. C. *oppositifolium*, (Linn.) opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage. *Engl. Bot. t.* 490.

Locality. Sides of rivulets and wet shady places. *P. Fl. April, May. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *More or less distributed throughout all the Districts. Whole plant* of a pale glaucous green, and of a straggling decumbent (especially in the lower part of the stem) habit, entirely glabrous. Flowers pale lemon colour.

2. C. *alternifolium*, (Linn.) alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage. *Engl. Bot. t.* 54.

Locality. Boggy places, and on the margins of shady rivulets. *P. Fl. March, April. Area*, * * 3. 4. *

South Division.

3. *South-west District*, "Neighbourhood of Warminster," *Miss Griffith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Wet places at Bromham. "Whetham Woods, near Calne," *Mr. Simpson.*

This species may ultimately be *observed* to be not uncommon in the county. *Whole plant* of a full, deep, cheerful green, and of a stiff, erect habit. The lower portion of the stem, lower leaves, and their long petioles covered with glandular hairs, the upper leaves and stem glabrous. Flowers deep yellow. The two species are frequently found growing together, but appear always to retain their characters.

Wiltshire County Gaols.

By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson.

THE discovery at Longleat of some old letters and papers relating to this subject, enables me to present to the public some facts, hitherto unknown.

In the oldest times about which we have any information, the chief gaol of the county, the strong closet in which the Sheriff of Wilts locked up his valuables, was at the Castle of Old Sarum.—Any culprit, apparent or presumptive, who had to appear before my Lord Judge at the Assize, was marched off "in Gaolum ad Castrum Sarum." Old Sarum was a wonderful place, and every one who has seen it must have made this remark, "How in the world did it ever contain all that it is said to have contained?" We know of a castle, of barracks for soldiers, of a cathedral, of houses for the cathedral clergy, and then there were streets and houses for the inhabitants besides. Yet the whole space within the walls was only about 27⅔ acres. There was not, even for honest men, much room to turn about, so that the rogues in the cage must have had a pleasant time of it.

Perhaps there was a golden age, and rogues were few. The Roman Satirist Juvenal, who lived in Imperial days, when wickedness abounded, refers, in lines which classical readers will remember, to the more virtuous times of early Rome:—

> Felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
> Sæcula, quæ quondam sub regibus atque tribunis
> Viderunt *uno* contentam carcere Romam.

which, for non-classical readers, may be thus applied:—

> "O happy were our sires, estranged from crimes,
> And happy, happy, were the good old times,
> Which saw, in Saxon or in Norman reign,
> One black-hole Wiltshire's criminals contain!"

One of two things must have been the case. Either vagabonds were few, or in Old Sarum gaol they must have been packed like herrings in a cask.

We know by record that there was a gaol delivery at Old Sarum so late as 1435. How much later a prison was kept up there does not appear; probably not long, for thirty-three years afterwards, we find prisoners of importance at New Sarum. Early in the year 1469, Sir Thomas Hungerford, and Courtenay, heir of the Earl of Devon, having taken part against King Edward IV. were committed to the Sheriff's prison at Salisbury, and being condemned to die, were drawn from their prison through the city, and out of the city to the gallows at Bemerton, and there hanged.

The authors of the folio history of Salisbury do not throw any light upon this matter, but the old papers above alluded to give the fullest particulars of the building of the first County Gaol at Fisherton near Salisbury, proving that it was certainly in existence before the Bridewell at Devizes of 1623. The information which they contain may perhaps be interesting in another respect, as showing that County establishments, however much needed, were not got up with quite so much facility in Queen Elizabeth's reign as they are now.

Early in the year 1568 the Justices of the Peace, meeting at Quarter Sessions, determined to build a new County Gaol. The site first proposed was at East Harnham, in full view of the grounds of the Bishop's palace. This intention was abandoned, owing no doubt to the following remonstrance from Bishop Jewel.

Bishop Jewel to the Wiltshire Magistrates against building a Gaol at Harnham. [*Original at Longleat.*]

"Right worshipfulles, after my very harty commendations, Where as you have of late determined to erect a common gaole at Easte Harnham, and by your dealinge withe my neighboure Mayster Yonge, seeme to be thorowly resolved of the same, as I would have wisshed for certaine good causes I might have benne privy to yor dooinges therein, as beinge joined togeather withe yo^{u} in one Commission, so nowe I have thought it good to signifie thus mutche unto yo^{w}. That the saide gaole in that place erected muste of force be very daungerous unto the sherife for the time beinge by meane of breaches and escapes that are very likely to happen, as being builte not only in a little poore naked village utterly voide of force or reschewe, but also directely under the whole face of the plaine: That it muste needes be very incommodious unto the poor prisoners, beeinge utterly sequestred from al manner relife of the whole Cittie, from whence thei have evermore hitherto had theire presente and greatteste aide, and withoute whiche thei are like to famishe: And specially that for many greate and evidente causes it is like to woorke the ruine of the Cittie. Every of whiche

things it is easy to finde even by the trial of the eie. As for mine owne poore parte, it wilbe sutche annoiance unto me, beinge placed within one flighte-shoote of my house, and directely be-fore my studie, and chamber windowe, that this yor determination takinge place, I muste needes be forced to seeke somme other lodginge, havinge none other house of mine owne in al the world. Whiche injurie I am wel assured, it was never yor minde to seeke againste me.

Theise therefore maie be moste hartily to desire yo^{u} to have sutche consideration herein, as I of my parte would have, if the case touched yo^{w} or any of yours. And leste yo^{u} should thinke, there is none other place conveniente for that purpose to be had, but onely that of Harnham, I wil take upon me presentely to deale for an other place in Fisherton, sutche as I doubte not, but yo^{u} yourselves in yor owne judgementes, and in al respectes wil thinke to be many waies more conveniente, then the other, wherof within theise three daies, God willinge, I wil doo you to understande.

In consideration of theise causes, most hartily desiringe yo^{u} to staie yor former determination, and to weigh my case by yor owne, I take my leave and bid yo^{u} moste hartily wel to fare. From Sarum ii Janrii. 1568.

"Yo^{r} poore frende
"Jo: SARUM."

(Addressed)
"To the right wooshipful, and my very lovinge frendes Sir John Zouche, Sir John Thynne, Sir Walter Hungerforde, Knightes: and to the reste of the Justices of the peace within the Countie of Wilteshire, and to every of them."

Fisherton, on another side of Salisbury, but so close to the city as to be in fact a part of it, was then chosen. The magistrates deputed two of their number to manage the business, one of whom was Christopher Willoughby, Esq., of Knoyle, and the other Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat.

For a piece of ground at Fisherton £150 was to be given to Mr. A'barowe. In those days there were six divisions of the county, and the magistrates of each division undertook to raise in each a certain sum ranging from £160 to £80. Before taxing the rest of the community the worthy magistrates set a laudable example by taxing themselves, in different sums from £10 downwards, according to the real or presumed length of their several purses.

The first Fisherton Gaol was 53 feet long by 28 feet broad. There was an upper story, a woman's prison, and a keeper's house adjoining: the walls of the gaol 23 feet high: the inner walls of the convicts' department of burr-stone without any ashlar: seven

windows 3 feet by 2 feet: the floor-planks of oak 3 inches thick; the walls planked with oak 2 inches thick: stone doorways with double doors. The iron bars of each window weighed 21lbs. at 3d. a lb.: the iron grate for the convicts weighed 254lb.: the bolts and staples for the doors 31lbs. For the burr-stone the old castle of Sarum was plundered, 80 loads at 8d. a load being hauled away; but before this could be done labourers were employed at 6d. a-day for 12 days to make a road passable for carts from Old Sarum to Fisherton. The ashlar stone was fetched from Chilmark; the earth and mortar from Harnham, the lime and water-sand from Milford. The tiler was paid 10d. a-day, and the tiles came from White-parish and Cranbourne. The work went on very slowly, for the grand difficulty was to get in the money. Rate-paying was new, and had not yet become the familiar acquaintance which it is to us. The first poor-rate in Wilts seems to have been about the year 1553, and the rate for the Gaol, being in 1568, was perhaps a very early taste of County-rate. The shoulder of the Wiltshire public was raw to the collar, and though the rate was required for ridding them of even the most troublesome members of society, still nobody seemed to like it. In the very first year Mr. Willoughby became tired of his share of the management, and writes to his colleague, Sir John Thynne, a despairing epistle, of which a few lines will suffice.

"Right worshipful, my duty remembered. There is little forwardness in these parts to your expedition and mine toward the building of the gaol. . . All that is done yet for carriage of stone and lime is upon your credit and mine: otherwise the work must needs have ceased for lack of money, which I trust you will notice: for if Mr. A'barowe have not his money paid him within four days of Midsummer he will discharge us any farther to meddle with his ground and so the county will say we have begun a wise piece of work. All which premises I refer to you to consider. And thus I leave, wishing you better health and better speed in your affairs than we have in ours. From my house at Knoyle, xi June, 1568." "P.S. If they do not bring in their first rate after 6d. in the pound before Midsummer day next all the work must needs cease, and the artificers which have taken it are like to be undone by the same, and I for my part will never meddle with it again."

As Mr. Willoughby does not appear again in the business, he probably carried his threat into execution, and Sir John had it all to himself. He appointed a deputy, who was paid 16d. a-day for

himself and 20d. a-day for his horse: and certainly never did man and beast better earn that good "accommodation" which is invariably held out to the hopes of man and beast, than did Mr. Richard Parry and his horse. One day he was to be at Chilmark quarr to see how they were getting on with the ashlar: then somewhere else to hunt for scaffold-poles; then off to Old Sarum to look after the burr-stone; besides being expected to be always at Fisherton to keep the work alive. This not being enough, he had also to go here and there to catch money, in which pursuit being unsuccessful he at last rode to Longleat to know his Worship's pleasure how the work was to go on for lack of it. This only led to another long ride, for his worship bade him go up into North Wilts to get £15 from one Matthew King, which he had in his hands. So Richard Parry journeyed on to Malmesbury; but, says he very innocently, "at my coming the said Matthew King was not to be found; but I did hear of his neighbours that he was in prison in London." The end of all these hindrances was that this first County Gaol at Fisherton, 53 feet long by 28 feet broad, was literally 10 years in building; begun in 1568 and finished in 1578: on the 8th of January in which year, in order at any rate to close the business in a business-like way, the assembled justices addressed to Sir John Thynne the letter following:—

"Whereas you weare named and appoynted to be one of the persons to survey, see and provide that a Newe Gayle should be suerly and substancyally made and fynshed in Fisherton Anger; to whose hands the collectors for that purpose alsoe appoynted have payde and delyvered suche somes of money as by them hathe byn collected of her Majesty's subjects by the appoyntement and assignment of the Justices of Peace of this countye, as yourself best knoweth: wherof as yet no accompte hath byn yelded to the satisfaction of the countye as lawe and reason requireth: these are therefore to praye and require you to be at Sarum on Thursday, being the xixth day of February next comynge by ix of the clocke in the forenone of the same daye to declare a trewe and juste accompte thereof to us or unto suche of us as by lawe is required howe you have payed and imployed suche somes of money as for this cause hath come to your hands. And soe commending us unto you leave you unto God. Sarum this viiith of January. Your frendes

H. Pembroke, James Mervin, Jasper More, Christopher Dodyngton, Wm. Husee, John Zouche, George Penruddock, John Danvers, Bartholomew Horsey, Walter Hungerford, E. Baynton, John Eyre, Gyles Estcourt, Henry Sharington."

Sir John accordingly attended with his balance sheet: from which it appeared that there was £49 still owing, which the Justices of Peace were themselves yet answerable for. Sir John had received £895 13s. 8d., and had paid £896 3s. 7¼d.: so that after ten years trouble in the cause of the public, he was out of pocket £1 9s. 11¼d.: and probably glad to get off so easily.

ON THE

Land and Fresh-water Shells of Wilts.

By the Rev. J. E. Vize.

Read before the Society during the Annual Meeting at Devizes, August 19, 1863.

THERE are several popular errors with regard to snails and slugs which have arisen from many various causes. Mankind generally speaking, seems indisposed to pay favorable attention to them; the little child finds one of the larger and common kinds *(Helix aspersa)* in a hedge or elsewhere, he at once gives the snail the option of one of two expedients—to extend itself full length in a crawling position, or else to be put to death.

> "Snail, snail, come out of your hole,
> Or else I will beat you as black as a coal."

The male or female of mature years either passes them by, frequently with a shudder, as though they were in far greater danger than the shell, or else determines with a foot, a stick or stone, to rid the world of what is falsely considered to be a pest to society, a terror to behold, a creature, which to say the least is the wholesale destroyer of fruit and vegetable gardens. Now it will not be very difficult to show that snails and slugs should be unmolested, as being really of immense benefit to society, so much so that, if they were extinct without the creation of some other beings to supply their place, fevers and pestilences would be much more frequent than they are now. They select (at least all the larger land ones do) damp places as the feeding grounds; they

prefer dense coppices, walls and trees, where ivy and other parasitical plants grow: sometimes (and this is more especially the case with the smaller kinds) they are to be found under stones, decaying pieces of timber, at the roots of small shrubs, in the bulbs of tulips, &c.; indeed, as a rule they choose decidedly moist spots, and why? Is the reason to destroy vegetable life wantonly? Certainly not. The object is to eat—not carrion, which is the food of certain birds, but just what in vegetable life corresponds to it—garbage of the lowest kind, which would soon render our woods and gardens anything but as pleasant as they are. This will account for the fact that in wet weather and gloomy autumnal days, snails are so much more easily found than before, they sally forth tempted by moisture, to find fresh food and residence. Of course no pretence is made to deny the fact that snails frequently do consume food which is not in a state of decomposition, but they do so principally in the spring and summer months of the year when the air is not favourable to decomposition; and then the very food they select is succulent, such as youthful sweet peas, lupins, &c., a fact which helps to prove what was to be shown, that snails and slugs *are* of service to us instead of being an injury.

There is another popular mistake with regard to snails, which is that they can with ease leave their own shell and crawl into another adapted to them. They no more can do so than any of us can get out of our own skin, find another about our size, and get into it. There is a very strong ligament which secures the animal to the shell, as may be proved by a large snail which has just been killed: considerable force will be necessary to detach it from its covering. The error no doubt has arisen from a supposed difficulty with with regard to growth, how in short, a small snail with a small skin could become a large one—moreover the mistake may have originated also from the idea that because caterpillars, spiders, lobsters, prawns, &c., cast their skins, therefore snails do so; but the analogy does not hold good: soft skinned creatures should not be compared with hard skinned; you would not judge of a silkworm by a hippopotamus, nor a leech by an elephant. Snails have the power of discharging a fluid which eventually hardens into the

shell; thus it is formed, like ours, of continual readditions from within. If ever a *Paludina vivipara* should be obtained, as it produces its young alive, and has them during the warm season in every stage, from the fully developed young one down to the minute gelatinous globule, if a microscope be near, it would be very interesting to put the gummy masses between glasses in order to examine them; a good glass, indeed a pocket magnifying lens, will be sufficient to show the beautiful sructure of the embryo shell, and suggest many useful subjects for study. Whilst speaking of the production of young snails, it will be well now to leave the consideration of popular mistakes and mention one or two remarkable facts not generally known. Some of them are Monæcious, that is to say, some snails are both male and female in one body; others again are Diæcious, as would be expected; that is, there are males properly so called, and there are females properly so called. A singular thing is said to occur in some water snails, they are born males and become females. It will be interesting also to state that some shells are oviparous; that is, they lay eggs which eventually become of the same species as themselves, some even nurse them as a hen when sitting, whilst others are viviparous; that is, they give birth to their young in a living state. It may also be said, that as in Botany certain plants receive their names from odours they discharge, so there are certain snails which obtain their names from smells emitted; as for instance *Zonites alliarius*, the Garlic Snail. It may be well to call attention to the beauty of a cabinet of Land and Fresh-water Shells, the variety of shapes assumed, the brilliancy of color as well as transparency, the gradual process of development, and the minuteness of some species, all combine to render them extremely pretty. And if from ordinary observation as the shells lie empty, a microscope be used in the examination, so as to view the dissected parts of the creatures, (particularly with a good polariscope when the object will bear it), wonders upon wonders are revealed, none being more beautiful than the teeth: our largest slug, incredible as it may seem, has no less than 28,800 teeth, one row of teeth numbering 180, whilst the transverse row has 160, which quantities multiplied together

give the large number above. The old Roman snail *(Helix Pomatia)* has 21,000. The common Water Snail sold in London as the Scavenger Snail, has upwards of 12,000; these are all arranged in rows at right angles to each other, but this arrangement is not invariable, the *Testacella* has a most superb palate fringed with barbed teeth: remarks will be made about this slug and the Roman snail presently. Some persons may feel anxious to be instructed as to the utensils necessary for collecting shells. My plan is very simple: for all water shells, I use an ordinary tin strainer or colander of small size, such as would be purchased for a few pence, and would be used for straining infants' food, or pearl barley: the handle of this is knocked out, and through the hole which will generally be found in it, or a hole purposely made, I fasten a string. This apparatus will very easily go into a coat pocket. I have also a walking stick, the bottom of which just fits the cavity caused by the handle being knocked out of the colander: just above the ferrule of the stick is a hole made by a gimlet, through which the string fastened on the strainer is made to pass: the object of course will be seen at once: it is to fasten the colander so that it shall not be lost. Equipped then with these two articles and plentifully supplied with wide mouthed bottles, tin boxes, and perhaps a fishing can, I am ready to search in the ditches for the minute bivalves, and in the larger streams and canals for various creatures, of various sorts.

For land shells, boxes only are needed, combined with good use of eye-sight, climbing powers, good ability for walking, with some slight knowledge as to proper places to detect the habitats, a knowledge readily acquired by examining any work upon the subject, or even slightly gained by reading the list of localities intended to be attached to a future supplement of this paper.

When shells are obtained, they can either be made of service for the cabinet or for an aquarium. If for the former, let them be put in a vessel and pour boiling water upon them: but, pray take care, in order to secure the speedy death of your victims that the water is thoroughly boiling: it is well to use a little salt in addition for the larger sorts. When the creatures are dead they may be

detached from their shell by means of a large pin or such like instrument, care being taken not to injure the mouth of the shell.

If for the latter, let them be turned into an aquarium and run the risk of accomodating themselves to their new home. Nothing is simpler than the formation of an aquarium for snails. Purchase your glass or tank, get some mud from the bottom of a pool, let it be a couple of inches thick, then procure some stones which may be placed artistically or flat as preferred, then fill with water. But be sure to have some vegetable life such as anacharis, chara, valisneria, &c., with the animal life: for success in an aquarium, coupled with the advantage of never changing the water, depends entirely upon a proper balance or proportion of these two things.

It is time now that especial notice be taken of Wilts. With regard to the county it must be understood that all parts lying to the south-east, except Salisbury, the south-west below Warminster, the north-west above Chippenham, and the whole of the north-east divisions, made according to Mr. Flower's map published in your Magazine for June, 1858, have been quite unexplored by myself or any one else known to me. But it so happened that having been led to open and read the Address made at your Sixth General Meeting (April 1860) part xviii., page 248, the worthy President remarks "We hope to induce many more to join us who at present keep aloof from a most mistaken notion that our Society is a very learned and scientific body, whereas it proposes nothing more for its objects than the investigation of little-known facts, the elucidation of half forgotton occurrences, the collecting information about past generations, and some insight into the Natural History of the County in all its branches." Let this be sufficient apology for all imperfections, and if only what is now said can be instrumental in inducing some one else to be interested in the study, it will be no harm if from time to time they send to your most excellent Magazine the results of their researches for your acceptance.

Let us compare Wilts with some counties near us, and see whether it bears a fair proportion of students of Land and Fresh Water Shells. Comparisons may be odious sometimes, but when the object is to create a spirit of honest emulation there can be

no harm in it, especially if the name of the counties to which allusion is made be suppressed. One adjoining us, certainly can lay claim to a few names, one especially who has been most deeply interested in the subject, and whose museum certainly bears marks of very earnest and constant toil, but if we go beyond there and examine the museum of another city which has for years been collecting together interesting specimens, there is not a member of any Natural History Club in the County whose name appears as a contributor: moreover having been privileged by invitation to make an excursion on a field day with numbers of members of the Society existing in the Cathedral City, which too received members by way of deputation from other Natural History Societies, not one present knew anything about Conchology as a science, nor did they know anyone belonging to them who did. Wilts is not so bad as that; in her Cathedral City a collection of Terrestial and Fluviatile Shells is progressing, and within sound of her Cathedral bells there are four friends known to me by correspondence who are much interested in shells, to say nothing of Mr. (and I believe I may say Miss) Cunnington here, as well as others favorable to the study resident in different localities.

This then brings us into direct contact with Wilts. Adopting at once the classiffication of Mr. Reeve as published in his recent work, and examining the slugs, we meet with the four genera—*Arion*, *Geomalacus*, *Limax*, *Testacella*—embracing under them thirteen species in all. One of these the *Geomalacus Maculosus* is strictly Irish, and very local there, so that we have but to consider twelve as belonging to England; five only as yet have been placed upon the Wiltshire list, but there is I find rather a carelessness about paying attention to slugs: when lists of shells are sent for comparison or exchange of specimens, the slugs are scarcely ever found in duplicate, and very frequently not recorded at all, but there certainly must be more than five slugs in this county.

We pass now to the *Colimacea*, which owns twelve genera, embracing sixty species: in this county our combined researches have been instrumental in discovering forty-five of the whole number; but out of the deficiency some such as *Succinea oblonga*, *Bulimus*

acutus, *Helix Pisana* (by the way about the prettiest shell we possess,) can only be found in the proximity of the sea; whilst *Helix obvoluta*, has only been discovered in one or two Hampshire localities, and *H. lamellata* is a north British shell; hence there are but very few more to secure, except the genus *Vertigo*, of which five species are not yet recorded, and which are difficult to obtain alive from the peculiar residences they choose.

In the next family for examination *(auriculacea)*, there are four species, three of which are inhabitants only of decidedly brackish water. This completes the Pulmonifera, i.e. those creatures having shells which breathe only air, and which have no operculum.[1]

We come now to those which breathe air and water, and which also have no operculum, the *Lymnacea* of which there are twenty-three: out of these twenty are known by us in Wilts, one is strictly Irish, and the other two doubtless are in the county: one I have found abundantly in Bath.

The next tribe consists of those which have an operculum, and of those which breathe air only: this county has every one of these, whilst of those which exist only in water, out of the nine we want but three, two of which are not likely to be found; whilst the third is thought by many to be little more than a variety of one which is to be had in multitudes from the Kennet and Avon Canal. This brings us to the end of those Mollusks which have heads, and a very few words will suffice for any remarks upon those which have no heads at all: there are seventeen of them, they all live in water: thirteen are found here, and there is no valid reason why the others should not be discovered as time passes on.

From the catalogue of shells used, we number no less than 128 species, out of which 87 have been identified as being Wiltshire Shells, that is to say, you have at your disposal as to habitat, more than two-thirds of a complete collection: add to these two-thirds those which could not possibly be discovered here from local impediments, and those which do exist here unquestionably, but are not as yet recorded, and the county may lay a very good claim indeed to distinction as far as its present Land and Fresh Water

[1] i.e. the plate which covers the mouth of the shell.

Conchology is concerned. This, it seems to me, will be a good place to record my thankfulness for the help which has been so cheerfully tendered towards my paper by Mr. Cunnington of Devizes, from whom nearly every one of the habitats in this part of the county came, also by James Hussey, Esq., and Dr. Blackmore, both of Salisbury, who kindly sent me a list of shells they had discovered in their neighbourhood, and whose authority is to be taken for all the Sarum localities: had it not been for their assistance most assuredly no satisfactory list could have been drawn up.

It may be well here perhaps to notice a few of our rarer Mollusks, which have been found in this part of England, with a remark or two upon some singularities with regard to them.

Bulimus Montanus is to be found sparingly here, it is called by Dr. Gray in his edition of 1857, "*The Wilts Twist Shell*," but there is no reason assigned for the name of the county being attached to it, at all events the inhabitants of Wilts may consider it a compliment to them, as the learned doctor nowhere else gives a similar distinction to any county. Its habits are most unusual when contrasted with other species: it hibernates by burrowing into the ground at the roots of beech trees, it leaves its winter quarters in March, ascends the favored tree, (and by the by it chooses certain beech trees in preference to others,) it enjoys itself at the top of the trees from March to August, and then descends to sleep for the remaining half year. The 12th of August will always be a noted day to me as that on which, through the advice of a friend, I went to some woods and found the beech trees well stocked with equal quantities of *B. Montanus*, *B. obscurus*, *Clausilia laminata*, and *Helix lapicida*. If any one should ever find at the root of a tree a dead shell, he may be almost certain to obtain living specimens by visiting the spot in the months we have named.

Helix Pomatia is to be found here. Dr. Gray rather singularly at p. 114, speaking of these shells, asserts that "they have been said to be found as far north as *Devizes* in Wiltshire, and in Gloster-shire;" if he were here he might obtain some from the neighbourhood. This shell is the largest of the genus we have, and by some

has been thought to have been in existence in England only since the middle of the 16th century: others claim for it the rank of being indigenous here: it certainly is interesting in its movements, and although we do not with the Romans of old and the French of the present day like snail soup, yet the whiteness of the flesh might render it purer to the sight and taste than a lump of ox tail, at least to those that like it.

A few words about the *Testacella haliotidea*, and a beautiful complication of teeth it has; if you hold its palate to the light you will without any magnifying power see some of its wonders; the *Testacella* itself is of rare occurrence, probably because it burrows in the ground in winter, and is only above ground at the close of the year: it is found at Trowbridge and Devizes, indeed the winter before last some gardener here made a little pocket money by selling all he found at six-pence a piece; there need be little doubt that those who would hunt for them would very easily secure numbers, although they are considered scarce.

A singular habit of this slug is recorded in Reeve's "Mollusks," page 31; he obtained the information from M. Gassies, "When a Testacella has discovered the prey on which it wishes to make a repast, it moves stealthily to one side of the worm, with an indifference so complete that one would have supposed it had not observed it or disdained it; but suddenly it turns and whilst the worm is twisting to the right and to the left, it lifts its head, withdraws its tentacles, dilates enormously its mouth, and throws itself upon its prey, enfixing it by a kind of suction. Contortions of the worm are necessarily the result of the wounds from the palate spines; it wrestles, but in vain: retained by a multitude of barbs, its movements only serve to engage it more and hasten its passage into the stomach of its voracious enemy.

To conclude the paper: it will be noticed that there has been an omission of reference to geological specimens, or those which are now semi-fossilized compared with the present shells, the subject would have been very interesting but rather impracticable; but do let me ask some one to pursue the study of shells for Wilts: the great additions to health which a definite object gives when taking a

country walk; the intense amusement afforded by watching fresh-water snails in an aquarium, or land shells in a vivarium; the delight that is given by examining the parts of snails and slugs bodies under a good microscope; combined with the far higher advantage of seeing the handiwork of God in his wonders, not only of redemption but of nature as well, raise the thoughts, elevate the feelings, and make man share somewhat the sensations of angels themselves, yes even of God who rejoices in his works. "All things were made by him, by him all things consist."

J. E. Vize.

[Note.

A list of the Land and Fresh-water Shells already known to occur in Wiltshire, and the localities where they have been found, will be printed in a future number of the Magazine. Meanwhile, for futher information on the general subject of Land and Fresh-water Shells, their habits, their abodes, their classification, and their place in the scale of animated nature, the enquirer cannot do better than consult Dr. Gray's edition of Turton's "Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands," or Mr. Reeve's work on the same subject.—A. C. S.]

H. BULL, Printer and Publisher, Devizes.

AUBREY'S WILTSHIRE COLLECTIONS AND THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

To the Members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society.

A few days ago, just as I was leaving home on my way to the Continent, I received a copy of the Saturday Review of October 8th, containing an Article upon Aubrey's Wiltshire Collections, the volume edited some time ago by myself and printed at the expense of our Archæological Society.

If you have seen the Review you will no doubt have been as I was, considerably astonished at the language of the Reviewer: not being quite able to understand what in the world we had done to provoke so many unjust and ill-tempered remarks. I can only explain it to myself in this way. The Saturday Review is, (I am told, for I never read it) in the constant habit of abusing things and people that are decent and respectable.

Setting aside all the petty cavilling, all the sneers and personalities, all the learned information about Robert the Consul and a deal of miscellaneous frivolity collected together to make up a dish; and weighing what remains as the real and proper substance of an article calling itself a *review* of a work on *Wiltshire*, I must say that it appears to me a very feeble performance indeed. For it comes to this.

Here is a large volume relating to the County History of Wiltshire, which a Reviewer has taken upon himself to condemn, and yet, please to mark well the fact, he has not been able to lay his finger upon one single error of any importance from beginning to end. In a work of very great labour, upon a subject on which it is most difficult to obtain correct information, he has not produced a single mis-statement, to justify his condemnation. That is my simple answer to his censure. No doubt he would have done so if he could; but the truth is, he does not know anything about the matter. Through a cloud of rather pretentious and dictatorial words, it is very easy for any one who knows anything about Wiltshire History, to see that the Reviewer is as innocent as a child, of any real knowledge of the book which he would dispose of in so summary a way.

I do not blame him, still less do I use uncourteous words to him, for not knowing everything, but I simply say that he is quite out of his element in the present case, because he knows nothing about Wiltshire County History, nothing about John Aubrey, and nothing about myself.

If he had known only a little about Wiltshire County History, he could not have failed to see that the volume before him contains in the Notes a mass of new information, and that the principal object of the Notes was to supply, in as condensed a form as I could put it, *manorial history* that had never been known before. I never considered myself qualified to undertake a County History, but having taken great pains to collect materials towards one, I thought this a fair opportunity of recording the substance of what I had collected. The Reviewer is pleased to sneer at my Notes as being too long. I must tell him this the gentlemen of the county are continually complaining to me that they are not long enough. Those gentlemen are much better judges of the matter than the

Reviewer, because they know the defects of our County History, whilst he does not. He does not know what is new from what is old, and I must therefore really declare his opinion upon the subject to be not worth a straw.

If he had known, even a little about John Aubrey, of what small value Aubrey's memoranda *by themselves* would have been, from the crude and disjointed condition in which he left them; if he had known that in order sometimes to make Aubrey's memoranda intelligible at all, a connected manorial history of considerable length was absolutely necessary: if he had ever carefully examined Aubrey's original Manuscript, and had compared it with the volume before his eyes; if he had known that Aubrey himself had left on record his earnest hope "that his memoranda might some day fall into the hands of an antiquary who would make a handsome volume of them;" the Reviewer would never have been guilty of the truly laughable absurdity of saying that I "do not appreciate Aubrey!" If I do not, I should be glad to know who does? I am sure it is not the Reviewer.

If he had known a little, ever so little, about myself, he would not have attributed to me as he so impertinently does, a tone which I never in my life assumed, and motives which I never for a moment entertained. He would not have charged me with vanity and self-glorification, a charge which I leave to be thrown back upon him with derision, by all who know me in the county of Wilts.

So then we have a writer, knowing nothing either of Wiltshire History, or of Aubrey, or me, putting himself forward as a judge of this book! The result is exactly what might be expected. "When you have no case, abuse the attorney on the opposite side." Not being able to find, or even to pick, a hole of the slightest importance in the book itself, he has recourse to the very gentlemanlike alternative of abusing me. But what *I* have ever said, written or done, to provoke this attack, I am really quite at a loss to imagine.

However, he shall have my answer upon this point: but it will not be in his own vein. I belong, he says, to an old-fashioned school, which may be true enough, and any such remark I can assure him would be taken by me with perfect good humour. But there is something in the school to which I belong, which I do not find in that of which he no doubt considers himself a leading ornament. It has always been my habit to express my own opinion modestly. I have written a good deal on subjects connected with families and individuals, but I never used an expression that (so far as I am aware) ever gave, or could give, offence to any one. If I ever happened to possess a fragment of information not found out by any one else, I never gave myself any airs upon the occasion, much less did I ever charge anyone with stupid and obstinate ignorance. This may be old-fashioned. It is certainly not the fashion of the Saturday Reviewer; but he must excuse me if in spite of the great provocation he has given me to depart from it, I continue to prefer my fashion to his own.

Very simply therefore do I tell him, that if instead of lecturing me about the date of an old Saxon king or that of the dissolution of a monastery in Leicestershire, he had himself paid attention to a much more modern date, viz., that of the very book which he was reviewing, he would have escaped two great blunders into one of which, I think, and the other, I am certain, he has fallen.

1. He has pronounced this whole volume "a thorough mistake." But he

cannot be aware that though very recently issued to the *Public*, the volume was printed in 1862, and has been for more than two years widely circulated in the County of Wilts. He does not know that it has been most favourably received, and that instead of being a "thorough mistake," it has been (though I am compelled to say so myself) a "thorough success!" His criticism therefore comes too late, and he will find himself in a glorious minority. Knowing absolutely nothing about the matter, he has, with no little strut and pomposity, commanded the stable-door to be shut, whilst the steed has been out and away over the fields for more than two years! That I think he will find to be his first blunder from not observing the date of the book.

2. His second is one of much greater importance as affecting me personally: and much as I wish to controul my feelings, I can with difficulty repress a rising indignation as I approach it.

In the Saturday Review, which of course has a very wide circulation and lies upon the tables of all literary societies, he, concealing his own name, has taken the extreme liberty of placarding me, as a person not only ignorant, but stupidly and obstinately ignorant. "*Crassa ignorantia*" is charged upon me: of which his explanation is, that in a certain instance I have gone wilfully out of my way to mislead the public of Wiltshire, *after* I had received more correct information. A statement more injurious to a man's literary reputation however humble that may be, could not be made. This statement has now gone all over the country: it has gone where I have no means of making known, as I now do to you, that it is a pure unmitigated falsehood. The case is this.

Leland the Antiquary had mentioned a large square tower as standing at the west end of Malmesbury Abbey Church. In one of my notes upon Aubrey I happened to say that it was *not very clear* where this tower could have stood, and that perhaps Leland had made some mistake. Most persons who should visit the ruins would probably say the same thing: because there are none of the usual indications of a tower rising, as towers usually do, from the ground. Mr. Britton never detected any. Moffat the historian of Malmesbury does not mention them, nor indeed are there any remains either of piers or other solid masonry such as in ordinary cases supported towers. It was therefore no very remarkable ignorance in me not to have found them, and the *doubt* I had suggested, was after all not very peremptorily expressed.

But it so happened that at a Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society held at Malmesbury in 1862, Mr. E. A. Freeman, whose knowledge of Architecture is very superior to my own, pointed out where this Tower had been. There are a few stones high up near the top of the ruined wall, which he explained to have been part of an arch, *on which arch* the tower had been built: but he added that it was a most audacious and foolhardy experiment, a very singular and exceptional case. This was a further reason why less accomplished antiquarians might well be excused for not having detected it. I certainly was not aware of it until I heard Mr. Freeman give his explanation on the spot.

But now comes this Reviewer, telling all the world that I, *after* I had Mr. Freeman's explanation on the spot, persisted in my ignorance, and *in defiance of Mr. Freeman's explanation*, persisted in wilfully misleading the public of Wiltshire, by continuing to assert that there had been no tower.

Now then for the facts. The Meeting at Malmesbury was held on the *5th*

August, 1862, exactly six months after the Aubrey volume had been printed and circulated. It bears at the end of the Preface, if the Reviewer had only read so far, the date of *February*, 1862. I need therefore say no more than that it was simply impossible for me to be defying in February an explanation which I did not hear until August following. The Reviewer's statement is accordingly a pure falsehood.

So far from ever wishing to act in such a manner as this insolent Reviewer attributes to me, I was the very person who, immediately after the Meeting at Malmesbury asked Mr. Freeman to allow his explanation to be printed in the Wiltshire Magazine; which was accordingly done.

Now, Mr. E. A. Freeman is himself, I believe, an occasional writer in the Saturday Review. Perhaps if this statement should meet his eye, he will have the goodness to tell his colleague in that establishment, (the writer who slanders me,) that I look upon his conduct as very mean and cowardly. It is only the bully that hides his face and stabs in the dark. If the Reviewer ever again has occasion to find fault with me for anything I have written about the County of Wilts, let him put his name to what he writes, and then perhaps he will be more careful in his writing, and not be doing his best to hurt the reputation of others by downright falsehoods.

As to the rest of this Review of Aubrey's Wiltshire, it is really such a complete misunderstanding of the real character of the Book itself, and of me its Editor, that I am quite at ease as to the reception it will meet with in the County of Wilts. He may depend upon it, that if there is any "thorough mistake" in the matter, it is he who has made it, and not your humble servant,

J. E. JACKSON.

London, October 20th, 1864.

H. BULL, Printer and Publisher, Devizes.

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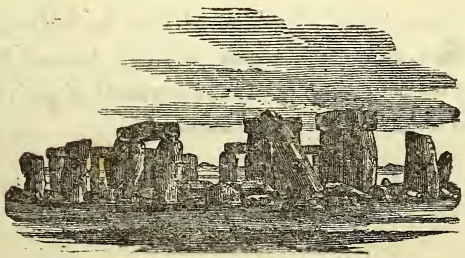

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at SALISBURY, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of SEPTEMBER, next.

President of the Meeting, THE RT. HON. LORD NELSON.

Particulars will be announced in programmes.

A. C. SMITH, WM. CUNNINGTON, } *Honorary Secretaries.*

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Annual Subscriptions (10s. 6d.) are payable in advance, on the First of January, to Mr. EDWARD KITE, Devizes.

*** The Numbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscription: and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

THE

WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

VESTIGES OF THE Earliest Inhabitants of Wiltshire.[1]

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH.

Read before the Society during the Annual Meeting at Devizes, August 19th, 1863.

"Hark, the wild tale of true Cimmerian horde." *

IN dealing with a question, confessedly involved in mystery, I must ask the indulgence of the members of this Society, while I grope my way in the dark; and with but a very feeble ray of light to guide me, content myself with putting before them a dim outline seen through the haze of distant ages. The details are all involved in obscurity, for the background is shrouded in impenetrable gloom:[2] still, like the well-known pictures of our famous Turner, while to the careless and superficial observer, all is mist and confusion, to him who carefully and diligently scrutinizes, and with earnest gaze peers into the mist, figures more or less distinct loom out of the darkness, till what appeared almost a blank before gradually assumes shape and colour, and at length presents no ill-defined picture before him.

Now in seeking materials for the history of past ages, the historian will generally be satisfied to cull his information from the *written* records of contemporary or subsequent times; but in dealing,

[1] While treating of the first inhabitants of Wiltshire, I beg once for all to disclaim all intention of meddling with the question now so eagerly discussed by geologists, on the Antiquity of Man, and to decline giving any opinion on a subject, wherein I am wholly incompetent to judge.

* Bode's Ballads from Herodotus, p. 7.

[2] "Cimmerian darkness." Homer's Odyssey, xi., 13—22.

as we are, with such remote ages, we must not expect a mass of documentary evidence, but be content to glean from *every* available source.[1] And here an unwritten indeed, but most invaluable record is supplied in the relics of military, social, and domestic life, which have been preserved to us in considerable abundance:[2] and these, I make bold to say, are for the most part most unexceptionable guides, speaking with no faltering accent, appealing to every man's senses, most reliable, and beyond suspicion of error, as unpolluted by transcriber or commentator; in short, the most credible and unsuspected witnesses we could desire. And these eloquent records of the earliest inhabitants of Britain abound on our Downs of Wiltshire more perhaps than in any other locality in the whole country. It is from this source, as well as from the few and scattered hints of the earliest classical authors, that we are enabled to fill in the outline of our most ancient predecessors here.

Who those earliest ancestors of ours were, whence they came, how they lived, and what were their habits and customs, and what their appearance, we will now proceed to enquire: first premising, that in treating of the earliest inhabitants of our county, it is manifestly impossible to particularize, and therefore their description will necessarily apply equally well to the whole scanty population of the island. I would also observe at the outset, that it is useless to attempt to define accurately the exact epoch of the colonizing of this country, having no sure data to guide us; but allowing a wide margin of some centuries on either side, we shall not (I think) be very far wrong, if we regard a thousand years before Christ as

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[1] As the subject matter of this paper comprizes many points of dispute among archæologists, I have thought it advisable to give in the foot notes very copious references to the authors whom I quote. I have also taken pains to compare the habits of other early races whose history has been in any way preserved; as well as to point out the customs of modern uncivilized nations, where their practices resemble those of the early Britons. In preparing the illustrations, I have largely availed myself of the plates in Sir Richard Hoare's Ancient Wilts; and thus the specimens figured from that work, as well as those taken from the originals are, without exception, the produce of our own county.

[2] Sir Richard Hoare's Ancient Wilts, *passim*. The English at Home, by Alphonse Esquiros, 1861.

about the period of its occupation by its first inhabitants.[1]

Whoever were the first colonists of Britain, I make no doubt that they came immediately from the coast of Gaul;[2] for as the tide of emigration set with marvellous regularity from east to west,[3] and as the prolific regions of Asia,[4] sent wave after wave of their teeming multitudes to occupy the comparatively unpeopled forests and plains of Germany and Gaul, it is obvious that every fresh influx had the effect of pushing on the waves in advance, until the utmost verge of the continent was reached, and then some more adventurous than the rest boldly crossed the channel,[5] and occupied such portions of this island as seemed most suited to their requirements. Once landed on the coasts of Britain, we may assume, that like the pioneers of civilization in the backwoods of America at this day, some more enterprising than the rest would gradually advance more and more into the interior, as want of room nearer the coast, and more abundant pasturage for their cattle, or fresh hunting grounds tempted them to go forwards: and thus we may believe did the first inhabitants of our county establish themselves here.

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[1] Some writers think that the Phœnicians discovered the S.W. coasts of Britain before the Trojan war, and not long after it was first inhabited by colonies from the continent of Gaul. [Henry's History of England, vol. ii., cap. vi., p. 195.] Bochart says the Phœnicians discovered the Cassiterides or Scilly Islands B.C. 904. [Bochart's Canaan, l. i., 34.] The monkish historian, Richard of Cirencester, to whom we are indebted for many interesting particulars respecting the early history of our island, but on the accuracy of whose information we must not lay too much stress, places the æra of the colonization of Britain at B.C. 1000. [Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, i., 12.]

[2] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., chap. 3, sect. i., p. 237. Camden's Britannia, p. 11. Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, i., 9. Speed's Historie of Great Britaine, p. 12.

[3] Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. i., p. 154, vol. iii., 11, 186.

[4] "Western Asia the cradle of the human race." Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. i., p. 643, vol, iii., 12. See too the "Five Ancient Monarchies," by the same author, vol. ii., p. 508. Archæological Journal, vol. i., p. 369.

[5] Compare the colonization of Sicily by the Siculi, as related by Thucydides [Book vi., chap. 2]. They passed over on rafts from Italy, (so that most trustworthy historian tells us,) having watched the opportunity afforded by a brisk and favourable wind.

It is time to ask who these colonists were, and what was their origin? Since we have no certain proof to rely upon, the field is open to conjecture, and accordingly there has been no small diversity of opinion on the point.[1] Some affirming that the Phœnicians, others inclining to the Scythians,[2] others again to the Phrygians,[3] and some even declaring that the Trojans[4] were the first colonizers of Britain. But I believe that those most conversant with the subject are now pretty well agreed that it is to some of the tribes of the vast Celtic nation, which peopled so large a portion of Europe[5] as well as Asia, that we are indebted, as in all probability, our first ancestors in this country.[6] I say, in all probability, because groping as we are in the dusk, with so little light to guide us, it would be presumptuous to assert that there *were no* pre-Celtic inhabitants here:[7] and who shall venture to

[1] The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says "the first inhabitants of this island came from Armenia, and first settled in the South of Britain."

Holinshed says "The Samothesans come to Britain anno mundi 1910. [Chronicles, p. 3.]

Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 1.

[2] Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p. 141.

[3] Carte's History of England, p. 34.

[4] Geoffrey of Monmouth, a Benedictine monk, who wrote the History of England in Latin, but whose history is fictitious, says that Brutus, grandson of Æneas, brought a colony of Trojans to Britain B.C. 1108: and then from the name of the Trojan prince Brutus is derived the word Britain. [Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5. Camden's Britannia, p. 4—8. Carte's History of England, p. 75.]

[5] Herodotus, lib. ii., cap. 33.

[6] Humes' History of England, chap. i.
Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 8.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 1.
Carte's History of England, p. 7.
Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5.
Keithley's History of Rome, p. 116.
Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 7.

[7] Cæsar testified that "by all the enquiry he could make, he found no more than this, that the inland parts of Britain were inhabited by those who, they said, were born in the very island, and the maritime coasts by such as from out of Belgium passed over thither. [Bell: Gall: v., 12.] And Tacitus declared that what manner of men the first inhabitants of Britain were, born in the land, or brought in, as among barbarous people it is not certainly known. [Camden's Britannia, p. 6.]

The Brigantes are by some thought to have been seated in this island prior to

affirm decisively, that when those first adventurers landed, they may not have found other tribes already established, the veritable aborigines of Britain; perhaps styling themselves "indigenous" like their Latin, or priding themselves on being "Autochthones" (sprung from the soil) like their Greek contemporaries:[1] but in

the arrival of the Celts, and to have been descended from the ancient Phrygians, who were some of the first inhabitants of Europe. It is certain that they occupied Britain in very early times, and that they esteemed themselves the aborigines or first inhabitants of it. [Henry's History of England, vol. i., p. 276.]

"*Perhaps* tens of centuries before the Roman legions crossed the Channel, while the Egyptians were accumulating those imperishable stone barrows, the Pyramids; when Abraham lived, and the cities of the plain stood; there existed in Britain a population, possibly Pre-Celtic, at all events having habits corresponding with those which were universally disseminated by the primitive races in their radiations from the trans-Himalayan cradle of the species." [Ten years digging in Celtic and Saxon grave-hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford and York, from 1848 to 1858, by Thomas Bateman. London 1861, page 2., introduction.]

"It is possible that a primeval people represented at present by the Basques and the Fins wandered in pastoral tribes over all Europe, while Kelt and German were still east of the Volga." [Professor Pearson's Early and Middle Ages of England, p. 1.]

[1] Prichard says that among the Ancient Greeks and Romans it seems to have been the universal opinion that every country had its "Autochthones" or indigenous stock of inhabitants; an hypothesis very easy to adopt, which would afford a ready solution to many difficulties, and remove at once from Ethnologists a vast amount of perplexity and doubt. [Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., 2, ii., 38.]

Rollins' Ancient History, vol. ii., p. 160.

Keithley's Greece, chap. ii., p. 8.

It was the favorite boast of Athens that her inhabitants were sprung from the soil: hence the adoption of the symbol of the grasshopper. [Thucyd: i., 6, ii., 36, vi., 2. Herod: vii., 161. Aristoph: Eq: 1221, Nub: 955.] Thus too Egypt [Herodotus ii., 2, 142. Plato Timœus 22 B.] thinking it glorious to lose itself in an abyss of infinite ages, which seemed to carry its pretensions backward to eternity, claimed to reckon back its ancestors through 20,000 years. [Rollins' Anc: Hist: i., 47, 64] But the Egyptian numbers were moderate compared with those of some other nations; the Babylonians counted 468,000 years from the first king Alorus to the Conquest by Cyrus. [Beros: ap: Euseb: Chron: i., pp. 5—18.] And the Indians trace back their history for a still longer period. [Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. ii., p. 2, 223, also Appendix to Book ii., p. 279, 282.] While in modern days China puts forth similar pretensions. These figures however, which chronologers have hitherto ridiculed, are beginning to be regarded with seriousness since the recent discoveries and calculations of some of our modern geologists. [See Sir C. Lyell's Antiquity of Man.]

reality offshoots from some other race at a greater or less distance of time from the general dispersion. Still of such tribes we know nothing; and as they have left no mark behind them, no distinctive trace of any occupancy previous to that of the Celts, we may reasonably conclude that the latter were (as I said before) the first colonizers of this country; and they may therefore perhaps under proper restrictions be termed the "aborigines" of Britain: at any rate they seem to have been the substratum of the population of this island.

And now it will be proper to enquire who were these Celts, and whence did they come? for though crossing over immediately from Gaul, we are not to suppose that they were the indigenous inhabitants of that country. I am aware that I am treading on uncertain ground, and that the position I advance may by some be thought to be untenable, still after duly weighing all that has been put forward, I incline to the opinion that the Cymry, Cimbri[1] or

[1] *Strabo* lib: vii., 293, "uno prius nomine, omnes vel Scythœ vel nomades (ut ab Homero) appellabantur; ac postea temporis, cognitis regionibus occiduis, Celtæ, Iberi, aut mixto nomine Celtiberi ac Celto-Scythœ dici cœperunt." *Diodorus Siculus* lib: v., c. ix., and *Plutarch* in his life of Marius identifies the Kimbri with the Kimmerii. *Cæsar*, (Comment de Bell: Gall: lib. i.. 1) says "qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur." [See note to Cæsar i., p. 22, vol. viii. of Delphin Classics,] *Appian* also (de bell: civ: c. ii., s. 17) and *Tacitus* (Agricola c. 11) believed the Britons without exception to be Keltic, and though it is true that the Romans were no philologists, they could hardly be mistaken in supposing that their interpreters employed only one language in conversing with Gauls and Britons. [Professor Pearson's Early and Middle Ages of England, p. 5.] "The Celts are the same as the Cymbri or Cymmerians, who came from the north of the Danube and Euxine, as mentioned in Herodotus iv., 49." [The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, p. 53.]

"The English at Home," by Alphonse Esquiros.

The Monthly Packet, xviii., 318.

Camden's Britannia p. 10.

Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, i., 7.

Speed's Historie of Great Britain p. 8.

The Welsh Triads quoted in Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 23. These Welsh Triads are collections of historical facts: they are three events coupled together that were thought by the collector to have some mutual analogy. It is the strange form into which their bards or ancient writers chose to arrange the early circumstances of their history. One of the most complete, series of these Triads has been printed in the Archæology of Wales, vol. ii., pp. 57—75.

Cimmerians, the Gauls, and the Celts, were all tribes of the same nation; Nomadic tribes to a great extent, which will account for their readiness to migrate: oftentimes at war with one another, but none the less on that account sprung from the same origin; and all issuing at various periods from that prolific hive, the shores of the Caspian[1] which afterwards sent forth the no less encroaching hordes of Scythians, and in still later times precipitated upon Europe the ravaging Goths and the Huns. These same Cimmerians or Celts were also sometimes called "Gomerians,"[2] as sprung from Japhet's son, Gomer, mentioned in the book of Genesis:[3] and indeed we find the prophet Ezekiel,[4] writing at about the period of their last migrations, speaking of Gomer as a nation.

Now Herodotus[5] tells us that the Cimmerians dwelt on the north of the Danube and the Euxine, and that they were driven out from their ancient settlements by the Scythians, who invaded and then occupied their country: we learn that while some fled

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Rawlinson speaks of a Scythic population spread over the whole of Western Asia, using the same type of language; and points out Armenia as the spot whence three several lines of Indo-European migration appear to have issued: one stream advancing to the N.W., another to the S.W., another to the E. [Herod: vol. i., pp. 644—647. See also his whole Essay (xi.) on the Ethnic affinities of the nations of Western Asia, pp. 642—679, and vol. ii., p. 489.]

The first mention of Cimmerians in the Assyrian Inscriptions refers to the reign of Esar-haddon, who is stated to have received the submission of Tiuspa "the Cimmerian" about B.C. 675. Herodotus places the great Cimmerian invasion of Asia in the reign of Ardys the Lydian, which (according to him) was from B.C. 686 to B.C. 637. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. ii., p. 468, 487.] Prichard's Celtic Nations. p. 142.

[1] The Celts were a colony who escaped the effects of the deluge, on the borders of the Caspian. [The Celtic Druids, by Godfrey Higgins, p. xcvi., 62, 70.]
Cartes' History of England, p. 7.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 23.
The Ancient British Triads contain a traditionary account of the first discovery of Britain, then an uncultivated desert, by a certain people, natives of a country lying near Constantinople.

[2] Camden's Brittania, p. 10.
Tyrrell's History of England, p. 4.
Higgin's Celtic Druids, p. 53.

[3] Genesis x., 2, 3. [4] Ezekiel xxxviii, 6.

[5] Herodotus i., 16, iv., 11.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 27.
Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. i., p. 371.

westwards,[1] considerably earlier, the last remnants of the tribe followed in the track of the first migrants about B.C. 650: and it seems that they gradually advanced onwards through the central and western countries of Europe,[2] finding those vast districts either

[1] Niebuhr is undoubtedly right, when he says "all the wandering tribes which have successively occupied Scythia, when overpowered by new swarms from the East, have retired to the open country to the *West*, and towards the Danube: there is every reason to believe that the mass of the Cimmerian nation was driven *westwards*." [Scythia, p. 50, E.T.] The Cimmerians who fled eastwards must have been a mere section, not the great body of the nation. [Rawlinson Herod: vol. iii., 11. See also in the same vol. pp. 183—190. Appendix to Book iv., Essay i., "On the Cimmerians of Herodotus, and the migrations of the Cymric Race."

Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 8.

[2] The very interesting discovery of late years of the remains of habitations, supported on piles, on the lakes of Central Europe, particularly those of Switzerland, and proved to be of very high antiquity, from the rude and coarse pottery and the implements of stone and bone accompanying them, has led to much speculation as to the race which founded them; but antiquaries are agreed that they are among the most primitive remains in Europe, and may probably be attributed to the pre-Celtic population which occupied the lakes for security at the time when the Celts began to press upon them. [Compare Herodotus' account of the inhabitants of lake Prasias book v., chap. 16, and see Rawlinson's note in loco, vol. iii. p. 226, 544. Also M. Troyons "Habitations lacustres," and his letter to M. Pictet, in the Bibliothèque universelle de Genêve, Mai, 1857, and an elaborate article in the Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich for 1854, by Dr. Ferdinand Keller. Compare also Die Pfalbau-Alter-thümer von Moosedorf im Kanton Bern, by M. M. Yahn and Uhlmann, published in 1857.] For an admirable account of these Swiss lake dwellings built on piles, and the rude pottery, stone celts, axes, hammers, and other instruments discovered among the piles, see Sir Charles Lyell's Antiquity of Man p. 17. Also Natural History Review Jan. 9th, 1862. And for the Irish lake dwellings or "Crannoges," wherein were found canoes hollowed out of a single tree, imbedded deep in peat and moss, together with sundry ornaments of cannel coal; see Archœological Journal, vol. iii. p. 44. Also Antiquity of Man, p. 29. See also chap. ii. pp. 11—17, for a concise account of the famous Danish Kjokken-Möding, or kitchen refuse heaps, of the aboriginal hunters and fishers. These heaps contain shells of the oyster, cockle and other mollusks, bones of various quadrupeds, birds and fish: flint knives, hatchets, and other instruments of stone, horn, wood and bone, with fragments of coarse pottery. The mounds are from 3 to 10 feet high, and some of them are 1000 feet long and 150 feet wide. they are on the shores of most of the Danish islands, about 10 feet above the level of the sea. For an exellent account of the researches of the Danish Naturalists and Antiquaries drawn up by the able Swiss Geologist M. A. Morlot, see the Bulletin de la Sociètè Vaudoise des Sci. Nat. t. vi. Lausanne 1860. Also an able paper by Mr. John Lubbock in the Natural History Review, Oct.,

altogether uninhabited, or else very thinly peopled by a feeble and scattered race. Here then the Cimmerii, or Cymry, or Celtic hordes generally, (for they are all in reality identical) settled, and spread themselves over central Europe; in their turn driving the inhabitants they dispossessed towards the north; and as from time to time a fresh impulsion from the East propelled them more and more westwards, they soon came to occupy the remote regions of Gaul and finally Britain.[1]

Corroborative of the above statement of the origin and migration of the Celts, and that too as supporting other evidence, by no means to be neglected, is tradition: and while on the one hand tradition is not favourable to the hypothesis of a primitive family of mankind settled in Britain prior to the arrival of the Celts,[2] that nation had an unvarying tradition that they came from the East:[3] and it is a fact, concerning which there can be no question, that one of the main divisions of the Celtic people has always borne the name of Cymry as its special national designation.

Then with regard to the language of the Celts, it has been proved that traces of Sanskrit[4] are to be found in it; while other philologists assert that the Hebrew[5] and Celtic[6] tongues are very nearly

1861, p. 489, describing the results of a recent visit to Denmark made by him in company with Messrs Busk Prestwich and Galton. "At the present day in Tierra del Fuego and the adjoining islands are similar refuse heaps of the modern inhabitants, in every sheltered cove where the wigwams are placed: they are from 6 to 10 feet high, and from 20 to 50 yards in length, and contain stone tools, flint knives, arrow heads and spears, such as are in use at this day amongst the savages of Polynesia, Australia, Northernmost America, and Arctic Asia." [Extract of a letter to the Times from R. Fitzroy, April, 1863.]

[1] Compare Thucydides account of the first colonization of Greece, book i. chap. 2.

[2] "The English at Home," by Alphonse Esquiros, 1861.

[3] Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. iii., p. 186.

[4] Higgins' Celtic Druids, p. 58.
"The English at Home," by Alphonse Esquiros.

[5] Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. ii, p. 280.
Higgins' Celtic Druids, p. 62.

[6] In many parts of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the mass of the population is still mainly or entirely Celtic. Four Celtic dialects, (the Manx, the Gaelic, the Erse, and the Welsh,) are spoken in our country; and the pure Celtic type survives alike in the Bretons, the Welsh, the native Irish, the people of the Isle of Man, and the Scottish Highlanders, of whom the two former represent the

related: but without going farther into the question, it is undeniable that enough affinity exists between the Celtic languages and those of the East, to attest their common oriental origin.[1]

One more proof of an early connection between the first inhabitants of Britain and other tribes, scattered over great portions of Europe and Asia, is an identity, or at any rate great similarity of customs which they held in common:[2] so that, while diverging from a common centre, they naturally in course of ages differed widely from one another in many of their habits and manners, they yet retained enough, whether with regard to war, religion, domestic life or sepulture, to prove that they all sprang from the same stock, and had retained the same traditions.

The Celts then, now settled in Britain, were for a long period comparatively[3] unknown to the more civilized parts of the world; for though in very early ages, those bold mariners, the Phœnician merchants[4] are known to have passed the pillars of Hercules, and doubling round towards the north, to have coasted up the Atlantic till they reached the shores of Britain; yet no less cunning than enterprising as they were, they studiously concealed from jealous and selfish motives the discoveries which proved so lucrative;[5] or

Cimbric, and the three latter the non-Cimbric branch of the nation. [Rawlinson's Herodotus, iii., 191.] See too Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. ii., p. 116.

[1] Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 8, and above all, the very learned work by Dr. Pritchard on the "Eastern origin of the Celtic Nations, proved by a comparison of their dialects with the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and Teutonic Languages," see pp. 202, 206.

[2] See Rawlinson's Herodotus, Note on book i., chap. 133, vol. i., p. 274.

[3] That certain Greeks visited Britain, examined and described it in the third century B.C., see Camden's Britannia, p. 28. Pythias of Marseilles B.C. 330, was the first Greek geographer who gave any account of the British Isles. [Henry's History of England, vol. ii., chap. 6. Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. ii., p. 152.]

[4] Cæsar Bell: Gall: lib. iv. 20.
Strabo lib. iii., sub fine.
Isaiah xxiii, 8. Ezekiel xxvii.
Herodotus, book i., cap. 163.
Rawlinson's Herod: vol. i., p. 582, ii., 81, 502, and see in vol. iv., 241—249, Essay on the Early Migrations of the Phœnicians; see also his Ancient Monarchies, vol. ii., p. 169, 170.

[5] Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric age, vol. iii, pp. 292—4, 297, 324, 341.

if they did make mention of their distant markets, they overlaid their accounts with such frightful pictures of the difficulties and dangers to be encountered in those dreary latitudes, that they repelled all other less daring adventurers, and thus the casual mention of Britain we sometimes though rarely meet with in the earliest Greek and Latin authors, almost always contains a description or an epithet attached to our island, little flattering to our national vanity,[1] such as "barbarous," "inhospitable," "cruel," "dark," "dismal," and the like.

But these allusions to Britain, in the earliest classical authors, though extremely rare, are at the same time extremely valuable: indeed, like the precious metals, they are valuable in proportion to their rarity. I will not stop now to argue that Homer had a dim perception of Britain, though we know that his knowledge of general geography, beyond his own immediate locality, however indistinct, not to say faulty, was not mere guess work, but founded on information derived through the Phœnicians: but I would remark in passing as an antidote to the insulting epithets alluded to just now, that in Mr. Gladstone's thoughtfully conceived map of the world as imagined by Homer, (accompanying his most able work on the Homeric age,) the Elysian fields, or the Islands of the Blessed,[2] (the Paradise of the heathen world) are set down as occupying in the mind of that chief of poets, the exact spot in which we are so fortunate as to dwell. Homer flourished about

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The geographer Strabo relates that so great was the caution in this respect, used by the Phœnicians, that the master of one of their vessels, seeing himself pursued by a Roman, for the purpose of discovering his place of trade, ran his own vessel on shore; that of the Romans followed, and both were lost; but the Phœnician was indemnified for his loss out of the public treasury, and applauded for his discretion and courage. [Strabo, iii., 175.] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, i., 10.

Strutt's Chronicles of England, vol. i., p. 1.

Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 11.

Tyrrell's History of England, vol. i., p. 3.

Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 50.

[1] Humes' History of England, chap. i.

Horace Odes, book iii., 4, 33.

[2] Selden thought that our islands were the "Fortunate Islands" of the Greeks. [See Higgins' Celtic Druids, p. 80.] Speed's Historie of Great Britaine, p. 3.

B.C. 900: and we have farther allusions to Britain more or less distinct by others of the earliest classical writers: viz., Hecatæus,[1] Herodotus,[2] Aristotle,[3] and Polybius;[4] and as we advance onwards to the Christian Æra, the list of authors who touch on Britain begins to expand, while the details given are more full and accurate:[5] and these are the written evidences we have, (drawn from foreign sources, when letters were unknown in Britain) of the position this country held at that day in the eye of the then civilized world, the scanty, (I allow,) but attractive materials out of which the early history of Britain, and therefore of Wiltshire must be gathered.

[1] *Hecatæus*, quoted by Diodorus Siculus flourished B.C. 530. In speaking of the Hyperboreans, who were originally conjectured to inhabit the extreme north of Europe, but were afterwards assigned a portion at the extreme west; he describes them "as inhabiting an island as large as Sicily, lying towards the north, over against the country of the Celts, fertile and varied in its productions, possessed of a beautiful climate, and enjoying two harvests a year." [Hecat: Abder: Fr: 2.] In this island it is not difficult to recognize our own country. [Rawlinson's Herod: vol. iii, 28. Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 156, 157.]

[2] *Herodotus* read his famous history at Athens B.C. 445. He mentions the Cassiterides (lib. iii., 115), but he seems to have known little of them, but by reports of a very vague character.

[3] *Aristotle* B.C. 345, wrote that "without the pillars of Hercules, the ocean flows round the earth; in this ocean are two islands, and those very large, called Bretannic (Albion and Ierne) which lie beyond the Celti." [Monumenta Historica Britannica.]

[4] *Polybius* the historian, who accompanied Scipio, and flourished about B.C. 260, says "of the utmost ocean, the British isles, the plenty of tin gold and silver in Spaine, old writers with different opinions have reported much," iii. 57, 3. [Camden's Britannia, p. 29.]

[5] In addition to those named above, the following amongst the earliest classical authors speak of Britain.

Virgil (B.C. 70) Eclogue, i., 68. Georgic, iii., 25.
Strabo (B.C. 54) iii., 125.
Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 44,) v., 21, 22, 38.
Cæsar (B.C. 44) Bell: gall: iv.
Cicero (B.C. 43) De Divin: De Naturâ Deorum.
Ovid (B.C. 38).
Horace (B.C. 20) Odes lib. i., 30, 35, lib. iii., 5, 3, lib. iv., 14, 48.
Pliny (A.D. 23) iv., 30, 36, vii., 57.
Pomponius Mela (A.D. 45) iii., 6.
Tacitus (A.D. 60) in Agric: c. x. Annales.
Dio Cassius (A.D 155).

Collecting then our information from these and all other available sources, let us now suppose the Phœnician mariner, visiting this country, say B.C. 500: and let us imagine for the moment that he penetrated thus far inland, though we are aware that he generally confined his visits to the coast: what aspect had this country at that period, and what appearance would these downs, and the neighbouring vallies, and the inhabitants present?

In the first place, though the position of the downs and vallies[1] was the same as at present, the very face of the country, and consequently the climate were somewhat different from what they are now. The greater part of the land at that period, and even for centuries afterwards, continued in its native state of heath, forest and morass:[2] so vast and apparently interminable were these forests, that the whole island was said to be "horrida silvis," and some of these woods were of such immense extent, as to have in a manner covered whole districts. Other parts of Britain were full of bogs and marshes, or covered with standing waters; and so extensive were these tracts, that wood and water are said to have divided the land between them. Thus, to speak generally, the vallies and plains were all either inundated with water, or bristling with wood; while the hills and downs alone stretched a broad and dry expanse, inviting to the settler. Such an expanse of morass and forest, must necessarily have had an effect on the climate; which, though milder than that of Gaul, and the cold not so intense (as we learn from Cæsar,)[3] and though moderately warm in summer, and not excessively cold in winter, was much more rainy, damp and cloudy than at present: for in proportion as the land

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[1] Henry's History of England, vol. ii., chap. vii., p. 279.

[2] Humes History of England, chap. i.
Henry's History of England, vol. i., 3, p. 290.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 67.

[3] "Loca sunt temperatiora, quam in Galliâ, remissioribus frigoribus." [Cæsar Comment: de Bell: Gall: lib. v,, cap. 12.]
"Cœlum crebris imbribus ac nebulis fœdum: asperitas frigorum abest." [Tacitus vita Agricol: cap. xii.]
Speed's Historie of Great Britain, p. 3.
Henry's History of England, vol. ii., chap, vii., p. 279.

has been reclaimed, the woods cut down,[1] and the marshes and lakes drained, the air has become more serene, and the climate more dry and healthy.[2]

Such was the natural aspect of the country, and such the climate during nearly or quite the whole period of its occupancy by the Celts, and it is not difficult to conjecture what districts they would select for their settlements. I believe we may assert as a general maxim, that in almost every case, the first colonists of a country sought for the eminences and not the bottoms, with a view to security:[3] but in the case of Britain, the vallies being such as I have described, the high grounds and more especially the downs offered almost the only eligible sites for habitation. Sometimes indeed the Britons seem to have preferred the skirts of the forests, or the banks of the streams, in closer proximity to the game which they so assiduously hunted: but for the most part they preferred the open downs,[4] where they could pasture their cattle, enjoy a clearer and drier atmosphere, and guard against surprise from the marauding attacks so common amongst nomadic barbarians. And that they did so inhabit the downs, even if we had no other evidence, the numererous earth-works, barrows, dykes, enclosures, trackways, and even vestiges of hut circles, (as I shall presently more fully show) are a sufficient and sure proof.

But when so small a part of the country was available for habitation or pasturage, it is manifest that the Celtic inhabitants of

[1] Humboldt mentions three ways in which trees cool the air, viz., by cooling shade, by evaporation, and by radiation: "forests," he says, "protect the ground from the direct rays of the sun, evaporate fluids elaborated by the trees themselves, and cool the strata of air in immediate contact with them by the radiation of heat from their appendicular organs or leaves." [Aspects of Nature, vol. i,, p. 127, E.T. Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p, 267.

[2] Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 43.

[3] Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric Age, vol. iii., p. 519, "all the Early Greek towns were built upon an eminence." Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. iii., p. 318.

[4] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 34, 84. &c., ii., 45, 106, &c. Carte, in his History of England, p. 76, says "The gentlemen lived in the high grounds, where they first fixed their mansions, and the common people in the lower situations, which gave food to their cattle."

Britain could never have been very numerous. They must have been few in numbers and extremely scattered at the period we are considering, though they may have increased numerically by the Roman invasion: still at no time could they have attained to the "immense multitudes both of men and cattle" which Cæsar and Tacitus record,[1] and which, I think, we may fairly set down to the exaggeration in which the heathen conqueror, in order to enhance the grandeur of his own victories, seldom hesitated to indulge.[2]

Neither must we expect to find among those early settlers any regularly organized form of government. They probably consisted, (after the fashion of almost all the earliest colonists)[3] of free and wandering tribes, scattered here and there, independant of one another, and oftentimes at war with one another, as encroachment on their respective ill-defined territories, or other supposed causes of difference arose, very much as is the case at present among the numerous Indian tribes of British North America.[4] The patriarchal (the most ancient form of government, wherein fathers and heads of families, were the sovereigns,) was at first the only rule they knew:[5] and as in course of time alliances for mutual defence were formed amongst several clans, petty kingdoms grew up under one ruler, to which state of advancement some of them had arrived at the period of the Roman conquest.

What few laws they possessed were never written, but couched in verse and committed to memory;[6] a method by no means peculiar

[1] Cæsar Comment: de Bell: Gall: lib. v., cap. 12.
Tacitus Annal: lib. xiv., cap. 34.
Xiphilin ex Dione in Neron.

[2] Compare Rawlinson's Exposure of the exaggeration of Xerxes' forces, as given in Herodotus (vol. iv., p. 158).

[3] Herodotus, book i., chap. 125.
Cartes' History of England, p. 76.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 23.

[4] See Four years in British Columbia and Vancouvers Island, by Commander Mayne, 1862, chap. xi., pp. 242—305.
Tyrrell's History of England, vol. i., pp. 16, 23.

[5] Genesis, passim.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., p. 237, ii., p. 2.

[6] Camden's Britannia, p. 4.
Cartes' History of England, p. 34.

to the ancient Britons, but practised in the infancy of their occupation in Greece, Germany, Spain, and several other countries. This practice of composing their laws in verse and forming them into songs was owing to that surprising love which the nations of antiquity bore to music and poetry: and thus they rendered their laws more agreeable to a poetical people, and made it easier for them to get them by heart, and retain them in their memory. For the same reason they held their bards in the greatest honour; exempting them from serving in war and from all taxes, and showing them on all occasions the highest marks of respect:[1] wherein again we see an identity of custom with other nations of the same period, as recorded in the poems of Homer and others.

It is time to enquire what was the personal appearance of the ancient Britons, and what their characteristics. We are told that between the numerous branches of the great Celtic race, which under different titles occupied Germany, Gaul, Spain and Britain, there was a very close resemblance in person as well as in manners: so that what we read of one applies in a great degree to all. They were of a fair light complexion, with long flaxen or yellow hair,[2] though in many various gradations: and they had blue eyes; of both which national peculiarities they appear to have been not a little vain.[3] So far they shared in the general characteristics of

Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 18.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 73.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., p. 315, ii., chap. v.
Speed's Historie of Great Britaine, p. 21.

[1] Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 21.
In Homer, throughout the poems, we see astonishing marks of reverence and respect shown to the bards or poets. For example see Odyssey viii., 62, xiii., 27, xxii., 330.

[2] Tacit: Germania, iv.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. vii.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 67.
Speed's Historie of Great Britain, p. 21.
Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 150.

[3] Compare the pride in their long hair, of the Spartan warriors, as exemplified before the battle of Thermopylæ. [Herod: vii., 208, 209.] Pliny, iii., 20.

"Whene'er the Spartans, one and all
For deadliest risk prepare,
Like men who hold high festival
They comb their long dark hair."

[Bode's Ballads from Herodotus, p. 211.]

the whole Celtic family; but the ancient Britons were remarkable for their high cheek bones, their broad chests, their long arms,[1] and in fine, for the largeness of their bodies, and the tallness of their stature:[2] they are said to have had a strange fierceness in their looks, as they advanced to battle, which inspired terror; their voices were loud and terrific; they were of great strength, as well as size; very swift of foot, and excelled in all kinds of bodily exercises; they were also very patient of toil, hardships and pain; in short, they were a tall, strong, nimble, comely people.

With regard to dress, the first inhabitants of Britain were almost or entirely without it, from ignorance of the clothing arts.[3] In the coldest seasons they were partially covered with the bark and branches of trees, and such things as they could use without art or preparation: and a very meagre and ineffectual protection against inclement weather it must have been. It was probably with the same view to supply the want of clothes, and to secure themselves from the severest cold, that they besmeared their bodies with such things as they found most proper to their purpose.[4] and as the people of Britain continued much longer in this condition than many nations on the continent, they acquired the distinctive epithet of "painted:"[5]

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[1] Pearson's Early and Middle Ages of England, p. 8.

[2] Juvenal Satire, viii., 252.
Tacit: Germania, iv.
Strabo, lib. v., p. 200.
Henry's History of Great Britain, ii., p. 279, chap. vii.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 69.
Cartes' History of England, p. 72.
Tyrrell's History of England, vol. i., p. 21.

[3] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 117.
Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5.
Dion Cassius says "the Britons went naked and barefooted." Tyrrell's History of England, vol. i., p. 21.

[4] So some of the natives of Van Diemen's Land are described as "without clothes, but covering their skins with dirt." [Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 405.] And the ferocious natives of the Andaman Islands, (by some thought to be the most degraded savages on the face of the earth) are thus described, "they go quite naked, and daub themselves over with mud to keep off the insects, and fill their woolly hair with red ochre or cinnabar. [Prichard's Physical History, vol. i., p. 471.]

[5] "Cœruleis' Britannis" says Martial, while Tertullian calls these branding or

hence too the name of "Picts," which clung to, till it finally superseded, the original name of a whole people.[1] The herb they used chiefly for this purpose was the *glastum* or *woad*,[2] a deep dark blue, which long continued to be the favourite colour of the nation. And sometimes they punctured the skin with sharp needles, till it imbibed the paint, after the manner of the modern tattoo:[3] while those who would make the most elaborate toilet performed their body painting in a more artificial manner, describing a variety of figures of beasts, birds, trees, or herbs.[4] Afterwards, as with other nations, their first garments were of skins, and it was not till at a comparatively

enamelling marks, "Britannorum stigmata" [Camden's Britannia, p. 31.] Compare Herodotus' account of the permanent dye used by the tribes of the Caspian, (book i., chap. 203,) and the red paint wherewith a certain Libyan tribe bedaubed themselves, (book iv., chap. 194,) also the practice of the Ethiopians to paint their bodies, when they went into battle, partly with chalk and partly with vermilion (book vii., chap 69), and that of the Mosynœci to tattoo, and dye their bodies with colours. [Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. iv.. p. 226.]

Cæsar Comment: de Bell: Gall: v., 14.
Pliny, xxii., 1.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., 118.
Hume's History of England, chap. i.
Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5,
Rollin's Ancient History, vol. ii., p. 239.
Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 151—158.

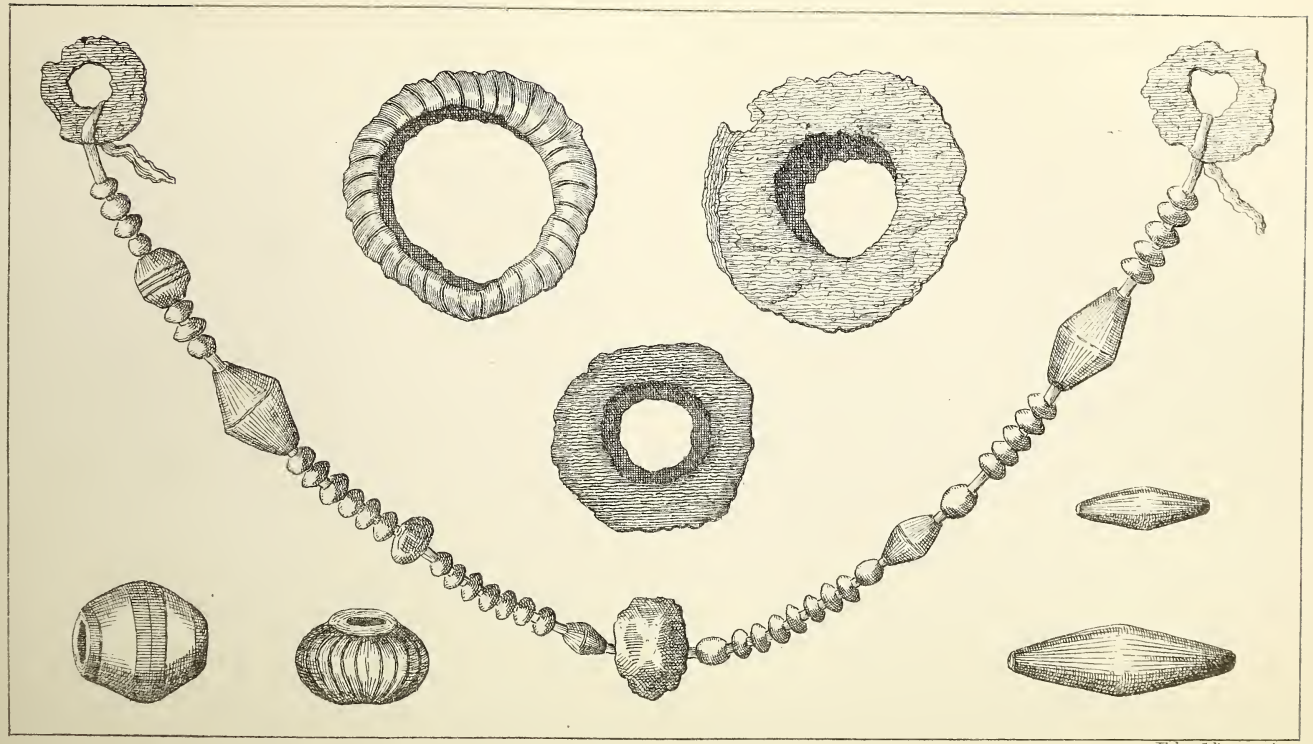
[2] In like manner some of the islanders of the Pacific Ocean who had the practice of tattooing their skins, and marking their bodies with various colours, were termed by the Spaniards "Pintados." [Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 465.]

[2] Speed's Historie of Great Britaine, p. 8, 21.
Milton's History of England, vol. i., p. 13.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 5.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 67.
Cartes' History of England, p. 74.
Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5.

[3] For an account of the modern practice of tattooing, and that too with blue colouring matter, amongst the inhabitants of the islands of the South Pacific, see the narrative of the circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian frigate Novara, by Karl Scherzer, vol. ii., pp. 573—602. Also Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 423.

[4] Pomponius Mela speaks of dying the body with woad, as a mark of rude and unpolished manners (iii., 6), but Herodotus in describing the customs of the Thracians says, "tattooing amongst them marks noble birth, and the want of it low birth (book v., chap. 6).

Tyrrell's History of England, vol. i., p. 21.



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NECKLACE, RING, AND BEAD ORNAMENTS.

late period that they became acquainted with the arts of dressing spinning and weaving flax and wool. But other arts of personal adornment were not wholly unknown to the ancient Britons: bracelets, collars, necklaces, and other bead ornaments, formed of wood, glass, bone, jet, amber, and cannel coal,[1] have been frequently found in the barrows,[2] and attest the love of finery, so prevalent among all nations; so that, when invaded by the Romans, they presented in this, as in other respects, a certain advance towards civilization.

Such was their personal appearance; let us now see what was their general disposition.[3] On the one hand they are described as brave, bold, intrepid, fearless, careless of danger, ingenious, grateful, docile, hospitable and kind to strangers; simple and frugal in their manner of living; sincere and plain-dealing; knowing no deceit or flattery; famous for their natural affections, and above all for attachment to their chieftains: on the other hand these good traits are counter-balanced by most of the vices conspicuous among barbarous tribes: they were intolerably proud, vain, and boasting; insolent, overbearing, and presumptuous; weak, impulsive, and unintelligent;[4] they were of a fiery temper, liable to paroxysms of extreme passion; ever ready to quarrel; and in their rage cruel and

[1] Archæological Journal, vol. i., p. 352, ii., 368—380, iii., 27—38.

[2] See Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, passim, especially vol. i., pp. 27, 46, 161—2, &c.

[3] Homer's Illiad, xiii., 6.
Horace Odes, iii., 24.
Justin, ii., 2.
Ælian Var: Hist: lib. 12, c. 23.
Seneca de irâ, lib. iii., c. 3.
Polyb: lib. ii., p. 122.
Camden's Britannia, p. 15.
Rollin's Ancient History, vol. ii., p. 219, 237.
Strutt's Chronicles of England, vol. i., p. 1.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 279, chap. vii.
Cartes' History of England, p. 72.
Sharon Turner's History of England. p. 71.
Tyrrell's History of England, vol. i., p. 21.
Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 11, 22.
The English at Home, by Alphonse Esquiros.

[4] Professor Pearson's Early and Middle Ages of England, p. 6.

revengeful:[1] while hating industry, and for the most part slothful and indolent, yet they were always eager for war and robbery.

That being their general character, we shall not expect to find them given to very laborious occupations, or with any great liking for the practical works of industry; but we shall be prepared to see them adhering more willingly to a pastoral and agricultural life, hunting, fishing, and the like. And in truth the Celt was no lover of trades, but an ardent lover of the soil.

Probably the first inhabitants of this island subsisted by eating without dressing what the earth in its uncultivated wildness produced, such as berries, roots, and herbs, with which the vast forests must have abounded.[2] But seeing themselves surrounded by a prodigious number of animals of various kinds, a great portion of their time would be occupied in entrapping and otherwise securing game.[3] This is an employment in which the rudest savages have always proved themselves extremely skilful. Indeed, according to Ossian, the son of Fingal, (who flourished among that people,) hunting was the only business of the heroes of this country in time of peace. It has recently been conclusively proved by Zoologists, as has long been surmised by Professor Owen, that

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[1] "Be thou a storm in war, but mild when the foe is low: it was thus my fame arose," was the advice of the brave Fingal to his son. (Ossian, Calthon and Colmal.)

Compare the fierceness, perhaps we may say ferocity of the Assyrians in war, combined with the general mildness and clemency of their disposition. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p. 303.] And also the cruel conduct in war of the Thracians, who were partially civilized, and certainly not reckoned among the most barbaric people. This information we derive from Thucydides, who must have known them thoroughly from living so long amongst them. [Book vii., chap. 29. See too Bloomfield's Thucydides, in loco.]

[2] Ovid Metam: i., 103.
Dion Cassius, quoted in Tyrrell's History of England, vol, i., p. 21.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 97, chap. v.
Horace Sat: i., 3, 100.

[3] The Britons were forbidden by their religion to eat either hare, fowls or geese: at least so says Cæsar "leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant: hæc tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causâ:" (Bell: Gall: v., 12) commenting on which, the writer of an able article in the Quarterly Review, July, 1863, pertinently inquires, "did not the ancient Britons eat eggs?" [See Speed's Historie of Great Britain, p. 21.

amongst the larger animals, not only bears, wolves and beavers, the red deer, the wild boar, and the elk; but that also the large horned cattle, known as "bos longifrons," abounded in this island contemporaneously with its earliest inhabitants;[1] so that in addition to the smaller species, there was no lack of noble game to tempt the Celtic sportsman to the forest.[2]

Again, pasturage,[3] or feeding flocks and herds of tame animals, was one of their earliest occupations. This was undoubtedly a way of life, peculiarly agreeable to a people in a state of barbarism, or but just emerging from the savage state; because it requires no great labour or industry, to which they have a supreme aversion: and also because it gratifies their roaming unsettled disposition. Accordingly amongst many tribes, their cattle formed their principal means of subsistence, and even up to the time of their first invasion by the Romans, were their only possessions.[4] It is supposed that those who were so employed were called "Cangi" or "Ceangi,"[5] traces of whom may be found in many counties: they would not confine themselves to one locality, but range about the

[1] Treatise on the Zoology of Ancient Europe, by Alfred Newton, Esq., read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1862. See also Zoologist 2345, 2381, 8187. Archæological Journal, vol. vi., p. 34.

[2] We learn from Strabo (lib. iv., p. 200) and Claudian that the Britons were famous in those days for their breed of dogs; "canes ad venandum aptissimi."
Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 184.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 6.

[3] Milton's History of England, vol. i., p. 13.
Hume's History of England, chap. i,
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 97, chap. v.

[4] Cæsar says "pecorum magnus numerus," Bell: Gall: v., 12, 14.
Henry's History of Great Britain, i., 315, ii., v., 97.

[5] Spelman's villare Anglican, v. can.
Horsm: Brit: Rom: p. 31, 372.
Camden's Britannia, p. 83, 216, 436.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., 3, p. 274.
"The prevalence of caste in very early times was entire and universal: thus various castes existed amongst the Athenians, who derived their name from their occupations (Herodotus, v., 66) and amongst the Egyptians (Herodotus ii., 164). See Note in Rawlinson's Herodotus, iii., 273, 274; also Genesis xliii., 32. The ancient Persians too were divided into tribes or castes, as are the modern Hindoos and other Eastern nations. [Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. ii., p. 7.]

district, in which their tribe was settled, as they were invited by the season and abundance of pasture for their flocks. We may still see throughout our Downs many a bank and ditch, some of which may have been lines of boundary and defence, and others fences for the protection of their flocks and herds: and here and there we may observe a mark of enclosure, sometimes taking the form of a square, more frequently an oblong, which are supposed to be the vestiges of the cattle pens of these, the earliest shepherds of the Down.[1]

The next step from pasturage has been in all countries to agriculture:[2] but inasmuch as the latter entails a considerable amount of skill as well as of physical exertion, this step has generally not been taken until after a wide interval. In Britain, it scarcely seems to have been practised at all by the original Celtic tribes: but when the Belgæ, a colony more advanced in civilization,[3] crossed over from Belgium in the second or third century B.C. they began to cultivate the soil near the sea coast:[4] and it may astonish some of our agriculturalists on the Downs to learn, as we do from Pliny, that the method they so often pursue, of "rubbling the land," as we call it in Wiltshire, or manuring it with chalky marle, was practised here 2000 years ago by the Belgæ. The fact is so interesting to us Wiltshiremen, thst I cannot help quoting the passage from Pliny which records it.[5] "The people of Gaul and Britain" (he says) "have found out another kind of manure for their grounds: which is a fat clay or earth called 'marle,' of which they entertain a very high opinion. Of those marles which are esteemed the fattest, the white ones are most valuable: of these

[1] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 179, 190, &c., vol. ii., 10, 106, &c., and passim.

[2] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 97, chap. v.

[3] Cæsar Comment: de Bell: Gall: liv. v., cap. 12.
Carte's History of England, p. 76.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 67.
Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 110.

[4] Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. ii., pp. 106—109.

[5] Pliny's Natural History, lib. xvii., c. 6.
Lingard's History of England, vol. i.. p. 11.
Henry's History of England, vol. ii., p. 97, chap. v.

there are several kinds: first, that which hath the most sharp and piquant taste, another kind is the white chalkey marle, which is most used in Britain: its effects are found to continue eighty years, and no man was ever yet known to have manured the same field with this marle twice in his lifetime." This will give us some notion, that a people so far advanced in scientific agriculture, was not altogether unskilled in profitably working the ground they brought into cultivation: and though the Belgæ settled themselves at first on the coast, and never advanced very far north, we may consider them as inhabitants of a portion of Wiltshire, for the noble Wansdyke is generally allowed to be the work of this people, who gradually advancing from the coast, and driving before them the original settlers, secured the territory they had gained by a ditch and bank of no ordinary dimensions; and Wansdyke, so conspicuous a feature in the centre of our Downs, remains a sample of the fourth and last of these boundary defences, and a monument of the perseverence and laborious operations of those times.[1] Northward then of Wansdyke, the Belgæ seem never to have advanced, while southward they had gained possession of the country to the sea-coast: and hence, (till Canon Jackson's well-sustained argument dispersed all other theories, and has now happily, as I think, settled the question for ever,) had been by some attributed the origin of the name of the capital town of North Wilts, "the Devizes," or the town at the division or near the border land or boundary, the border land, that is of the Belgæ and the Celt.

But to return to the occupations of the Celts: we can hardly suppose that those who dwelt so far in-land knew much of commerce and trade. Exchange and barter of commodities within the limits of each little state[3] was all the traffic they practised, contenting themselves generally with what their own country produced: though doubtless those who dwelt near the coast had some considerable

[1] Sir Richard Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. ii., pp. 16—21. See also a treatise "On the Belgic ditches" in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. viii., pp. 143—157, by Dr. Guest.

[2] Wiltshire Collections, by Aubrey and Jackson, p. 306.
Wiltshire Magazine, vol. ix., p. 41.

[3] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 195, chap. vi.

mercantile transactions with the Phœnicians. The maritime tribes also soon learned to construct rude vessels, for commercial as well as warlike purposes: [1] their trading voyages were at first entirely coasting, but afterwards they ventured to launch out into the open sea, guiding their course by the stars.[2] But of this the tribes who dwelt in the interior of the island knew nothing: they navigated the rivers indeed, first on rafts formed of trees lashed together,[3] then in canoes or single trees hollowed out with great labour, and afterwards in lighter boats made of osiers and the flexible branches of trees, interwoven as closely as possible, and covered with skins, like the coracles of Wales.[4]

These were the peaceful occupations of the ancient Britons; but in addition to this, they were all warriors, and much of their time was occupied in hostilities with other tribes, in repelling or in making predatory raids; and to this end, all the young men [5] (the Druids and bards only excepted) were trained to the use of arms from early youth; and as their very existence, as well as their liberty, depended on their prowess, it was in all warlike arts and exercises, that they attained the greatest proficiency. At first

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[1] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 6.

[2] As contemporary with these earliest Celtic mariners, it is interesting to compare the directions for steering homewards from Ogygia, given to Ulysses by Calypso. [Homer's Odyssey, book v., 272—277.

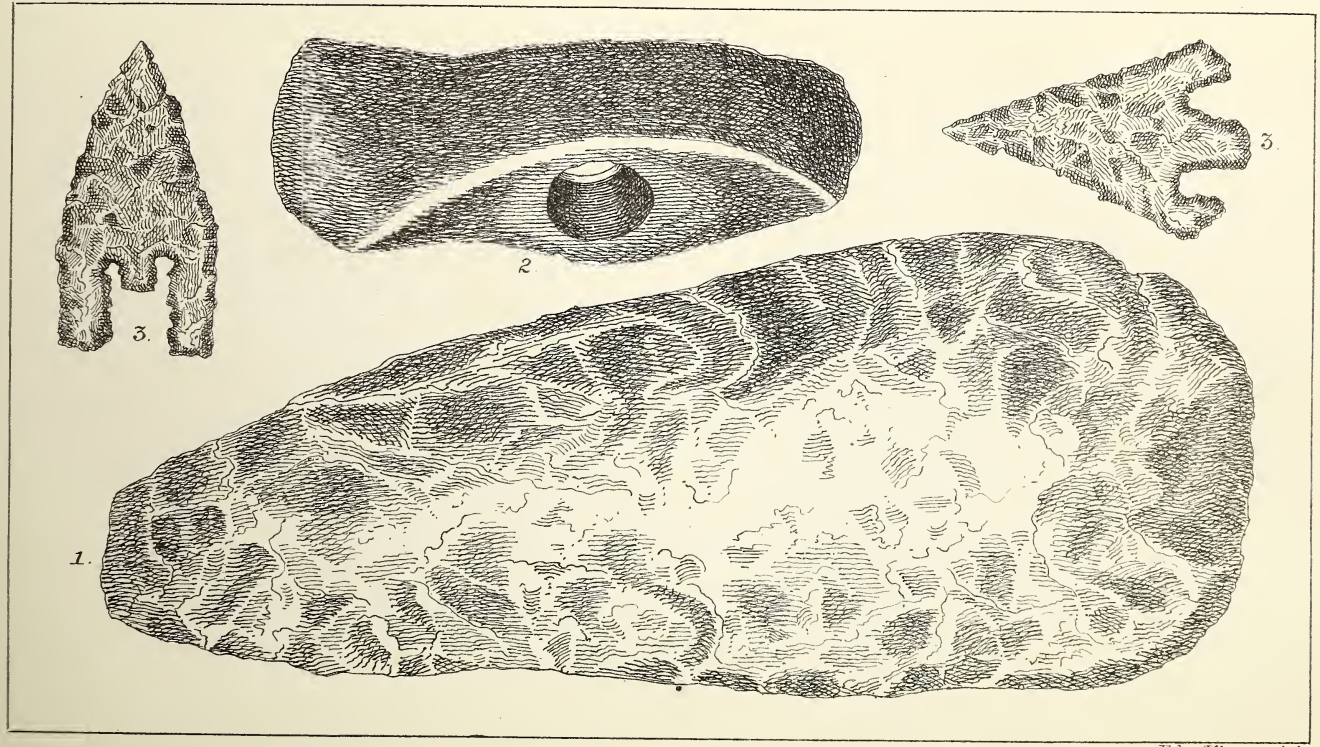
[3] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 6.

[4] Compare Herodotus account of the round wicker boats covered with skins, in use on the Euphrates, (book i., chap. 194), also the modern vestiges of the same. Ker Porter describes them, as "of close willow work, well coated with the bituminous substance of the country. [Travels, vol. ii., p. 260.] Mr. Layard adds that they are "sometimes covered with skins, over which the bitumen is smeared," (Nineveh, part ii., chap. 5), and Colonel Chesney says, "in the present day the basket work is rarely covered with leather." They are called "Kufas," and are represented in the Nineveh sculptures. See Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. i., p, 334. Also his Ancient Monarchies, vol. ii., p. 172. Carte's History of England, p. 76.

"The Coracles" of Gaul, or *hide*-boats were famous in very early times. [Keithley's Rome, p. 432.]

In like manner the early Chaldæan vessels were either canoes hollowed out of a palm trunk, or reed fabrics made water tight by a coating of bitumen. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p. 128.]

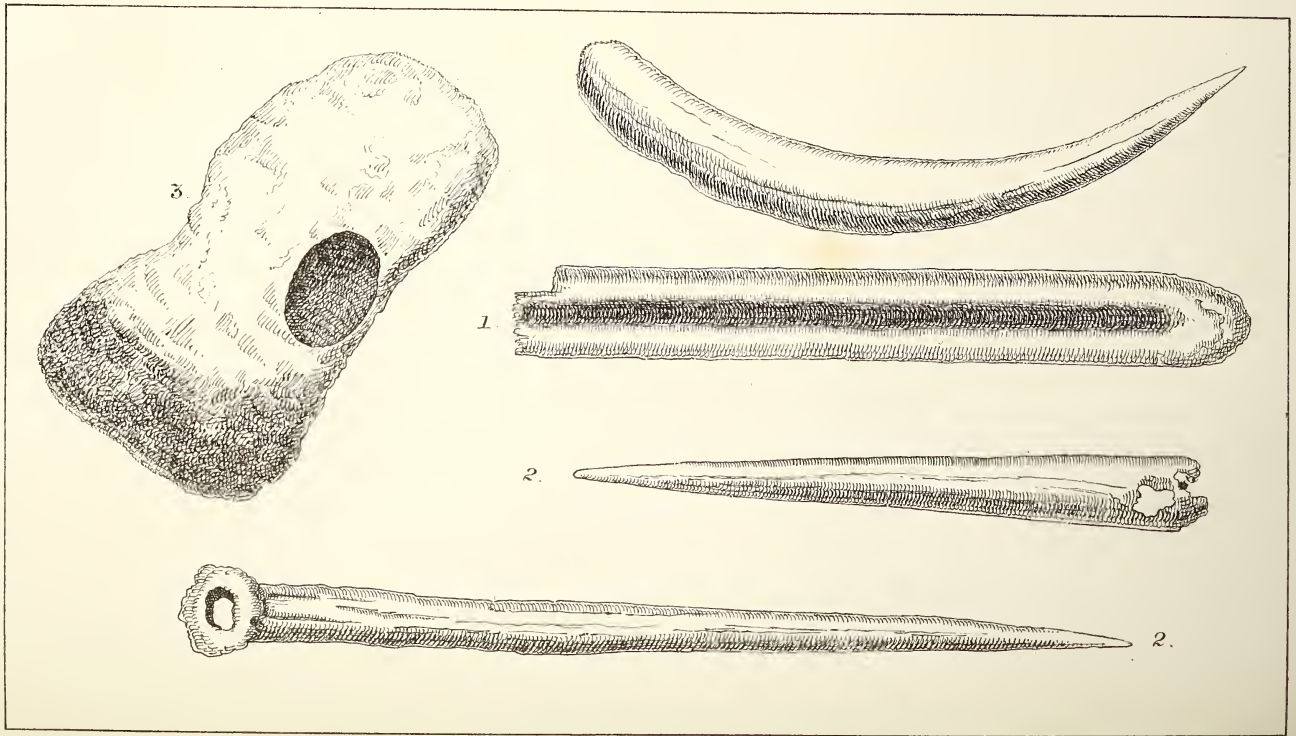
[5] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 5.



Edw. Kite, anastat.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

1. Celt. 2. Hatchet. 3. Arrow-heads.



Edw: Kite, anastat.

BONE IMPLEMENTS.

1. Gouge. 2. Bodkins. 3. Hammer.

indeed, they knew nothing of metals, and all their arms as well as implements, were made of flints, bones, and similar substances; and we need look no farther than our own museum to see great numbers of sharp instruments, such as knives, the heads of axes, spears and arrows, all of flint,[1] which have been turned up by the plough on our downs. Subsequently however, they found out the use, and the art of working several metals, as tin, lead, brass and iron.[2] This enormously increased their strength, and by means of the "Celt"[3] or axe-head, first fixed in a hilt of split wood, afterwards formed with cheeks, or a socket, to receive the handle; they were in a condition to inflict more formidable wounds in battle, as well as cultivate the land more efficiently. Once possessed of metals, their progress was rapid, and soon they became renowned for their war chariots,[4] which armed with scythes and hooks arranged to cut and tear everything which came within reach, were driven with great rapidity through the ranks of their foes. But this was in all probability due, not to native invention, but to tradition of what was in use among other nations, the recollection of which they must have brought with them; for war chariots were in very early use amongst many nations of the East and South.[5]

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[1] Flints were often employed in Egypt for tipping arrows, in lieu of metal heads. Some knives also have been found in Egypt such as the Britons and Romans had (Liv. i., 24). The Ethiopians too had reed arrows tipped with pebbles (Herodotus, ii., 86. vii., 69). [Rawlinson, ii., 141, iii., 3, iv., 68.] "The spear and the bow were the national weapons of the European Scyths, the bow on the whole being regarded as the most essential."

[2] Cæsar's Comment: de Bell: Gall: lib. v., 12.
Pliny Natural History, lib. xxxiv., c. 17 (49).
Henry's History of Great Britain, ii., p. 136, chap. 5.

[3] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 203.
Archæological Journal, vol. i., p. 226, iv., 1—6, 327—337, vi., p. 363—392.

[4] Cæsar de Bell: Gall: lib. iv.. 33, lib. v., 19.
Keithley's History of Rome, p. 158, 263.
Ossian, v., 1, p. 11—12.
Camden's Britannia, p. 12.
Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5.
Carte's History of England, p. 74.
Milton's History of England, vol. i., p. 13.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 5.

[5] As the use of the war chariot in ancient Britain has been disputed by some,

When not employed in war or hunting, they delighted to spend whole days in revelling and feasting,[1] to which the song of the bard was a necessary accompaniment. They drank ale even in those early days, but mead seems to have been their favorite bever-

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I would call especial attention to the following authorities for its prevalence in contemporary or even much earlier times, thus proving how wide-spread and general was its adoption.

We hear of the war chariots of the Egyptians, the Canaanites, the Syrians, the Israelites, comprising almost all the nations of whom the Old Testament treats, in Exodus xiv., 7—28, Joshua xvii., 18, Judges i., 19, iv., 3, 1 Samuel viii., 11, 12, 2 Samuel x., 18, 1 Kings iv., 26, xvi., 9, xxii., 34. 2 Kings vi., 14, 15, xviii., 24, Isaiah xxxvi., 9, xxxvii., 24, Jeremiah xlvi., 9, Ezekiel xxiii., 24, and many other passages of Holy Scripture.

Ctesias asserted that the war chariots of the Assyrians even at a very early period were armed with scythes, a statement contradicted by Xenophon, who ascribes this invention to the Persians (De Cyr: Inst: vi., 1, 30).

In Homer we have continual reference to the war chariots in general use amongst the combatants on either side: (see particularly Iliad iii., 29, iv., 366, xvi., 148—154, 467—474, xix., 397.) And we have farther allusion to them in Virgil, (Æn: x., 453, vii., 184,) Horace, Ovid and Tacitus.

In Rollin's Ancient History we read of the war chariots of the *Egyptians* B.C. 941, (vol. i., 61,) of the chariots armed with scythes of the *Assyrians* B.C. 2000, (vol. i., p. 268,) of the *Medes*, (vol. i., p. 301,) of the *Persians*, likewise armed with scythes (vol. ii., pp. 32, 117, 118).

Keithley mentions the scythed chariots of the *Syrians*, (History of Rome, p. 263,) of the *Armenians*, (p. 373,) and, to come nearer home, of the *Gauls*, (p. 158.)

Rawlinson speaks of the *Babylonian* chariots of war, (Herodotus, vol. i., p. 513,) of the *Egyptian* B.C. 990, (vol ii., 376,) of the *Salaminian*, (vol. iii., p. 320,) of the *Persian* and *Assyrian*, (vol. iv., p. 119,) and for a full description of these latter, see vol. ii., 1—21, of the Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World, by the same author; who also speaks of the *Ethiopian* war chariots (vol. ii., 433).

No less full and definite is the description of the war chariots of the ancient *Egyptians*, given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson in his most comprehensive work on that nation, (vol. i., pp. 345, et seq.) See too Layard's Monuments of Nineveh, 2nd series, plate 24, and his Nineveh and its Remains, vol. ii., p. 350.

Now if nations so various, so many, so disconnected with one another, and of such different degrees of civilization as these were, made use of the chariot in their battles, I see no ground for refusing credence to the plain declaration of Cæsar, who speaks with the authority of an eye-witness when he describes, so minutely as he does, the tactics in battle and the manœuvring of the British chariots of war. [Bell: Gall: iv., 33, v., 19.]

[1] War, drinking, and the chace, were the principal delights of all barbaric nations. Compare Herodotus, lib. v., cap. 6, on the customs of the Thracians.

age,[1] and as they drank it from shells, it was called in Ossian, who never tires of describing these incessant banquets and carousals, "the joy and the strength of shells:"[1] but I do not know, that like the northern tribes of Scandinavia of a much later date, or like their contemporaries among certain barbarian races, they ever took delight, (and a fiendish delight it must have been,) in using as drinking cups the skulls of their enemies.[2] Neither am I willing to give ready belief to the assertion of some authors that the ancient Britons were cannibals.[3] Before we stamp them with so black a crime, we ought to require undoubted evidence; but the accusation rests on very insufficient testimony, and is not touched upon by the most reliable authorities. Moreover, such a practice, only adopted by the most ferocious savages, seems scarcely in accordance with their general character: for though fierce in war, there was yet something gentle and mild in their ordinary demeanour, and the mind recoils from fixing on them any such opprobrium, and refuses credence to the tale.

With regard to their habitations,[4] like those of the Ethiopian Troglodytes,[5] they were frequently placed underground. At first, they took possession of such natural caves,[6] as they found suited to their use, or inhabited dens and thickets: but afterwards, (as we learn from Tacitus) they used to dig deep pits[7] in the ground, and

[1] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 8.

[2] Herodotus relates how the Scythians adopted this practice, (lib. iv., cap. 65,) and Ammianus Marcellinus, speaking of the Scordisci, a Teutonic race, says, "humanum sanguinem in ossibus capitum cavis bibunt avidiùs" (xxvii., 4). [See Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. iii., p. 56.] Livy too describes a similar custom amongst the Boii, a tribe of Gauls, (lib. xxiii., 24). And at this day some of the tribes of the Southern Ocean pursue the same horrible custom. [Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 394.]

[3] Strabo, lib. iv., p. 201.
Diodorus Sic: lib. v., p. 235, cap. 32.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., chap. 7.

[4] Bateman's Ten years digging in Celtic and Saxon grave-hills, p. 194.

[5] Herodotus, lib. iii., c. 97, iv., c. 183.
Pritchard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 297.

[6] Ovid Metam: lib. i., 121.
Juvenal: Satir: vi., 3.
Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 11.

[7] Tacitus Germania, cap. 16.

then covering them with boughs and earth, not only had store-houses wherein to lay up their provisions, and warm dwelling places during the cold of winter, but secure retreats from their enemies, who when plundering the open country, often failed to discover these subterranean recesses.[1] These pits were circular, and in the shape of inverted cones; they were placed in close proximity to one another, for the sake of mutual protection, as well as society, and generally on the sides of hills. By careful research, traces, (though often I confess somewhat obscure)[2] have been found, of these ancient dwelling places; and antiquaries examining the ground with practised eye, have pointed out the sites of Celtic villages, and the tracts or hollow ways leading thereto.[3] In this enquiry, none have been more indefatigable, and none more successful, than our Wiltshire Antiquaries, Sir Richard Hoare, and his coadjutor, Mr. Cunnington. On a close examination they discovered vestiges of these hut-circles in various parts of our downs: they pointed out spots where they were grouped together in considerable numbers, and they unhesitatingly pronounced them to be British villages.[4] We may see them on our own downs, more especially within or just outside the British camps, which so often crown the highest eminences; and in other suitable localities. They now present the appearance of circular pits more or less filled in; some nearly obliterated, being little more than slight depressions in the soil, though others are still of considerable depth. And we need but to point to the famous Pen Pits near Gillingham, several thousands in number, visited by the Society during its meeting at Shaftesbury in 1861, and the able paper by Mr.

Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5.

Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 115.

Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 35, 84.

[1] Ephorus said of the Kimmerians that they dwelt in subterraneous habitations which they called "*argillas*," communicating by trenches, (Ap. Strabo Geo., lib. v., p. 375). It is certainly a curious analogy of language, that *argel* in the language of the Cymry or British means a "covert," a place covered over. [Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 37.]

[2] The English at Home, by Alphonse Esquiros.

[3] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 19, 44, 116, &c., vol. ii., 37, 109, &c., and throughout both volumes.

[4] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 50, 83, 89, 196, vol. ii., 43, &c.

Cunnington on their object,[1] as the most ample exemplification of this subject. But the Celtic tribes were not content with one dwelling place: they must have summer residences as well: these were very slight, and consisted only of a few stakes driven into the ground, interwoven with wattles, and covered over with boughs of trees.[2] Then they learned to daub these wattled walls of their houses with clay, to fill up the chinks, and so make them warmer; and to whitewash the clay, after it became dry, with chalk. Then they thatched their huts, first with boughs and afterwards with straw; and finally, they substituted solid beams of wood for the stakes and wattles: and thus their temporary houses, intended only for summer use, assumed a more permanent form, and were continuously inhabited. Still they retained the circular form, with high tapering roofs, at the top or centre of which was an aperture for the admission of light and the emission of smoke. These huts were scattered about the country, generally either on the brink of some rivulet for the sake of water, or on the edge of a wood, for the convenience of hunting. And sometimes such habitations were grouped together, and surrounded by a mound and ditch, for the security of themselves and their cattle, against the incursions of their enemies. "And this" (Cæsar and Strabo remark in a sneering tone) "is what the Britons call a town, no other than a tract of woody country, for the forests of the Britons are their cities."[3] I fear that the assertion of the above-named authors was not without foundation, and that the Celts never attained much knowledge of domestic architecture: or shall I say that they evinced a contented mind, in being easily satisfied with the humblest homes? But I think we may safely sum up our account of their dwelling places in the words of another historian,

[1] Wiltshire Magazine, vol. vii., p. 242, 244.
Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol, i., p. 37, 234.

[2] Ovid: Metam: lib. i., 122.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 16, 69.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 116,
Compare Rawlinson's account of the reed, wattled and rush huts of the early Chaldean settlers. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, i., 88, 89.]

[3] Cæsar Comment: de Bell: Gall: lib. v., 21.
Strabo, lib. v., p. 197.

Diodorus Siculus; who, (though contemporary with Cæsar, and therefore describing their houses, when in their most advanced stage of civilization,) says, "the Britons dwell in wretched huts."[1]

Connecting these villages with one another, Sir Richard Hoare traced on our Wiltshire downs, in several instances, what he designated as covered ways of communication, being hollow roads with banks on either side, protecting and concealing the traveller.[2]

In addition to these, were the Ridgways, or British trackways, many of which are still in existence and indeed in present use on our downs, and of which we have in North Wilts some admirable examples. Unlike the Roman roads, they do not keep an invariable straight line,[3] but wind along the tops or sides of the chain of hills which lay in their way.

And now we pass on to consider that wherein they certainly made great proficiency; religion and philosophy. That the Druids, who were the priests of Britain,[4] were famous even among foreign nations,[5] for their superior knowledge of the principles, and for their great zeal for the rites of their religion, we have the testimony of Cæsar.[6] What those principles were, or rather to what they degenerated is not so certain: but in the outset, I contend that they must have retained considerable traces of the true faith. Sprung, as the Celts were, from Gomer,[7] the grandson of Noah, it is not to be imagined, that for sometime at least, they could have

[1] Diodorus Siculus, lib. v., cap. 8.

[2] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 19, 44, 116, ii., 37, 109.

[3] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 248, ii., 3, 8, 29, 107.

[4] Diodorus Siculus, lib. v., cap. 21. p. 354.

[5] Strabo, lib. iv., p. 197.
Cicero de Divin: lib. i.
Mela, lib. iii., c. 2.
Ammian: Marcellin, c. 15.
Tacit: Annal: l. 14.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., chap. 2, vol. ii., 2.

[6] Cæsar Comment: de Bell: Gall: lib. vi., cap. 13, who also adds that such of the Gauls as were desirous of being thoroughly instructed in the principles of their religion (which was the same with that of the Britons), usually took a journey into Britain for that purpose.

[7] Rapin's History of England, vol. i., p. 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., 2.

been unacquainted with the knowledge of the true God, and the more essential principles of religion: undoubtedly that knowledge soon became corrupted, mixed with much that was false; overlaid, and in some measure, obscured by additions and inventions, until at length it became a gross superstition. Still, there was no sharp line between the true and untrue religions: there was a true religion,[1] when the untrue began to gather upon it, and encrust it: and though the human element was gradually imported into the Divine, yet traces of the original truths might long remain discernible in the adulterated system:[2] and thus, I submit that the religion of the earliest inhabitants of this island probably contained remnants of the primitive religion, as known to Noah and his sons. Moreover, they held opinions in common with other kindred orders of philosophers in various parts of the globe: thus, the Druids of Britain and Gaul, the Magi of Persia, the Chaldeans of Assyria, the Brahmins of India, and the priests of Egypt, are all proved to have had a great similarity,[3] if not an identity in many of their customs and institutions, though living under such different climates, and at so great a distance from one another, without intercourse or communication. And does not this show that all

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[1] Gladstone's Homer and the Homeric Age, vol. ii., p. 1—23, 31.

[2] As an example of this, I would point to the tradition of the Noachian deluge preserved among the Greeks in the fable of Deucalion; and indeed among many nations. [Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. ii., p. 604.] And again we see traces of the truth in the false conceptions of the Persians with regard to the good God Oromasdes, and the evil God Ahriman. [See Rollin, ii., 140, 165. Dean Prideaux's connection of Old and New Testaments.] Again, the fable of Ganymede embodies the true account of Enoch. [See Gladstone's Homer, ii., 171.] Also, the governing Triad of classical mythology, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, suggests a corrupted tradition of the Trinity. [Rawlinson's Herodotus, i., 587.] While in the present day, among the Hindoos, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, (the Creator, Preserver and Regenerator,) betoken traces of original truth even amongst that degraded nation. [Rawlinson, ii., 296. Dr. Karl Scherzers Voyage of the Austrian Frigate Novara, vol. i., p. 435.] So again we see truth embodied in the traditions of the early Chaldees, of the Creation, the Deluge, the Confusion of Languages. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., pp. 180—188.]

[3] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., chap. 2, vol. ii., p. ii.
Rollin's Ancient History, vol. ii., p. 139.
Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. ii., p. 198, 552.

these opinions originally had their source in one fountain, and that from their common ancestor Noah, these streams of religious knowledge flowed, though through distinct and separate channels.

Then again the Druids,[1] (though they never committed their doctrines to writing, and communicated some of their tenets only to the initiated,[2] so that we have no means of ascertaining their entire creed) undoubtedly taught the immortality of the soul,[3] and another life after the present. They also advocated mutual kindness, justice and equity; bravery in battle, and reverence towards the Deity they worshipped. But together with a little truth, they unhappily combined a great deal that was false and polluted. Thus, out of the original true belief, they came to adore a plurality of gods: conspicuous among which was the Sun, that most ancient and most universal object of idolatrous worship.[4] To it were dedicated the famous circles of enormous stones, of which we have in this county the finest examples, in Stonehenge and Avebury. There they kept the sacred fire, the symbol of this Divinity: and

[1] The word *Druid* was derived from "deru," which in the Celtic language signified "an oak," as does "drus" in Greek. Father Pezron in his book on the origin of the Celtic language supposes that the Latin and Greek tongues were derived from the Celtic. [Rapin's History of England, vol. i., 5.]

[2] Humes' History of England, chap. i.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., 73.
Lingard's History of England, vol. i., 18.
"The language of flowers was employed by the ancient Druids to conceal their meaning from the uninitiated: thus these leaves and flowers and plants represented to the eye and ear things totally different. In the floral alphabet of the Irish Druids a sprig of yew stood for the letter T, a branch of furze for O, a sprig of heath for U, &c., &c. A similar alphabet, which had its origin in the poetical east, may still be found amongst the Chinese and Mexicans [Monthly Packet, vol. xviii., p. 628.]

[3] "The Druids taught the immortality of the soul which distinguished them above all nations, as the fundamental principle of religion; but they grafted on it the wretched doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls." [Carte's History of England, p. 38. Prichard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. ii., p. 172].

[4] Job xxxi., 26, 27.
2 Kings xxiii., 11.
Herodotus, lib. i., c. 212, 131.
Rollins' Ancient History, vol. ii., p. 136.
Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., 2.

thence, as always situated on high ground, they had a full view of their rising and setting Deity, and of the other heavenly bodies, the Moon and the Stars, which they associated with him in his worship. Here they sang hymns of praise to their deified luminary: here they put up prayers for his favour and protection: here too they practised their rites of divination, so all important among heathen nations: and carefully guarded the customs and ceremonies of their religion, from which nothing would induce them to deviate:[1] and here they offered sacrifices, though I cannot allow that there is any authority for the assertion so little substantiated, though so often repeated, that some of their victims were human. For we must remember that the Druids were at the zenith of their power and glory,[2] when the Romans first invaded Britain: and as they rallied the people, and resisted the authority of the invaders, and were the greatest hindrance to their success; the latter blackened their character by false accusations of cruelty, to give some colour of excuse for the persecutions they began against them.[3] And this was no new device of the Romans, for that people was accustomed to bring unfounded charges of cruelty against the enemies they intended to destroy, in order to give a better excuse for their own violence against them. As an instance, we may remember the charges of perfidy and cruelty they brought

[1] The Gauls, Britons, and other nations called barbarian, were much more tenacious of their own customs and opinions, than the Greeks and Romans, who had a propensity to adopt the gods and religious ceremonies of other nations. [Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. i., 2. Herod: iii., 31, 38.] Compare the Athenian practice [Acts xvii., 18—23], with the law of the *barbarian* Medes and Persians, which altereth not [Daniel vi., 8, 12, 15]. The Egyptians again never adopted foreign customs [Herod: lib: ii., c. 91. Rawlinson ii., 206. Pritchard's Physical History of Mankind, vol. i., p. 326, quoting Dénon]: and that the Scythians entertained an extreme aversion to them, is evidenced by the fates of Anacharsis and Scylas [Herod: lib: iv., cap. 76—80.] So again, the Athenians made it a reproach to the Lacedæmonians, that they evinced so unsocial a spirit, as to avoid every thing foreign [Thucydides book i., chap. 77, 131], just as the Chinese and Japanese do at the present day.

[2] Professor Pearson's Early and Middle ages of England, p. 14.

[3] Compare Herodotus' most sound refutation of the unfounded assertion of the Greeks, that human sacrifices were offered by the Egyptians. [Lib: ii., cap. 45. Rawlinson's note, vol. ii., p. 84 and 190.] See also, Thucyd: i., 22.

against Hannibal, which were quite untrue and indeed belied by facts.

But to return to the Druids: they thought it unlawful to worship under roofs: hence their open temples: and when they wished to avoid distraction, interruption and intrusion, they chose the deepest recesses of the sacred woods; groves of oak[1] more especially, which even the Hebrew patriarchs seem to have venerated;[2] and whence they obtained the notorious mistletoe, severed from the parent tree with such ceremony, and so honoured in their worship. The British Druids moreover were notoriously learned:[3] they were proficients in astronomy;[4] masters in eloquence; able instructors of youth; had a considerable knowledge of physic;[5] and that they had no little acquaintance with the mechanical arts, the erection of those colossal stones, so noble from their proportions, at Stonehenge and Avebury, amply demonstrate.[6]

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[1] The Greeks had their sacred oaks at Dodona [Herod: lib: ii., cap. 55], and "Sacra Jovi quercus" was a common maxim. Carte's History of England, p. 42.
Lingard's History of England, vol. i., p. 16.
Sharon Turner's History of England, vol. i., p. 73.
Camden's Britannia, p. 14.

[2] Genesis xxxv. 4, 8. Joshua xxiv. 26. Compare Ezekiel vi. 13. Hosea v., 13.

[3] In connection with the advanced state of learning in ancient Britain, it may amuse the inhabitants of Wiltshire to read the following monkish legend recorded by John Rous, the Warwick antiquary. "Our Chronicles say that some very learned men came from Greece to Britain with king Brutus, and made choice of a place, which from them is still called "*Greeklade*," (Cricklade) where they dwelt, and established an University. Among these learned Greeks there were some who excelled in the knowledge of medicine; who took up their residence, and fixed their physical school at a very healthy place, not far distant, which from them is called "*Lechlade*." Afterwards these schools were removed to Oxford, as more commodious and pleasant." [Camden's Britannia, p. 241.]

[4] Compare the *Astral* religion, the study of the heavenly bodies, and the astronomical knowledge of the early Chaldæan nation, as pointed out in Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p. 139, 201.

[5] Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. ii., p. 2.

[6] *How* these vast masses of stone were transported and erected, and *how* the cross-stones were placed in the positions where we now find them, are questions which have caused no small amount of speculation and controversy: though much light sems to have been thrown upon the subject by the Assyrian discoveries of Mr. Layard, especially the famous bas reliefs at Koyunjik, representing

the transport of the colossal human-headed bulls from the quarry to the palace gateways.

Here we see the huge block placed upon a rude sledge and conveyed along level ground by vast bodies of labourers disposed in gangs, and working under taskmasters who use their rods upon the slightest provocation. The sledge was an enormous wooden boat-like structure, and the ponderous mass it contained was cased with an openwork of spars or beams, which crossed each other at right angles, and were made perfectly tight by means of wedges. To avert the great danger of the mass toppling over sideways, ropes were attached to the top of the casing, at the point where the beams crossed one another, and were held taut by two parties of labourers, one on either side of the statue. Besides these, wooden forks or props were applied on either side to the second horizontal cross-beams, held also by men, whose business it would be to resist the least indication of the huge stone to lean to one side more than to the other. The front of the sledge on which the colossus stood, was curved gently upwards to facilitate its sliding along the ground, and to enable it to rise with readiness upon the rollers, which were continually placed before it by labourers just in front; while others following behind gathered them up when the bulky mass had passed over them. The motive power was applied in front by four gangs of men who held on to four large cables, at which they pulled by means of small ropes or straps fastened to them, and passed under one shoulder and over the other, an arrangement which enabled them to pull by weight as much as by muscular strength. The cables appear to have been of great strength and are fastened carefully to four projecting pins; two near the front, two at the back part of the sledge, by a knot so tied that it would be sure not to slip. Finally, as in spite of the rollers, (whose use in diminishing friction, and so facilitating progress, was evidently well understood,) and in spite of the amount of force applied in front, it would have been difficult to give the first impetus to so great a mass, a lever was skilfully applied behind to raise the hind part of the sledge slightly, and so propel it forward, while to secure a sound and firm fulcrum, wedges of wood were inserted between the lever and the ground. The greater power of a lever at a distance from the fulcrum being known, ropes were attached to its upper end, which could not otherwise have been reached, and the lever was worked by means of them.

That was undoubtedly the mode, whereby, (in Assyria at least) the conveyance of huge blocks of stone along level ground was effected: and with reference to the question how were the blocks raised up to the elevation at which we find them placed; though we have no direct evidence upon this point, yet the probability is that they were drawn up inclined ways, sloping gently from the natural ground to the top of the platform. The Assyrians were familiar with inclined ways; the "banks" of Holy Scripture [II. Kings xix., 32. Isaiah xxxvii., 33,] which they almost always used in their attacks on walled places, and which in many cases they constructed either of brick or stone. [See Mr. Layard's Monuments 2nd series, Plates 18 and 21.] The Egyptians certainly employed them for the elevation of large blocks; indeed the great stones of which the pyramids were built were undoubtedly raised from the alluvial plain to the rocky platform on which they stand, in this way. [Herodotus ii. 124. Compare Sir Gardner Wilkinson's note in Rawlinson's Herodotus, vol. ii, p. 200.]

It remains only to examine their mode of sepulture. It was the custom among some of the ancient Britons to lay the bodies of their dead in the earth, and among others to burn them previous to interment, after the manner of many Eastern and Southern nations: both methods seem to have been practised contemporaneously.[1] Those who buried their dead unburnt, often enveloped them in skins, or some other material; and then laid them upon a bed of moss or fern, before they covered them with earth.[2] And this ancient custom of providing a grassy couch for the remains of the deceased was long retained, from an intuitive feeling, (beautifully expressed by Sir Thomas Browne, in his Hydriotaphia, when referring to the sepulture of the ancients he says,) "that they wished their bones might lie soft, and the earth be light upon them." And then, as their conviction of a future[3] life suggested to them nothing more than a repetition of the joys and occupations of the present, affection prompted them to bury his arms and ornaments with the deceased owner,[4] so that he might be duly provided with all that he most needed on awaking in the happy

Diodorus even declares that the pyramids themselves were built by the help of mounds, (i. 62: 6,) but this seems improbable.

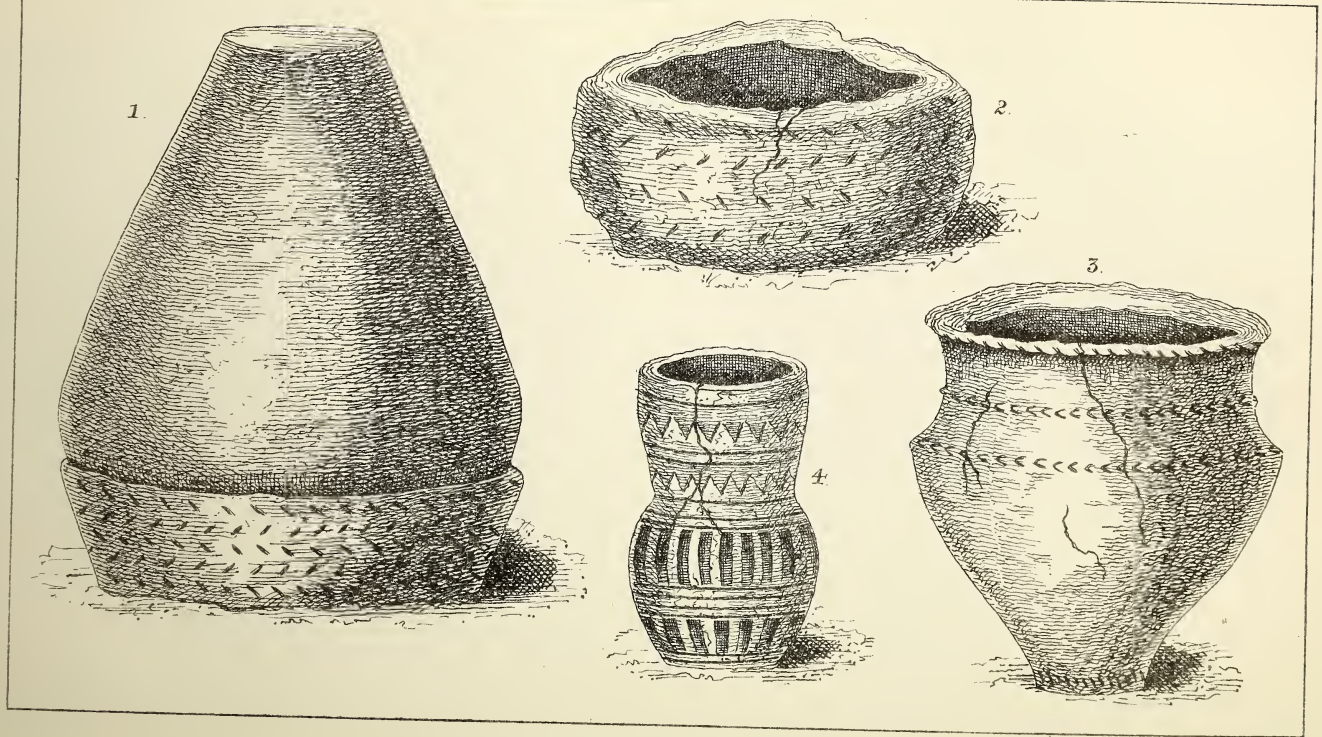
We may then, I think, conclude, that in the earlier times, most nations who affected massive architecture had recourse to the same simple but uneconomical plan: and it is the most reasonable supposition that the cross-stones at Stonehenge, and the massive cap-stones of our Cromlechs, were placed in the positions where we now find them by means of inclined planes, in the former case afterwards cleared away, and in the latter remaining and increased as protections to the tomb. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p.p. 495—500, and ii., 461—2. Layard's Monuments, 2nd series, Plates 10 to 17. Also his Nineveh and Babylon, p. 112.]

[1] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 23, 24, 28.
Potter's Grecian Antiquities, vol. ii., 208.
Bloomfield's Thucydides, vol. i., p. 355.

[2] Ten years diggings in Celtic and Saxon grave-hills, by Thomas Bateman, p. 123.

[3] So in the ancient Chaldæan tombs, while the floor was paved with brick similar to that used for the roof and sides: upon this floor was commonly spread a matting of reeds, and the body was laid upon the matting. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i., p. 109.]

[4] For flint *arrow heads*, the produce of barrows opened by him, see Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 104, 164, 183, 209, &c., and for flint *spear heads* see vol. i., p. 39, 163, 172. Also Archæological Journal, vol. viii., 344.



Edw. Kite, anastat.

SEPULCHRAL URNS

1. *Cinerary.* 2. *Incense.* 3. *Food vessel.* 4. *Drinking cup.*

hunting grounds.[1] For the same reason they interred earthen vessels containing provision for the journey, a sort of *viaticum* that they might not faint by the way.[2]

These vessels have been arranged into four classes by Mr. Bateman,[3] than whom no one can speak with more authority or experience of Celtic pottery: and he tells us they were either[4] (1.) *Cinerary urns*, such as have contained, or been inverted over, calcined human bones: (their characteristics are, large size; with a deep overhanging border: decorated with circular punctures and impressions of a herring bone pattern; half burnt; very thick; of a brown colour outside, but inside always black, and often showing marks, indicating that their contents were deposited in a glowing state). Or (2) *Incense cups*, of doubtful purpose, but only found with calcined bones, and often enclosed in urns of the first class: (they were of diminutive size, and sometimes had two perforations on the side, as if for suspension). Or (3) *small vases*, with a wide mouth, and a narrow bottom, intended to contain food: generally found with unburnt bodies, though not unfrequently with burnt bones, but never containing them. Or (4) *drinking cups*, of a tall shape, contracted in the middle, globular below, and expanding at the mouth, which contained liquid for the use of the

[1] This was a common custom in ancient times, Thucydides i., 8. Sophocles Ajax 577. Homer's Iliad xxiv., 18. It was practised by various Asiatic nations, as the numerous barrows in Southern and Eastern Russia have demonstrated: and was very anciently in use in America, a practice continued amongst the Indians to this day. Bloomfield's Thucydides, i., p. 24.

[2] That this too was a practice in the ancient Chaldæan nation, has been made clear by the universal discovery in the tombs, of vessels for food, as well as jars and other drinking vessels. [Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vol. i. p. 110, 135.]

[3] Author of Ten years diggings in Celtic and Saxon grave-hills in the counties of Derby, Stafford and York, from 1848, to 1858, London, 1861.

On the Celtic barrows and urns see "The New Forest" by John Wise (Smith and Elder), chapter xvii. pp. 196—212, and above all Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, passim, especially vol. i., p. 25, 26, 77.

[4] Compare Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts 2 vols.

(1) *Cinerary Urns* vol. i., p. 126, 167. ii., 11, 90.
(2) *Incense Cups* vol. i., p. 25, 199, 209.
(3) *Small Vases* vol. i., p. 46, 102, 124. ii., 90.
(4) *Drinking Cups* vol. i., p. 205, 211. ii., 98.

deceased. We have examples of all these Celtic vessels in our Museum, but at Stourhead there is an unrivalled collection of them, the produce of the Wiltshire barrows, examined by Sir Richard Hoare: they furnish an admirable insight into the ceramic skill of the ancient Britons: and speak in eloquent tones of their habits and their ideas.

But in addition to the urns above mentioned, flints of various sizes and *portions*[1] of earthen vessels are sometimes found: and it

[1] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, i.. 71, 83, 124, 161. ii., 11.

The following is an extract from a letter in illustration of this subject written in 1845 by the Rev. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich to Sir Henry Ellis. "In almost all the accounts of the opening of Pagan Sepulchres and tumuli, mention is made of the discovery of fragments of pottery, strewn in the soil, which appear to be portions of vessels similar to such as are often found by the side of the human remains interred in those tombs; and consist of earthenware, not baked in a kiln, but imperfectly hardened by a fire. These potsherds are found in sepulchres where there are no urns, and are almost always fragments of different vessels. Archæologists have considered them to be the relics of the Lyke-wake held at the funeral. Kleeman observes that it was customary to bring the corpse to the place of interment, clad in festive garments, and shew it to the friends: a banquet then commenced, and a share was offered to the deceased. The revelry must have been of a very lively (!) character, from the quantity of broken pottery found in these tombs. Another remarkable circumstance in connection with Pagan places of burial is the discovery of flints, which are found in all parts of the tumulus, buf chiefly over the skeleton, varying considerably in size. This fact has been noticed by antiquarians, who do not appear to have recognized the observance of a heathen custom, and have not ascertained whether it may be regarded as characteristic of the customs of Celtic or Germanic tribes. These traces of ancient usages appear to throw light on a passage in Hamlet hitherto unexplained [Hamlet, Act v., scene 1.] At the burial of Ophelia, Hamlet remarking that the usual rites were not observed, supposes that the deceased had perished by her own hand. Upon this, Laertes enquires with what rites the corpse is to be interred, and the priest replies that her death had been doubtful; that, but for the command that her obsequies should be otherwise ordered, the corpse should have rested in unconsecrated soil; and "for charitable prayers, *shards*, *flints* and *pebbles* should be thrown on her." Mr. Keller supposes that Shakspeare had in view some ancient usage, retained possibly in some part of England, in accordance with which those who, like pagans, had laid violent hands upon themselves, were buried with ceremonies peculiar to the heathens. Upon which Mr. Bateman remarks, "as far as our experience has given an opportunity of coming to a decision, we should unhesitatingly say, that the Celtic origin of the custom is demonstrated in the course of the present volume. The fragmentary pottery, the flints and the pebbles, to which we may add the teeth of oxen, have been all but universally present in the earlier tumuli opened

is to be observed that these fragments of broken pottery, are not to be attributed to breaking *since* their interment: for in the first place portions only of them are to be found: and moreover they bear marks of having been submitted to a great heat since their fracture. What their object was we know not: though it is clear that they must have been connected with some rite or custom.

Over the bodies so buried, was frequently raised a monument to protect the beloved remains, to mark the hallowed spot, and to record the memory of the deceased. First in order, as most noble and imposing, and which above all others proclaim the grandeur of the Celtic race, are the cromlechs. These are huge masses of shapeless stone, of a Cyclopean character,[1] cleverly poised on one another, so as to protect the honoured remains interred below, and though now by lapse of time and the effect of weather, generally denuded of their coverings, they are supposed to have been universally enclosed within a mound of earth. We have several good examples of the cromlech on our Downs of North Wilts; and I still hold to the opinion expressed elsewhere,[2] that Silbury, if it could be more thoroughly examined, would be found to contain one or more of these massive tombs.

More common, but still works of considerable magnitude, and telling of much manual labour, are the barrows,[3] the tumuli which abound on our Downs in great profusion, though now alas fast disappearing under the plough. They have been classed by Sir Richard Hoare under various titles, according to their shape; as the long, the round, the broad, the bell, the pond, the Druid;[4] they are of various sizes, and often occur in groups, and mark the burial

in the course of our researches. [Ten years' diggings in Celtic and Saxon grave hills, p. 190. See the Hand book of German Antiquities, Dresden, 1836, p. 94.]

[1] Archæological Journal, i., 142—151, 222—232. iii., 39—44. "The English at Home," by Alphonse Esquiros.

[2] Wiltshire Magazine, vol. vii., p. 154.

[3] The prevalence of tumular interments throughout the globe at a remote date was universal, showing that all men sprang from one stock, and though dispersed retained their primitive usages almost unchanged. [See continuation of this subject in Bateman's "Ten years' diggings in Celtic and Saxon grave-hills: Introduction.]

[4] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 20.

place of some ancient Briton: numbers of them have been levelled, many of those which remain have been sadly mutilated; but some to this day show astonishing elegance, and the most perfect symmetry of form.

It must not however be supposed that every deceased Celt was honoured with so elaborate a tomb: to the chiefs only could such respect be paid:[1] while the many would be satisfied to be laid in a trench, and covered with earth;[2] and thus in digging on the open Down, workmen frequently meet with skeletons, where no vestige of a tumulus exists. This is especially the case in my own parish of Yatesbury, within sight of the famous temple of Avebury; for, like Christians of the present day, the Celts loved to lay their bones near the temple, hallowed by their worship.

Such is the imperfect sketch of the earliest inhabitants of our county, which is all that I am able to pourtray: I am aware that it is but an indistinct outline, and that to some minds the conclusions I have arrived at will seem to be based on insufficient evidence. I wish it had been otherwise. I wish it had been possible to have described more accurately and circumstantially the details we all so much desire to know. I wish it were possible to have brought the ancient Britons again upon the field, and to have made them pass in review before my readers. But this was not to be expected. In dealing with such remote and pre-historic times we cannot look for much positive and undoubted evidence: we must be content with such circumstantial testimony, as a fact here, and a fragment there may supply. We must not then approach such a question in too disbelieving a frame of mind: caution indeed in admitting proofs is indispensable, and to jump to conclusions on insufficient grounds fatal to the cause of historic truth: still it should be remembered that even prudence may be carried too far, and over-caution may degenerate into scepticism.

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[1] Archæological Journal, vol. vi., p. 377.

[2] Sir R. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. i., 87. Vol. ii., 64, note, 112. Archæological Journal, vol. iii. p. 108.

The Merchants of the Staple,

OR THE

Wool Trade in England in the Olden Time.

By the Rev. W. H. Jones, M.A.

THERE were in England, in olden times, five principal, or, as they were called, *staple* articles of merchandise,—wool, wool-fels (or undressed skins), leather, lead, and tin. Three of these, it will be observed, were the produce of our flocks and herds. Of these, moreover, the *wool-staple*, as to us the most interesting, so, in every respect was the most important. Our commerce was for many years, we might almost say centuries, confined to the exportation of wool, and on this staple commodity more than on any other, in its raw or manufactured state, the national wealth of England has been founded. Our quaint and witty Prebendary of Sarum, in his own peculiar way, thus expresses his sense of the value of our trade in wool:—"Well might the French ambassador return 'France, France, France,' reiterated to every petty title of the King of Spain. And our English 'wool, wool, wool,' may counterpoise the numerous but inconsiderable commodities of other countries. I confess a lock thereof is most contemptible, '*Non flocci te facio*' passing for an expression of the highest neglect, but a quantity thereof quickly amounteth to a good valuation."

The history of the wool-trade must always have an especial interest in Wiltshire. For, to use Aubrey's words, "if our nation in times past was the most famous for the greatest quantity of wool in ye world, this County had the most sheep of any other." Its large extent of open plain furnished pasture to the numberless flocks that browsed upon its surface, and wool became its especial article of produce and a source of wealth to many of it's older inhabitants.

And very conscious were our ancestors of the importance and value of the wool-trade. It is amusing to read in old pamphlets their exaggerated expressions respecting it. Wool is described as the flower, the strength, the revenue, the blood of England. One of their writers sees an interpretation of the Argonautic expedition by Jason and his companions in search of the Golden Fleece, in an allegorical description, very natural to the imaginative mind of the Greek, of the riches to be derived from trading in wool.[1] In England from a very early period wool was next of all other things to ready money,—the main resource of Kings in all their difficulties,—the great stake upon all national emergencies. With subsidies of wool granted during the 13th and 14th centuries to meet the expenses of foreign wars, even a cursory reader of English History must be familiar; to one indeed granted in 1340, consisting amongst other things of "the ninth lamb and the ninth fleece" for the two years then next to come, we owe the compilation of the "*Nonarum Inquisitiones*," a record not only interesting but also often useful to the antiquary. On lesser occasions however than those caused by the costs of foreign wars, supplies were obtained from a similar source. When Henry II. became as annalists have it, the benefactor of the citizens of London and enabled them to build their bridge, he made them a present of a tax on wool, (a tax, by the way, which they had the privilege of paying themselves) and this gave rise to the tradition, that old London Bridge was built on wool-packs. When again Cœur de Lion got into trouble, and was detained for a time as a prisoner by the Emperor Henry VI., the means of paying the ransom for the King's release from captivity, was in part derived from wool, one year's growth being *borrowed* (such was the term employed), from the Abbeys of the Cistercians and other religious orders. At all events the accounts of Gervase de Aldremanberry, Chamberlain of London, towards the close of the 12th century, in

[1] The motto appended to the insignia of the order of the "Golden Fleece" instituted in 1420 by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, "*Pretium non vile laborum*" gives colour to the supposition that this order was established at the first as a recognition of the vast wealth, of which the wool grown in that country was the procuring cause.

which are included payments made by merchants for leave to export wool, &c., and also sundry fines arising from the seizure of wool attempted to be exported without leave, and payment of what was customarily due to the Crown, imply that a part of the royal revenue, even at this early period, was ordinarily derived from taxes on wool. The words, therefore, of Sir Edward Coke are no exaggeration: "Wool is the worthiest and richest commoditie of this kingdome; for divide our native commodities exported into tenne parts, and that which comes from the sheepe's back, is nine parts in value of the tenne, and setteth great numbers of people on worke."

It is by no means easy to say to what period we may trace the commencement of our trade in wool, whether in exporting the material in its raw or manufactured state. Some manufactures no doubt were carried on as early as the *ninth* century, though no doubt the cloth then made was not only small in quantity but inferior in quality. We find Charlemagne however, writing to Offa, King of Mercia, with a complaint that certain woollen cloths exported from England, were not of the accustomed size. More than a thousand years ago too, we find an English merchant resident at Marseilles, the same merchant being the father of a Bishop; and such men were then known in all the great marts of the Continent. An article also of the great Charter, as confirmed in the 9 Henry III., by which the statutable width of broad cloth is fixed at "two yards within the lists," implies that for some years before that date this manufacture was known and practised in England. Stamford indeed is expressly mentioned as a place where a company of cloth-weavers followed this calling.

The Easterlings of the Still-yard.

The earliest body of men engaged in the wool trade, of whom we have any authentic account, were the "Merchants," or—as they are commonly termed—the "Easterlings of the Still-yard."[1] They were foreigners who came from Flanders, and to the country east

[1] Some have thought the word was derived from *Stael-hoff*, a contraction of *Stafel-hoff* or *Stapel-hoff*, i.e. a place for keeping merchandize.

of it, and hence their name "Easterlings." They made their first appearance in this country in the time of Henry III., and were for some years the only exporters of wool. It is said that Henry III. had been much supported in his wars by the assistance which he received from the free towns of Germany, in return for which he gave them great privileges in England. They were made a Corporation, and lived together in a place called the *Still-yard* or *Still-house*, so termed, it is said by some, from their dealing much in iron and steel, though others give a different derivation of the word.[1] For many years they lived a sort of collegiate life in their house near Bishopsgate, walled in and locked up with strong gates at night. Half the expense of guarding that gate of the city, and the whole expense of repairing it, fell on them. They continued a corporation till 1552, when they were dissolved, because they had become, it was said, detrimental to England, by engrossing the whole woollen trade;—but really in consequence of the jealousy of another body of merchants of whom I shall presently speak, and who had become, at that time, numerous, wealthy, and influential. The "Easterlings" have left their memorial behind in the word "Sterling," which originally referred to the authorised coin manufactured by them.[2]

It is worth a passing remark that another body of merchants who came over, about the same time as the Easterlings from some of the Italian republics, sent, it is said, by Pope Gregory IX. in the capacity of money lenders, for the purpose of advancing loans to religious houses and private persons, with which to pay the *tenths*

[1] See Cunningham's Hand-book of London under "Steel-yard" for more particulars respecting this class of merchants.

[2] Arthur Agarde, in a paper printed in Thomas Hearne's Collection of Curious Discoveries, says, "I suppose the name (Sterling) came by means the Easterlings from us, being Germaynes, brought up in the mynes of silver and copper there, were used here in Englaunde for the reducynge and refyninge the diversyte of coynes into a perfect standarde." Bailey in his Dictionary (15th edit. 1753) gives a similar account of the word:—"Sterling (so called from Esterlings, i.e. Prussians or Pomeranians who in old times were artists in fining gold and silver, and taught it to the Britons), a general name or distinction for the current lawful money in England." See also "Notes and Queries," vol. i., pp. 384 and 411.

which were collected in 1229 (13 Henry III.) with great rigour, have left their memorial behind them in the name of "*Lombard*" Street, where their offices are said to have been.

The Merchants of the Staple.

The "Easterlings" were *foreigners*, as we have already intimated. Within a quarter of a century of their settlement in England we find mention of a class of *native* merchants, who are commonly known by the name of "the Merchants of the Staple." Those who profess to have investigated their origin, give us the following account. They tell us that there was a commercial society known by the name of "The Merchants of the Staple," which had its origin about the year 1248; that it had the regal form of a corporation before the 12th Edward II. (1219), inasmuch as there are records in the Pipe Office of the Exchequer, which imply that there was then existing such a corporate body, with the title of "the Mayor and Constables of the Staple of England," who then had their staple at Antwerp, for the sale of English goods, and the importation of such *foreign* goods as were wanted at home. They add, that they were a company trading with a joint-fund, sanctioned by Charter, and supported by peculiar and exclusive privileges. And Henry, in his "History of Great Britain," after endorsing the above opinions, details the objects for which such a company was established. It was instituted, he says, "to answer these two ends:—1st, To purchase and collect all that could be spared of the chief commodities of the kingdom; which were these five:—wool, wool-fels, leather, lead, and tin; and convey them to certain towns which were called *staple towns*, that the king's customs might be collected with ease, and that foreign merchants might know where to find these commodities in sufficient quantities. 2nd, To export these staple wares to foreign countries, and to import returns for them in goods, coin, or bullion."

He adds, "Natives as well as foreigners might be and were employed in executing the first of these ends, but no natives of England, Ireland, or Wales, could be concerned directly or indirectly in exporting any of these commodities." How far subsequent

investigation has supported the correctness of these views will form a subject for discussion in a future page.

The Merchant Adventurers.

"A third class of merchants who were called at first the 'Fraternity,' or 'Brotherhood' of St. Thomas à Beckett, sprung up at the close of the 13th century. They were afterwards—though not, I believe, till the reign of Henry VII.—called 'Merchant Adventurers.' They are said to have arisen as early as 1296, from the guild of mercers in London. They are distinguished from 'the Merchants of the Staple,' in this respect—that they traded not in wool and raw material, but in cloth, or the wool in its manufactured state. These are said to have begun to trade in cloth towards the close of the reign of Edward I. They obtained certain privileges from John, Duke of Brabant, and fixed their staple or principal market at Antwerp. Subsequent privileges conceded to them by Louis, Count of Flanders, in 1358, took them to Bruges. Their first charter was granted to them in 1406, when they were incorporated under the name of the 'Fraternity of Saint Thomas à Beckett.' In the middle of the 15th century we find them again at Antwerp, the trade brought thither by them laying the foundation of the greatness of that city. It is necessary to bear in mind their *distinctive* character, in order to understand many of the enactments contained in our statute books, and also several matters connected with the gradual decay of the 'Merchants of the Staple,' between whom and the 'Merchant Adventurers' there was long continued rivalry.

Of these three classes of merchants, the first were foreigners, or (as they are commonly designated) 'strangers' or 'aliens;' when naturalized in England, or enfranchised by royal charter or donation they are called 'denizens.' The other two classes consisted, in the first instance at least, wholly of natives. In later times the lines of demarcation between the several classes became much less distinct, but still without remembering what they originally were, we shall have no little difficulty in understanding many of the earlier enactments concerning wool."

Our principal concern, as Wiltshire archæologists, is with the second of these classes of traders,—the "Merchants of the Staple," many of whom flourished in our County, and have left behind them tokens not only of their worldly abundance, but of their willingness to devote it to good and noble purposes. Of the origin of the word from which they derived their distinctive appellation, there are several opinions. Sir Edward Coke, no mean authority, who wrote 250 years ago, says:—"The word '*staple*' anciently written '*estaple*' cometh of the French word '*estape*,' which signifieth a mart or market." Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, after giving the same derivation, quotes as an indirect testimony in its favour from an old French book, "*a Calais estape de la laine*:" he suggests, however, a derivation from the German word "*stapulen*" which signifies to gather or heap anything together: referring to the store of merchandise collected at such markets or staples. Anderson, in his "History of Commerce" suggests its derivation from the Latin,—"*staple*" he says, is in the civil law Latin of the times termed "*stabile emporium*," i.e. a fixed port or mart for importing of merchandise. Mr. Duke has an ingenious hypothesis that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "*stapel*," which he conceives may signify "a loop of iron, to receive a hasp or bolt;" or, in short, a padlock. He conjectures that the merchandise on which duty was payable to the Crown, was bonded and secured in "warehouses under the regal fastening, perhaps peculiarly marked, under the lock and key, secured by what might be called emphatically the *staple*—the *king's staple*." I cannot find, however, that he is justified in giving such a meaning to the Anglo-Saxon word as he would wish.[1] But after all the simplest explanation of the term, which, used in reference to the traders in wool, is

[1] Mr. Duke points out that in one form of the "merchant's mark" of John Halle of Salisbury there is something which seems like a hasp or fastening represented. This however would prove no more than that it was a "pleasant conceit" of his respectable yet somewhat litigious friend. To me the device in question would seem rather like a rude outline of the initial letter in his surname. In the other form of his "mark" as seen in the stained glass of the hall of John Halle at Salisbury the lower part is clearly a monogram of the initials "J. H."

employed only in a secondary sense to its original import, would seem to be the following. In olden times, when no other means were at hand, one way of marking boundaries was by placing a stone or wooden pillar at the point to be indicated. This was called in Anglo-Saxon *stapol* which is frequently in the form "*staple*" found as a component part of the names of places. Thus in its primary signification we have it in such words as STAPLE-FORD which is the ford by the staple or pillar set up to mark the boundary of the manor, and STAPLE-HILL the name of a hill at Westwood across which runs the border of Wilts and Somerset. It next came to denote a land-mark generally, and in this sense it is used in such a word as STAPLE-THORN, that is a thorn serving as a point of boundary just as the customary "staple." In time it became a custom to erect such stone pillars in the midst of villages and towns to mark the place where men might congregate for the purpose of transacting business, and the village "staple" was afterwards developed into the "market cross." The remains of the *Staple-Cross* at Burton, some two miles from Christ Church in Hampshire, are still in existence. In ancient days when the privilege of holding a market was ceded to any town or village it often had the name of "Staple" or "Steeple" prefixed to it. Hence the names STEEPLE ASHTON and STEEPLE LAVINGTON, the latter place being also called MARKET LAVINGTON. From the less to the greater the step was not difficult. The principal place in London for the sale of wool the chief article of commerce in ancient times was in Holborn, near what is now called STAPLES INN. The principal articles of commerce, from being sold thus came to be called "*Staple* articles," and they who dealt in them were in due time called MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

We have already intimated that some manufactures of cloth existed in our country from an early period, without doubt up to nearly the middle of the 14th century, by far the greater part of our English wool was exported into Flanders, there to be wrought into cloth. The words of Matthew of Westminster (who flourished about 1350) that "all the world was clothed from English wool wrought in Flanders are an exaggeration, but still they are a

striking testimony of the extent at that time, of the wool trade in England and the activity of the Flemish weavers. It was, in fact, the great demand for English wool in Flanders, Artois, and Brabant, that led to one place on the continent being fixed upon as the "staple" or market for its sale. In the time of Edward II. it was probably fixed at Antwerp (about 1312); and a few years afterwards in (1320) several places are named in England as those from which it might be exported; the object of these enactments being, of course, the collection, with the greater facility, of the customs due to the Crown.

There is room for doubting the accuracy of the opinions already referred to as to the Merchants of the Staple being an associated and trading company, properly so called, with considerable and exclusive privileges belonging to them. Mr. Duke combats these views and certainly not without a good show of reason. He holds that the Merchants of the Staple were a class of men rather than the members of any particular guild, and by the term itself understands generally any persons who traded in any or all of the staple articles of merchandize at any of the "staples" or public markets where they were appointed to be collected and sold. It was open, he thinks, to any man who was possessed of sufficient capital for the enterprize to become such a merchant, but before he was recognized and duly accredited as such, he was obliged to take an oath to maintain the laws of the "staple." Without doubt most of such men, perhaps all, were members of some "guild;"—a corporation of this kind existing in every town [1] or place of importance;—and the fact that writers in speaking of these merchants, do not designate them as belonging to any "company" of the staple, but of some other company, of which, even though ignorant of the craft for the furtherance of which such guild was established, they were members, gives additional weight to the probable truth of Mr. Duke's opinion. It must be remembered also that the Merchants

[1] The charter for the Tailor's Guild at Sarum which is still in existence, and is nicely illuminated, was obtained by William Swayne, whose "Merchant's Mark" may be seen in St. Thomas' Church, where he founded a Chantry. The hall of the same Guild is still standing though ruinous.

of the Staple never had a "Hall" or particular office of their own, as was always the case with other large companies.[1] Some of their warehouses were, in olden times, situated in Holborn and from this circumstance the Inn of Chancery, called Staples Inn, derives its name.

The great object, as has been already intimated, of an establishment of a "staple" was the collection with greater facility of the customs due to the Crown. The royal revenues were derived anciently from duties levied upon exports. Sir W. Blackstone's account of these duties is as follows:—that they were deemed the hereditary customs of the Crown and were due on the exportation of wool, wool-fels, and leather, which three articles were styled staple commodities, because they were obliged to be brought to those parts where the King's staple was established in order to be first rated and then exported. "These dues," he says, "were denominated in the barbarous Latin of our ancient records, '*custuma*' and not '*consuetudines*' which is the language of our law, whenever it means merely usages. The export duties on wool, wool-fels, and leather were called '*custuma antiqua sive magna*,' and were payable by *every* merchant, as well native as stranger, with this difference, that merchant strangers paid an additional toll, viz., half as much again as was paid by natives. The '*custuma parva et nova*' were an impost of 3d. in the pound, due from merchant strangers only." It was not indeed without difficulty that the Crown was able in these early days to establish a prescriptive right to these "customs." The first formal grant of them by Parliament was made in 1274 (3 Edw. I.), at the rate of half a mark, or 6s. 8d., for every sack of wool of 26 stone weight, and of a whole mark, or 13s. 4d. for every last of leather. When however in 1296, some twenty years subsequently, the King, then in need of money for prosecuting his wars with France and Scotland, by his own authority set a new toll of 40s. on each sack of wool, the

[1] Thus Sir John Crosby the builder of a beautiful hall which still remains in Bishopsgate Street, London, is in deeds commonly styled "Alderman and Grocer:" his business however was that of a "Wool-Merchant;" in other words he was a "Merchant of the Staple."

commonalty felt aggrieved and petitioned against this new imposition. The result of their remonstrances was important, and not a little interesting as connected with the history of wool. Whilst they gave their sanction to those dues which custom had authorized and thus fully recognized them as part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, they obtained an acknowledgment on the part of the King that no additional taxes could be levied without their consent. They procured, in fact, a solemn re-affirmation of one of the chief articles of Magna Charta, viz.: that the Crown could not levy taxes without the consent of the people. Reluctantly conceded in the first instance by King John, this provision was thought to bear so hardly on the royal prerogative, that on the confirmation of the Charter, in the 1 Henry III., it had been reserved for future consideration, and both that monarch and his son Edward I. contrived for awhile to keep it in abeyance by delays and evasions. But in 1296, on the occasion above alluded to of the dispute concerning the taxes on wool, the point was fully yielded. Even in our own days the Commons think not lightly of the privilege still jealously retained in their own hands, of holding the purse-strings of the nation. It was a right of far greater importance when war was indeed the "malady of Kings." By investing the people with the sole right of raising the supplies, it armed them with the power of checking the extravagance and controlling the despotism of their monarchs.

The Crown was not slow in availing itself of the rights which *were* conceded to it. *Custumers* were appointed for the several ports from which wool was permitted to be exported, and it was their duty to see that the King received all that was fairly owing to him. Amongst other things the Mayor of London and other citizens, in obedience to a royal command, had a scale made for the weighing of wools, which they afterwards brought to the Barons of the Exchequer with the assurance that it had been examined and approved by the scale (or *ham*) which was used for weighing wools in London. The Treasurer and Barons straightway delivered the same to the Commissioners of the King's customs of wools and leathers at the port of *Len*, and together with it, in a purse sealed

with the Exchequer seal, the seals appointed to be used by the said "*Custumers*" for the Cocket in customing the wools and leathers at Len. This occurred in the 26 Edw. I., and shortly afterwards, in 1298, the same King after releasing to the community of the realm the subsidy of 40s. per sack of wool, which had been granted the year before for a limited period in aid of the war with France, directed the "*Custodes*" of his said customs to forbear receiving the same, and also commanded the Sheriffs of the several counties to make proclamation in their Bailywicks, "That all Merchants and others who designed to export Wools, Wool-fels, and Leathers might safely carry them to the several ports where the King had a Cocket, paying the old duties, *viz.*: half a mark for every sack of wool." By "*Cocket*" is meant a seal belonging to the King's Custom-house, or rather a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants as a warrant that "their merchandizes are customed." In mediæval Latin, "*Cocketta Lana*" is wool duly sealed and authorized to be exported. There is in the British Museum a very fine specimen of one of the royal seals used for this purpose at Norwich in the time of Edw. I. It has on one side "Pro Lanis et corcis liberandis;" on the other "Sigillum Edwardi Regis Angliæ apud Norwicum."

"The foreign staple was fixed at Antwerp at the commencement of the 14th century. The ruling powers on the Continent were soon convinced of its importance to themselves, and hence we find several of them making request that it may be fixed in their dominions. In 1315, at the solicitation of Louis X., a 'staple' was established at St. Omer's. Shortly afterwards Robert Earl of Flanders writes to our Second Edward acquainting him of peace between himself and the King of France, and asking that it might be at Bruges. It was, however, in the reign of Edward III. that the most important steps were taken, and enactments framed, concerning the staple of wool. For no sooner did that prince ascend the throne of England than a statute was passed, which is not a little remarkable in its character, because entirely contrary to the policy hitherto adopted. By the 2nd Edward III., ch. 9, (1328) it is enacted that all 'the staples beyond the sea, and on this side,

ordained by Kings in times past, and the pains thereupon provided shall cease, and that all merchants, strangers, and privy, may go and come with their merchandises into England, after the tenor of the Great Charter.' It is difficult now to say what was the special inducement to so bold a step, but followed up instantly by another by which Edward gains to himself the proud title of 'the Father of English Commerce,' we may well conjecture that he hoped thereby to attract traders from all parts to his dominions, and probably also, to draw them off from France, between which country and England there had now for some years existed a spirit of rivalry, soon destined to assume a more hostile character. The cities of Flanders and Brabant were at the time agitated with intestine dissensions. The vexatious restraints incessantly imposed upon their commerce, and the frequent wars which desolated the low countries, were a strong inducement to many of the Flemish operators to take refuge in *other* countries, where without any of these hindrances they might pursue their peaceful occupations. Edward invited several of these men to England with the promise of many privileges. The Flemings acceded to the King's invitation, and few documents are more really interesting than one included in Rymer's Fœdera (iv., 4961), by which, in 1331, Edward grants protection to 'John Kemp' (the name is still well known in Wilts) described as a 'weaver of woollen cloths,' Textor pannorum laneorum from Flanders, and in which he also promises like protection to fullers and dyers who may come to England from the same parts. It was by this document that the real foundation was laid of the woollen manufacture in England, for the cloth woven before this time, was not only very small in quantity, but also inferior in quality. Looking calmly on the past at a distance of more than 500 years, and seeing now the marvellous extent and excellence of our woollen manufactures, we may well believe that, as far as lasting benefit was concerned, the inducing these Flemish refugees to settle in his dominions, was an infinitely greater triumph than two vanquished Kings held as prisoners in London." The victories of Crécy and Poictiers, with all the prowess of the Black Prince, were barren of result, in comparison with this introduction of foreign manufactures into England.

The important measure of releasing wool from all export duties, seems, for a time at least, to have produced results, which needed for their correction a statute of rather an opposite tendency. Possibly the allowing unlimited free-trade in wool may have led to so large an exportation of it from England that there was not sufficient material left in the kingdom with which to carry on the home manufacture. Hence in 1338 a statute was passed which altogether forbad the exportation of wool, and allowed none within the realm, save the Royal Family, to wear any cloth that was not made in England, Ireland, Wales or Scotland. And yet further, whilst it was forbidden for any cloth made beyond the seas to be brought into England, free invitation was given to "all cloth-workers of strange lands of whatsoever country they might be," to come within the realm and dwell where they chose, the King promising to grant franchises as many and such as might suffice them. Meanwhile, moreover, we find a foreign staple re-established at Antwerp in 1336, the quarrel with France, in which for a time the Earl of Flanders leagued against England, preventing it being fixed in the dominions of either of those sovereigns. No long time afterwards, however we find it at Bruges. On the surrender of Calais in 1347, we find that town chosen, for obvious reasons, as emphatically the foreign staple of England. Not only was that place most easy of access from this country, but, whilst it opened the door to the trade of France, it was by no means an inconvenient "staple" for the merchants of Flanders and the Low Countries, Moreover in the time of Edward III. when England had large territorial possessions in the south of France, and the Black Prince for some years held his court at Bordeaux, it was most important that such a port as Calais should be in the hands of England. It was, no doubt, for this reason, that Edward, immediately on the fall of Calais, banished the French and peopled it exclusively with English inhabitants. And ever afterwards, whilst it belonged to this country, it "was governed by Englishmen and by English laws, some particular customs excepted. Of a judgment given there a writ of error did lye retornable into the King's Bench. Children born there were inheritable in England . . . . . and

there the King had his mint in such manner as in the Tower of London."[1]

Within a few years of the foreign staple being fixed at Calais a most important Act was passed (27 Edw. III.) which is commonly called "The Statute of the Staple." It was hereby enacted, in consequence (as the preamble sets forth) "of the notorious damage that hath notoriously come . . . . . to the realm of England because that the Staple was holden out of the said realm, and also for the great profit which should come to the said realm if the Staple were holden within the same," that the staple should be held at certain towns in England. The towns named in the first instance were Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Westminster, Canterbury, Chichester, Winchester, Exeter and Bristol. In Acts of this, or subsequent reigns, other towns are added to this list, or substituted for some of the first-named places:—Southampton, for instance, or "Hampton" as it was then called, in the time of Edw. IV. took the place of Winchester. In another section of this "Statute of the Staple"—(there are no less than 29 sections in all)—certain ports are specified as those from which commodities might be exported, this last privilege however being allowed to Merchants Strangers only, it being decreed felony for any English Merchant to export wool. At each town moreover where the staple was appointed to be held, there were also to be elected a Mayor of the Staple and two Constables, in a similar manner as at Calais, their duty consisting in seeing that the laws and customs of the Staple were maintained. Every Merchant too repairing to the same, was required to take an oath to maintain the Staple, and the laws and customs thereof. The Mayor of the Staple in each Town was elected annually by the commonalty of the merchants who traded at that place: he was eligible for re-election, but could not it is believed, hold office for more than two successive years. His duty was to keep the peace, to arrest offenders in the Staple for debt, trespasses, and other contracts, to put them into prison and punish them after the law of the Staple. He held a court in which he heard and decided on all pleas relating to the

[1] Sir Edward Coke.

Staple, according to the "law-merchant." In the smaller Towns, the Mayor of the Staple was somewhat similar in authority and jurisdiction to the "Port-gerefa" or "Port Reeve, the chief officer of some of the lesser and commercial Towns, a principal part of whose office consisted in witnessing transactions by bargain and sale. In the more important places, such as Westminster, (raised it is said by the affect of this "Statute of the Staple" from a village to a populous town) and Calais, the office conferred much honor and was the object of much ambition. The post at Calais was held by a succession of distinguished English merchants. Thus in 1442, John Thrusk, a merchant who dwelt in Hungate, in the city of York, was both Mayor and Treasurer of the Staple at Calais. Some twenty years afterwards the office was held by Sir Richard Yorke who was also at the same time one of the Sheriffs of the city of York. It was this last-named Knight that in the account of Archbishop Neville's enthronization feast in 1466, contained in an old roll cited in Leland's Collectanea, is represented, (in virtue of his office, we may presume) as taking precedence of the "Mayor of Yorke" and "all the worshipfull men of the said citie." May we not regard this fact as an indirect testimony to the sense entertained towards the close of the fifteenth century, that the true way of increasing England's wealth and consolidating her power, was not so much by the aggressive achievements of her armies, as by the peaceful extension of her commerce.

Of course our information concerning the staple is derived, from the Statute Book and other public documents. When we see a collection of various enactments concerning it, we are not a little amused at their opposite, sometimes even contradictory character. Taken by themselves they seem a strange jumble of inconsistency some of them apparently the effect of simple caprice. At one time, for example, we have a sweeping measure ordering all Staples to cease; six years afterwards the staple is at Antwerp; in ten years more no wool is permitted to be exported at all. No long time elapses and a staple is fixed at Bruges; seven years subsequently at Calais. Then certain Towns and Calais are made simultaneously the places of the Staple. And during those two centuries in which

Calais formed part of the possessions of England, it is singular to remark the continually shifting policy observed respecting that Town. In 1348 it was established as the foreign Staple of England; in a few years afterwards the Staple was removed from Calais altogether. In 1363 it is again the Staple,—five years only pass away and it ceases to be so. Early in the reign of Richard II. the staple is once more at Calais, but in the 14th year of his reign it is again removed. In 1423 (2 Henry VI.) it is re-established at Calais, and that town was not only confirmed as the foreign staple, but a protecting statute made it felony to carry wool elsewhere. On the termination of the wars of the Roses and the accession of Edward IV., we have a renewed confirmation of Calais as the staple concurrently with the appointment of sundry towns in England, the privilege of exporting wool to France being at the same time taken away from aliens. The foreign staple seems, from this date, to have remained at Calais, until, in the reign of Mary, the town ceased to belong to England.

Similar observations may be made with regard to the privileges granted or denied, from time to time, to the merchants who traded in these staple articles. In the 2 Edw. III., the trade was thrown open to all,—natives, denizens, or foreigners: in the 11th year of the same reign, the ports were closed to all and no wool permitted to be carried out of the kingdom. In the 15th year there is a re-establishment of free-trade; in the 27th foreigners or aliens may export wool, but natives are strictly forbidden to do so; in the 43rd the privilege is again conceded to all. Shortly afterwards, in 14 Rich. II., the foreigners are again favored at the expense of the native merchants. In a little more than 70 years, after several enactments limiting the exportation of wool to Calais, except under licences specially granted by the Crown, followed shortly by another by which all licences whatsoever are withdrawn, we have an Act of opposite tendency by which, 2 Edw. IV., aliens are prohibited altogether from exporting wool. So unsettled seem, at the first blush, to have been the notions that prevailed as to the policy by which the interests of England would be best consulted.

At this distance of time it is hardly within our power to unravel

this web of apparent inconsistency, or to explain the motives which led, from time to time, to enactments so opposite in their tendency. Possibly an attentive study of the details of English History, not as we have it in the pages of Hume or Lingard, who can deal only with its great and leading features, but in the compilations of Chroniclers and Annalists who dwell upon its minor incidents might enable us to give probable reasons for many of them. Sometimes the necessity of removing the staple from the dominions or neighbourhood of a hostile state,—sometimes the wish to take reprisals on a rival power,—sometimes the desire to conciliate *foreign* merchants whose help was needed in raising funds for special exigencies of state,—sometimes the necessity of yielding to the demands of an influential class of *native* merchants or manufacturers;—sometimes the importance of arousing the dormant genius of the country, and making men, for their own advantage, depend more on their own resources;—sometimes even a private pique,—have led within but a short space of time to conflicting enactments. Indeed, it is said that to the last motive we owe the most important of all the Acts that were passed, viz., "The Statute of the Staple." It was in consequence of the displeasure of Edw. III. with the Flemings, because the proposed match between their young Earl and his daughter was broken off, that the staple was removed from Bruges and settled finally in several English towns. Imperfect as were their notions in political economy, it was certainly more than chance that dictated this contradictory policy. The history of wool is indeed one of those subjects, which, when at all deeply studied, seems to gather up into itself whole masses of inferior events. Read side by side with the history of our country, as in some sort a running Commentary, it often supplies us with an interpretation of matters in themselves sufficiently puzzling, and discloses to us many a glimpse of the inner life and social progress of England during the 14th and two following centuries.

And this would seem to be the most appropriate place in which to say a few words concerning the "Merchants of the Staple" themselves, and of some of the more famous of them who flourished in Wiltshire. Of their general character, we have an accurate

and vivid description in Mr. Duke's "Halle of John Halle." He gives us there a sketch of a worthy of this class, who lived, at a time when they were in the greatest authority, in the reign of Edw. IV. The son of a respected member of the corporate body of Salisbury,—inheriting probably a fair portion of this world's wealth,—engaging as a capitalist in the wool-trade,—elected in due time to the common council,—there rising to the dignity of Alderman,—in due time appointed to the office of Mayor and chosen as representative in Parliament for the city of Salisbury;—such is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Duke's hero "John Halle,"—such probably would be the history of many of his brother-merchants. It became a proverb "Riches follow the staple," and the "bayliffe's of the realme" (as the merchants were often called) found such to be the case, to the satisfaction doubtless of many of their descendants even at the present day. As an almost natural result followed high, sometimes noble, connexions,—families founded;—in more than a few instances, coronets obtained. Many a token have they left behind them of their readiness to dispense with a ready hand a portion of the wealth thus accumulated. Everywhere in our own county have we churches built or enlarged,—chantries endowed,—alms-houses established,—all testifying to the generosity of the merchants of the staple. And Aubrey in his MS. gives us a list of men in other counties, of more than one of whom he says that he "gave a great masse of money" to some act of piety or charity, or for the promotion of some work of public benefit. Terumber the founder of a chantry and also of alms-houses at Trowbridge, both now things of the past;—Horton whose name is identified with the churches of both Bradford on Avon and Westwood;—Long the builder of the North, Lucas the builder of the South aisle of the beautiful church at Steeple Ashton;—Swayne whose name is inseparably connected with the church of St. Thomas at Salisbury;—and then somewhat later the "Yerberrys," whose descendants still live in Bradford on Avon, many of whom were generous benefactors of the poor,—all these (and many others might be mentioned) were connected in olden times with the wool-trade. And frequently have the descendants of such merchants

risen to exalted positions. Of "John Halle's" two children, his daughter, Christian, married Sir Thomas Hungerford;—his son William's only daughter and heir married Thomas Wriothesly, Garter Principal King of Arms, and *his* family (he dying without issue) became ennobled in the person of his nephew, Thomas, Lord Wriothesley, of Titchfield in the county of Southampton. Webb, who, according to Aubrey, together with "John Halle" bought up all the wool of Salisbury Plain is still represented by the Baronets of Odstock. Greville and Wenman whom Aubrey speaks of as buying up all the Coteswold wool, in fact as the great merchants of Gloucestershire, are both now represented by ennobled descendants. One of the early members of the Greville family is described as the "flower of wool-merchants of all England;" his descendant Fulke Greville married the heiress of Lord Willoughby de Broke, and *their* son was created Lord Brooke, of Brooke House in the parish of Westbury, Wilts, a title now held conjointly with that of Warwick, by the Earl of Brooke and Warwick. The family of Wenman were ennobled in a subsequent age under the same name, and in 1834 the title was revived, in a descendant in the female line, by the creation of Baroness Wenman, of Thame Park, in Oxfordshire. From Stump of Malmesbury, the host on one occasion of King Henry VIII., and the original grantee of the Abbey, the preservation of which from utter ruin we probably owe to him, descend some of our principal nobility. His only daughter married Sir Henry Knyvett, and their two daughters became, the one, Countess of Suffolk, the other, Countess of Lincoln. And Camden tells us that at the commencement of the 17th century a clothier named "Abbot" had three sons, each of whom, at the same time, filled high and honourable offices:—George Abbot was Archbishop of Canterbury;—Robert Abbot was Bishop of Salisbury; Sir Maurice Abbot was Lord Mayor of London.

Returning now to the regular course of our narrative, we find that the loss of Calais in 1558 deprived England of her foreign staple. None was afterwards established. Indeed, by the middle of the 16th century the home manufactures had so increased, that a proportionate diminution took place in the quantity of wool

carried out of the kingdom. Such exportation of the raw material was freely permitted during the reign of Elizabeth. From this time the merchants of the staple cease to be a distinctive class and are merged in the merchant adventurers or in the clothiers. For instance, it is no uncommon thing in Aubrey's manuscripts to meet with the names of distinguished "Clothiers" spoken of as also "Merchants of the Staple." The influence of those who were specially interested in the home manufactures, after leading, in 1552, to the dissolution of the company of the Easterlings of the Still-yard, procured afterwards a series of enactments in their own favor, to the detriment of those who were the exporters of the raw material. For a little time cloths were sent white to Holland to be dyed, but even this foreign trade was stopped at the beginning of the 17th century, when men well skilled in that art were brought from that country into England.

The manufacturers still complained, and, supported by the Merchant Adventurers, obtained, in 1660, an Act by which the exportation of English wool was strictly forbidden, and this Act retained its place in the Statute book for no less than 165 years. So great an accumulation of wool was the unavoidable consequence of this Statute, that within 30 years of its coming into operation, *another* Act was passed, with the view of forcing a consumption of it, by which it was ordained that all persons should be buried in woollen shrouds. And this last Act was not repealed till the year 1825! Inserted carefully among Aubrey's MSS. in the Ashmolean at Oxford you will find a pamphlet on the subject of "wool," in the course of which the expediency of this same Act of Parliament is fully discussed. John Aubrey though, with that penetration which despite of his puerilities he undoubtedly had, he puts forth a query, "Whether it would not be better to export wool to the staple as in olden times;" nevertheless pays evident deference to the opinions of the author of this little treatise. A short extract or two will shew you the nature of its argument:—"I shall now" says its author, "wind up with that Act of Parliament made some years since for the burying in woollen: and he that will but read that Act may very well satisfy himself that the Parliament were

sufficiently sensible of the great loss we were like to be at, if some way or other were not found out to consume our wool; and certainly they were worthy patriots for their country, that first moved for and afterwards pursued it to an Act, however it hath not been received or obeyed as it worthily deserved. We will therefore examine and give some guess how much wool might have been buried since that Act of Parliament was first made, without any disparagement to the dead, or to the surviving friends of the deceased, and we shall find that a very great quantity of the wool now in the kingdom out of cloth, had been at this day under ground." He then goes into a calculation of the average number of deaths per annum and the quantity of wool required to carry out the provisions of this Act of Parliament and comes to this conclusion:—"In every ten years we shall spend in this way about twenty hundred pounds of wool with this advantage to our poor, that it is first made into cloth. So that had that Act of Parliament been duly observed, as it was our interest to do, we may plainly perceive what quantity of wool we had by this time buried in our kingdom. We should not only spend an incredible quantity of our own wool manufactured by ourselves, but save above three-score thousand Pounds sterling of our money which we lay out for Linen-cloth purposely for that use; equivalent to a story of one of our kings who finding a great glut of cloth in the kingdom beyond their vent and trade for it, bought it and caused it all to be burnt. And the Dutch, those subtle traders, as it is generally reported of them, where their ships are freighted with their spices in the East Indies for that year's provision into Europe, they return the rest in smoak, by causing the over plus to be burnt at their own factories: so that the consumption of every growth of our wool is of absolute necessity towards the improvement of our rents and for the recovering that third or fourth part of the real value of our kingdom, now lost since the fall and low price thereof."

Forty years have not yet passed since this Act, thus gravely defended, was repealed. We smile oftentimes, as we read of the ever changing policy, oscillating hither and thither, at the whim as it seems, of the ruling powers,—of the strange, short-sighted

expedients adopted by our ancestors under the idea of forwarding the national interests.

> "Quid vides? mutato nomine, de te
> Fabula narratur."

Certainly we of the nineteenth century, with all our presumed light and knowledge, must yet wait a little while, ere we criticise too minutely what we are ready enough to deem the bungling legislation of the days of the Plantagenets.[1]

Notes on the Flora of Silbury Hill.

By J. Buckman, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Botany and Geology.

THE interesting artificial mound known as Silbury Hill, has been so fully examined by the antiquary, that little remains to be done; but as Natural History forms part of the studies of the Wilts Society, I purpose making a few observations from this point of view.

The mound from its size is justly entitled to the name of Hill, and yet there can be no doubt that its present aspect is due to artificial means. In all probability the base is of the chalk rock in situ, while the upper part was formed from the material removed in levelling the plain from which it so boldly rises; and so flat is the surrounding soil that it forms an irrigated meadow, which is remarkable for its pure grass herbage, which both in quantity, quality and early maturity can scarcely be surpassed. The stream from which the irrigating waters are supplied is constantly dry in summer, owing to the porosity of the chalk strata; a geological condition which has given rise to the Wiltshire name of *Winterbourne*, or winter brook, from the circumstance that it is only in the wet season that the strata afford sufficient water to require or form rivulets for the drainage of its soil.

[1] The Editors regret that owing to the serious illness of the author, they have not had the advantage of his corrections in passing this paper through the press.

Standing out then as does Silbury Hill from a small valley occupied by Meadow, in which the *Alopecurus pratensis*, Meadow Foxtail is the prevailing grass, it struck me at the period of my visit in July 16, 1857, that the botany of the mound was sufficiently remarkable to make it desirable that I should make a list of the plants which I then found there.

The following list therefore—though confessedly imperfect—will yet serve to give some idea of the Flora of Silbury Hill in the month of July. Of course the list would be much augmented by explorations in spring and autumn, which, besides enlarging the list of the ordinary flowering plants, would make it possible to tabulate the whole of the grasses.

Now in the list I have omitted the grasses, but it may be remarked that the hill may be said to be covered by a *poor kind* of turf: its grass herbage being small in quantity arising from want of soil, but yet made up of numerous species. It is however just this circumstance of a want of luxuriance in the grass which has made such a large and varied list as here follows possible, for wherever grass herbage is luxuriant there will be a proportional diminution both in the number of species of other plants, as also with few exceptions in the development of their mass.

List of Plants observed on Silbury Hill, on July 16th, 1857.

*Anthyllis vulneraria, L.	Ladies fingers.
Apargia hispida, Willd.	Rough Hawkbit.
*Arabis hirsuta, Br.	Hairy rock Cress
*Asperula cynanchica, L.	Squinancy wort
Bellis perennis, L.	Daisy.
Bunium flexuosum, With.	Pig, or Earth nut.
*Campanula glomerata, L.	Clustered bell flower.
,, rotundifolia, L.	Harebell.
Centaurea nigra, L.	Blackhead.
* ,, scabiosa, L.	Hardhead.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, L.	Ox-eye Daisy.
Daucus carota, L.	Wild Carrot.
*Euphrasia officinalis, L.	Eye-bright.
Galium saxatile, L.	Stone Bedstraw.
,, verum, L.	Yellow Bedstraw.
*Gentiana amarella, L,	Small flowered Gentian.

Helianthemum vulgare, Gært.	Rock Rose.
Hieracium pilosella, L.	Hairy Hawkweed.
Jasione montana, L.	Sheep's-bit.
Linum catharticum, L.	Purging Flax.
Lotus corniculatus, L.	Bird's-foot Trefoil.
Medicago lupulina, L.	Sickle Medick.
Ononis arvensis, L.	Rest Harrow.
*Orchis pyramidalis, L.	Pyramid al Orchis.
Habenaria viridis, Br.	Green Orchis.
Picris hieracioides, L.	Hawkweed Picris.
Plantago lanceolata, L.	Lance-leaved Plantain.
* ,, media, L.	Hairy Plantain.
*Poterium sanguisorba, L.	False Burnet.
Primula veris, L.	Cowslip.
Prunella vulgaris, L.	Self-heal.
Ranunculus acris, L.	Upright Buttercup.
,, bulbosus, L.	Bulbous ,,
Rhinanthus crista galli, L.	Yellow Rattle.
Rumex acetosa, L.	Sorrel.
*Scabiosa columbaria, L.	Wild Scabious.
Senecio Jacobæa, L.	Ragwort.
*Calamintha acinos, Clair.	Basil Thyme.
Thymus serpyllum, L.	Common Thyme.
Trifolium filiforme, L.	Small Yellow Clover.
,, pratense, L.	Red Clover.
,, repens, L.	White Dutch Clover.

*Those marked thus * mostly affect calcareous soils.*

Now, imperfect as is this list, both in arrangement and specific definitions, yet it is clear enough to convey to the mind of the working botanist, that here is an allocation of plants scarcely to be met with elsewhere in the same space of ground. Many of them are doubtless there in virtue of the calcareous nature of the soil; every species of the list, if we except the *Jasione montana, L.*, being more or less common to the oolitic limestone series of the Cotteswolds; and yet we must range those hills from end to end to find all the species here met with in a single month, on an isolated hill, and that too an artificial structure.

That these facts will come out all the more strongly with a perfect list of the Flora of Silbury Hill I have no doubt; and it is the hope that some of the good botanists of the Wiltshire Society may be induced to a further examination of this interesting monument that has induced me to offer these few short notes.

It may here be noted that on the same day I gathered on the Abury circles the rare *Carduus tuberosus, L.*, which I have had in cultivation ever since, *Orobanche minor, Sutt.*, *Asperula Cynanchica, L.* *Campanula glomerata, L.*, and *Bromus arvensis, L.* This grass has within the last few years become common to Wilts and Gloucestershire, doubtless introduced with Foreign Rye Grass and Saintfoin seeds. J. B.

In August, 1863, Miss Cunnington found the following on the hill:—*Polygala vulgaris, L.*, *Phyteuma orbiculare, L.*, *Lathyrus pratensis, L.*, and *Leontodon taraxacum, Sm.*

On the Compositæ.

By Thomas Bruges Flower, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

PERHAPS there are few orders of plants more reluctantly approached by the majority of students, than the Compositæ. As this in a great measure arises from their apparently anomalous mode of formation, a few observations tending to elucidate their structure previous to commencing this interesting group in the "Flora of the County" may not be in-appropriate.

The Compositæ of which the Dandelion, (*Leontodon Taraxicum*, Sunflower, *(Helianthus annuus)* and Thistle, *(Carduus)*, may be considered the types, are so called from the circumstance of each apparent flower being composed of numerous small florets, enclosed within one common involucrum of variously shaped scale-like leaves. The florets are sometimes uniform in their structure as in the Dandelion, in which they appear in the form of narrow strap-shaped blossoms, whilst in other instances the florets of the circumference only are so formed, those of the disk or centre being of another colour and tubular in shape, as in the Daisy, Ox-eye, &c. Some of those florets contain both stamens and pistils, others only one of those organs, whilst a third set contains neither, and it is upon the varied circumstances of their presence or absence that the orders of the Linnæan Class Syngenesia *(suer* together, and *genesis* production, because the anthers are all united), to which they belong are founded. As a full description of these orders is

contained in every elementary work on Botany, I shall not repeat them here, but proceed to the description of circumstances of much more importance in regard to the right understanding of the structure of these flowers.

The disciples of the Linnæan school following their great master, consider the circle of scale-like leaflets which surround and enclose the head of florets, to be a common calyx, whilst each floret is said to be furnished with a minute partial calyx sitting upon the top of the seed. These seeds are affixed to the broad dilated extremity of the flower stalk, more or less co nical in shape, called the receptacle, and which is occasionally furnished with numerous hairs or chaff-like scales. Such is the manner in which Withering, Smith, and other Linnæan Botanists describe these flowers. Some modern writers however (Lindley, &c.), not being content with the mere arbitrary application of terms, unsupported by evidences of structural analogy, more properly describe the compositæ in reference to the general structure and developement of other Dicotyledonous plants. Thus the common calyx they term an involucrum, reserving the term calyx for the rim, or pappus, or down, which is placed on the summit of the seed, which latter body they rightly consider to be not a *naked seed* merely, but a *true fruit*, containing within itself the real seed. The chaff or hairs which cover the receptacle are considered by them to be true Bracteæ or floral leaves, in a diminutive and altered form. As the fruit is the matured germen or ovary, it is necessary in all cases of doubt to study the development of the former from its earliest preceding condition. We find accordingly that the ovules or immature seeds of all plants, are either exposed naked to the fertilizing influence of the pollen, which is then immediately applied to their integuments, or they are invested with a membranous expansion, in which case the pollen is conveyed to the enclosed ovule through some part of the enveloping membrane. The part which receives the pollen is called the stigma, and the membrane itself which immediately surrounds the ovule, is the germen or carpel, the entire organ being known as the pistil. After the fertilisation of the ovule, the stigma drops off, and the germen with

its contents, continues to enlarge, to form the fruit which consists when ripe of the Pericarp or seed-vessel, i. e., the matured carpel, and the seed or matured ovule. Whenever, therefore, the remains of the stigma or style can be detected, no matter what may be the shape or the appearance of the organ, the part in question must be a Pericarp, and not a seed—because having had a stigma it must have a carpellary covering, and, consequently the contained ovum or seed cannot be naked. Now in the Compositæ the pistil possesses a true style and stigma, consequently the matured germen is not a naked seed but a true fruit, the outer membrane of which instead of being considered the coat of the seed, is really the Pericarp or seed vessel. We have now to consider the true nature of what Linnæan Botanists call the common calyx, the Receptacle, the Paleæ or chaff, and the Pappus or seed-down. The opinion of Linnæus that the Calyx was the production of the "cortical Epidermis," or outer bark, and that the Corolla proceeded from the inner bark or "liber" (Philosophia Botanica, p. 56.) is so entirely at variance with the known structure of plants, that it merits no further notice. Neither is the texture or colour of the floral envelopes of more value in determining the nature of the part which may be present; e. g., in the Fuschia the calyx is of a brilliant crimson and is therefore not "less coloured than the Corolla," which is the Linnæan distinguishing character (Phil. Bot.) It is evident therefore that the question can only be determined by observing the situation or relation which the part bears to others in its vicinity. Bearing this principle in mind, we find that the separate parts of a plant are disposed in a spiral manner around a central axis, which if it be shortened so that the parts may be arranged on a common plane, they must necessarily be disposed in whorls, alternating with each other. The structure of the several parts of a flower, and the alterations to which they are occasionally subject, prove that the closest analogy exists between them and the ordinary leaves, in fact they may be considered to be leaves in various states of modification. Thus the outer or lower whorl from which the flower rises, being leaves but little altered in shape and appearance, constitute the Bracteæ or floral leaves. The next

whorl consisting of leaflets more altered and occasionally united together, form the Calyx, within which is the Coralla formed of leaves of elegant and brilliant colouring, and enclosing the Stamens and Pistils, which latter organs differ so much in form and appearance from the original leaf, that their connection can only be established by observing intermediate states, in which the transition has been imperfectly effected, and also by the return which they occasionally exhibit to the state of true leaves. Hence we see that the Calyx is truly the outer of the two whorls, which immediately enclose the stamens and pistils; but the involucrum of the compositæ encloses *flowers* not *stamens, &c.*,—it is therefore not a Calyx. As the flowers like other vegetable organs,are disposed around a central axis, it is obvious that if those which would otherwise form a spike or cluster of considerable length, were to be arranged on a common plane according to their usual alternate disposition, they would form a head of florets, occupying concentric circles, and situated upon a more or less flattened disk. This is the exact nature of the formation of a compound flower, the receptacle on which the florets are situated being in fact, the spike or axis, much abbreviated. The shortening of axis by bringing the upper and differently shaped leaves of the stem into close contact, forming the scales of the involucrum, sufficiently accounts for the true nature of this latter body, whilst the propriety of the modern appellation must be quite evident. The only true Calyx which the florets can have is the pappus or down, consisting of numerous rays, each of which represents the midrib of a diminutive leaflet (the laminæ of which are mostly abortive), and being occasionally furnished with lateral veins, forming in that case what is usually denominated the *feathery* pappus. This pappus as it terminates the seed vessel (as the calyx does in inferior fruits), and surrounds the corolla or inner floral envelope, is plainly the true calyx. In some cases it is partially developed into a series of scales, at other times it exists in an exceedingly diminutive state, as a slight rim, whilst in others it is entirely absent. The outermost scales of the involucrum, are described by some botanists as Bracteolæ, or floral leaflets, but how improperly will be apparent when we con-

sider that a true Bract is the leaf from whose axil the flower bud proceeds. Now as an involucrum encloses an *abbreviated spike*, and *not a single flower bud*, its parts cannot be Bracts, which alone exist in the Compositæ in the form of the colourless, diminutive chaff-like scales (paleæ), situated on the receptacle, and on the exterior side of each individual floret.

The student may satisfy himself of the correctness of these views concerning the structure of the Compositæ,—first by sketching a typical plant, and then projecting the parts upon a common plane, where they will be necessarily arranged as above described,or secondly by ascertaining theoretically what would be the effect if by luxuriance of growth the receptacle of a compound flower became extended into an elongated axis. The scales of the involucrum would then be separated and become spiral in their arrangement the florets also would be disposed in a similar manner, and each would be attended by its own proper bract, i. e. the chaff scale or palea, and lastly the pappus would then be seen more plainly to be the true calyx, crowning the real pericarp or seed vessel. Moreover it will be observed, that the order of flowering in a compound flower, and in a spike exactly correspond, proceeding from below upwards, in the latter case, and from without upwards in the former one. It being obvious that the exterior flowers of the capitulum, correspond with the inferior ones of a spike. In corroboration of the foregoing views, I would refer to the flowers of the Dipsaceæ or Teazel family, which will serve to elucidate many obscure points in the structure of the compositæ, and conclude by impressing on the students attention, that in Natural History *arbitrary distinctions are valueless, structural resemblances alone affording a sure foundation for systematic arrangement.*

THE

Geology of the Berks & Hants Extension, and Marlborough Railways.

By Thomas Codrington, Esq., F.G.S.

I HAVE been asked to throw into the form of a paper for the Wiltshire Magazine, such notes and observations on the Geology of the country passed through by the Berks and Hants extension, and the Marlborough Railways, as were accumulated during the construction of those works; and which unless recorded in such a way, would soon be forgotten, or lost sight of.

Perhaps the most convenient plan will be—

I. To describe the points of interest on the Berks and Hants Extension Railway as they are met with in going from Hungerford to Devizes.

II. To traverse the Marlborough Railway in a similar manner from Savernake to Marlborough, and

III. To enter into some general observations and conclusions with regard to the vale of Pewsey.

I. The Berks and Hants Extension Railway.

At Hungerford, the excavations for the roads exposed a clayey flint gravel resting on the chalk. It is doubtless a high level gravel of the Kennet, but no remains of any sort were found. In the low grounds peat and gravel were touched upon, and a few bones of horse and deer occurred below the peat.

In the deep cutting soon reached, the upper chalk is covered only by a few inches of soil. The chalk is stained brown in waves and folds for a depth of 3 or 4 feet from the surface; not a rare occurrence in chalk covered by only a thin soil, but not easily accounted for. Soon after passing through the cutting a tributary of the Kennet is crossed. Here about 100 yards to the south of the Railway under a clump of trees is the outlet of a "swallet," or

swallow hole, the water from which considerably augments the steam. There are several swallow holes near the junction of the chalk with the Tertiary beds of Bagshot Hill, and Stripe Copse, about one mile to the south. From one of these the water was traced by the late Mr. Blackwell, who coloured the water as it was swallowed up in the earth, and witnessed its reappearance at the outlet at about the time expected. The underground course of the water in this case therefore, would appear to be in a more independent channel than is usually considered to be the case in swallow holes.

The cuttings near Hungerford Barracks and Oakhill, are through upper chalk, with a clayey gravel lying on its irregular upper surface. These cuttings, and the one before mentioned, are remarkable for an almost total absence of fossil shells. This is however compensated for by the number and beauty of the sponge spicules to be obtained from the hollow flints. They form good objects for the microscope, especially when viewed by polarized light. Foraminifera are also common in the fine chalk dust from the inside of the flints.

In the valley between Hungerford and Little Bedwin there are many masses of pudding stone, consisting of rounded flint pebbles in a base of ferruginous grit. This pudding stone is generally referred to the *Woolwich and Reading beds*, and does not appear to occur westward of Little Bedwin. There the ground is strewed with blocks of Sarsen stone ; not the ordinary saccharoidal Grey-wether sand-stone occuring on the downs, but the harder, finer grained variety, of which the blocks in the Vale of Pewsey also consist. The blocks are of irregular form, but rounded and smoothed as if by the action of water, and are often pitted on what appears to have been the upper and under surface, with small deep holes. The holes are caused by the decay near the surface of the stone, of stem-like objects about the size of a large straw. In one of the stones, the microscopic structure of these stem-like objects has been well preserved. A transverse section, exhibits a centre about one fortieth of an inch in diameter, sometimes hollow, and sometimes filled up, around which is a network of cells without any sign of annual rings or medullary rays. A radial or a tangential section,

shews the cells to be from 10 to 15 diameters long with square ends, abutting end to end and breaking joint. [1]

The occurrence of organic remains in Sarsen stone is extremely rare. Some fragments of coniferous wood have been obtained, but nothing to establish the connection of these blocks with either the *Woolwich and Reading beds*, or the *Bagshot sand*, to both of which their origin has been ascribed. It would therefore have been interesting if the nature of the plant could have been deduced from the microscopic structure, but Sir W. Hooker, Sir C. Bunbury, and other distinguished botanists to whom specimens have been submitted, are unable to say more than that they are of vegetable origin.

At Little Bedwin I was fortunate enough to pick up two flint implements. They were both lying on the surface of gravel which had been moved in the construction of the Railway, and one has all the characteristics of those of the post Pliocene period. It is of spear head shape, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick. In the other, advantage has been taken of a naturally formed slice off the outside of a flint. It is oval, 3 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and a sharp edge has been made by chipping the outer side of the slice all round, the inner side being left just as it was before the maker of the tool took it in hand. The difference in colour and patina, between the natural fracture and the chips round the edge; and between the chips and a modern fracture, is very clear.

Surface deposits were continually touched upon in the valley between Little Bedwin and Crofton, but no good sections were obtained, and in many places the construction of the Canal had already interfered with the ground. At Crofton Engine, the valley of denudation in which the rest of the course of the Railway lies is entered upon. The upper end of this valley as far west as Burbage is drained into the Kennet and the Thames through the valley which the Railway has followed from Hungerford. On this more will be said hereafter. In the cutting at Crofton Engine, the chalk rock, that is the upper bed of the lower chalk, is passed through, and from this to Wolfhall bridge, the cuttings of the Railway are in the lower chalk and chalk marl.

[1] Specimen and Sections are in the Museum of this Society.

On the north side of the Railway, at the west end of the cutting at Crofton Engine, a curious deposit was removed, of which there was a good section in the old road leading to Freewarren. It was apparently stratified, and contained bones, teeth, or horns of ox, sheep, pig, badger, and red deer; with fragments of British and Roman pottery, calcined flints, and an abundance of land shells, especially of *Cyclostoma elegans.* Some of this deposit may still be seen near the canal Feeder.

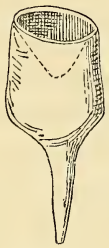

Fig. 1.

At about a quarter of a mile from Savernake Station, the Upper-green-sand is reached, and the beds cut through between this point and the Station, yielded many sponges. The most common form is that shewn in fig. 1. It is an undescribed species allied to *Siphonia*, the oscules radiating from the central cavity outwards. Another species found here is somewhat similar in shape but quite different in structure, having tubules running up the stem and opening into the cavity and on the outside. Sponges which appear to be of the same species as the latter, sometimes approximate closely in form to *Chenenodopora undulata* of Michelin[1] plate 40., fig. 2., (*Polypothecia undulata* of Benett). *Jerea elongata* (Michelin plate 39, fig. 4*a*), *Jerea pyriformis* (Michelin plate, 36, fig. 3), *Jerea excavata* (Michelin plate 33, fig. 3., plate 39, fig. 2), and *Jerea gregaria* (*Polypothecia gregaria* of Benett), were also more or less common. A few specimens of *Syphonia pyriformis* and *Hallirhoa costata* occurred, and others which in the present confused nomenclature of fossil sponges, it is useless to attempt to specify unless a figure can be referred to.

The sponges seemed to be most plentiful at from 25 to 30 feet below the top of the Upper-green-sand, and to the westward of the station very few occurred.

Near the east end of the Canal Tunnel, at about the level of the sponges, the scapulæ with some ribs and vertebræ of a *Plesiosaurus* were found. It is remarkable that among the ribs were six or seven grey quartzose pebbles, varying from half an inch to an inch

[1] Michelin Iconographie Zoophytologique.

in diameter. I never saw another pebble in the sand, and these occurred at some depth below the chloritic marl, in which there are sometimes small pebbles although none occur in it here.

The harder ends of some fish vertebræ of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, were found near the station. A vertebra of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, judging by a modern specimen, would indicate a shark of the length af 20 feet or more.

The passage of the Upper-green-sand into the Chalk-marl is seen in the road from the station, but the fossils in the transition beds are here few and unimportant. Of the Upper-green-sand, about 80 feet is seen, the uppermost beds being exposed in the station road, and to the east of the station. In the lower beds to the west of the station, *Pecten orbicularis* was plentiful, and *Ammonites elegans*, *Ammonites simplex*, *Plicatula pectinoides*, and coniferous wood perforated by *Pholas constricta*, were found.

Near Brimslade, surface deposits of sandy clay are met with, but no sections of any consequence occur till we reach New Mill. In the cutting here, *Gryphæa vesiculosa* and *Exogyra conica* are common, *Pecten quadricostatus*, *Rhynconella compressa*, teeth of *Lamna* and coniferous wood were found.

Near Milkhouse Water, covered by 3 to 5 feet of Greensand apparently in situ, is a band of rag stone in angular fragments, sufficiently small to be used for road metalling without breaking. Around Burbage and Easton, the same sort of stone is found at a depth of from 1 to 2 feet, and is obtained from the fields and gardens for the repair of the roads.

The cuttings between Milkhouse Water and Pewsey yielded chiefly *Pecten asper*. Between the valves of these, spicules of sponge were to be obtained, and also fragments of the network of *Ventriculites*, and objects very much like the gemmules of sponge.

Sponge spicules from the Upper-green-sand seem to be quite unaffected by the polariscope, while as before observed, those from the chalk also siliceous are beautifully coloured.

A few sponges occurred near Pewsey, they were generally funnel shaped, the funnel becoming thinner towards the brim. Very generally the sponge was encased in a hard covering of rag stone.

Below the peat in the bed of the stream at Buckleaze, many antlers of the red deer were found, some of them were of a very large size.

In the cutting near Pewsey Workhouse, the Upper-green-sand is of a coarser, looser nature, than that hitherto met with, and is totally devoid of fossils. It exhibits much cross stratification, and in places is thickly traversed in all directions by the borings of some annelid. They are from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter, and are filled in with white sand, while the surrounding sand is of a dark green colour:

The Upper-green-sand throughout the cutting is capped with a bed of clayey gravel from 4 to 15 feet thick, lying on a surface eroded into gullies. The gravel consists of about one half clay mixed with greensand, and the rest angular flints, with a few Tertiary pebbles, and rolled fragments of Lydian stone and Hœmatite. Sarsen stones also occur in it, generally at or near the bottom of the gravel. The finer materials show signs of stratification,. In the gravel were found several molars of the Mammoth [1] *(Elephas primigenius,)* and of the Horse [2] *(Equus Fossilis.)* They were much decayed, nothing remaining but the enamel plates, with hardly enough of the cement to hold them together. I myself extracted the Radius and Ulna of a Horse, [3] attached to each other and lying by themselves. No other bones were preserved, but a few small pieces seemed to indicate that others had been met with.

The highest part of the gravel exposed in the cutting, is 67 feet above the stream at Shercot, and 57 feet above the stream at Buckleaze. We have evidence here then that in the Post-pliocene period, when the Mammouth and Fossil Horse lived, the streams flowed at a higher lever than they now do by 67 feet. Gradually since that time, by fluviatile action, the courses of the streams have been lowered to their present level, leaving here and there terraces of gravel to mark successive stages in the excavation of their vallies.

The cutting near Woodborough, half a mile to the East of Woodborough Station, is remarkable for its sponges. The level compared with that of the base of the chalk to the north, seems to indicate

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[1] Now in the Museum of the Wiltshire Society.
[2] ditto [3] ditto

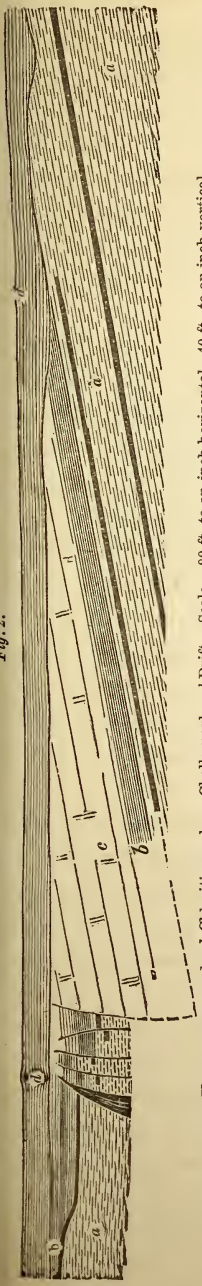


Fig. 2.

a Upper-green-sand. *b* Chloritic marl. *c* Chalk marl. *d* Drift.—Scale.—80 ft. to an inch horizontal—40 ft. to an inch vertical.

that the sponge bearing beds are at from 20 to 30 feet below the junction of the Upper-green-sand and Chalk, being at a corresponding height to the sponges at Savernake. There is considerable difference in form and texture between the Savernake and the Woodborough sponges. The lobed forms (*Hallirhoa costata*) are common at Woodborough, and rare at Savernake, and the same may be said of *Polypothecia agariciformis*, while the forms common at Savernake do not occur, or are rare at Woodborough. Funnel-shaped sponges like *Chenendospora subplena* (Michelin plate 41, fig. 1), and *Chenendopora expansa (Polypothecia expansa* of Benett), are common, some of them being as much as 18 inches across. There is a general similarity between the sponges of Woodborough and Warminster.

After passing through some shallow cuttings in the Upper-green-sand near Beechingstoke and Patney, we come to Patney marshes, where the surface for two miles along the Railway is covered with a drift varying from a mixture of greensand and chalk pebbles with a little clay, to a strong blue clay. The clayey nature of this drift appears to increase as we approach the turnpike road leading from Devizes to Salisbury, where it is used for brick-making.

In the cutting near Stert, there is a very good section of a fault which has thrown up the upper beds of the green-sand about 30 feet. As we pass through the cutting from the east, we come successively on higher beds of the Upper-green-sand, till we reach the transition beds, and the chalk marl. There is then a fault, or rather a succession of faults, and the

upper band of stone in the green-sand is brought up first to the bottom of the cutting, and a little farther on 10 feet higher, by four or five jumps. To the west of the fault the band of stone is broken and irregular in its dip, and the dip is much less than to the east of the fault. A fissure in the fault was filled in with a compact green chloritic mineral. The beds thrown up by the fault have been denuded, and the whole planed down to an even surface which is covered by a chalky drift, 3 or 4 feet thick. A section of the fault is given in fig. 2.

We have here the top of the Upper-green-sand dipping at 7° N.W., this would bring up the Gault to the surface in less than a quarter of a mile, taking the thickness of the Upper Greensand at 138 feet, which is its estimated thickness at Devizes.[1] A quarter of a mile brings us back to the east end of the cutting, at the road to Fullway ; and as the dip of the beds for this distance is unbroken, and at nearly the same angle, we have between the end of the cutting and the fault a section of the Upper-green-sand from bottom to top. Indeed, in the road to Fullway we probably see the top of the Gault in some clayey beds there exposed. Although the clay dug for brickmaking close by is certainly not Gault in situ, still its origin and that of the more clayey portion of the drift towards this end of the marshes, is probably due to the former presence of the Gault at the surface.

Either another fault, or a fold in the strata must exist between Stert and Patney, to bring the beds in Stert cutting, there rising at an angle of 7° towards the S.E., down to the Upper-green-sand near Patney. It is more probably a fault, parallel in general direction with the one exposed in the cutting, and which there appears to run E.N.E. and W.N.W.

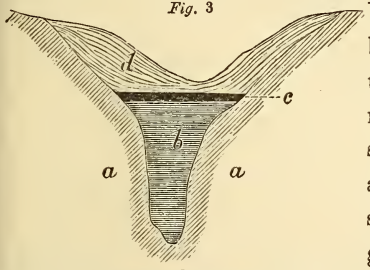
The fault exposed in the cutting is perhaps one running from Coulston along the junction of the Gault and the Portland sands, to Stert and Etchilhampton. This would account for the bringing up of the Portland sands to the level of the Gault in Urchfont bottom, and for the elevation of the chalk composing Etchilhampton hill. Such a fault would be in general direction parallel to those

[1] Memoirs of Geological Survey, Sheet 34, p. 33.

at Heywood, Bradley and Trowbridge, which are laid down in the Ordnance Geological Survey Map. It might also be connected with disturbance along the anticlinal line of the valley.

Two singular ravines are crossed by the railway, one at Tinkfield, and the other and larger one, a quarter mile nearer Devizes at Nurstead. The peat and chalky mud in the former was pierced for a considerable depth without finding a bottom, and on cutting into the side of the ravine a curious section was presented. The Upper-green-sand was overlaid by a chalky mud like pipe clay, this by peat containing wood and nuts, and this by Upper-green-sand not differing in appearance from Upper-green-sand in situ. It must however have been green-sand washed down over the peat, as shown in fig. 3.

Fig. 3



a Upper-green-sand. *b* Chalky mud. *c* Peat. *d* Drifted green-sand.

The bottom of the ravine at Nurstead was laid open by trenches, but the mud with chalky seams and pebbles, which covered the bottom was not penetrated. The cutting for the road under the Railway to the east of the ravine, was made through a bed of *Gryphæa vesiculosa*, and *Exogyra conica*, in clusters of shells which had apparently been drifted together after death.

The cuttings near Devizes are through the middle beds of the Upper-green-sand, and yielded the fossils enumerated in the table appended. I am almost entirely indebted to Mr Cunnington for the list of Devizes fossils, and also for assistance in naming others. Mr. Etheridge of the Museum of Practical Geology has also given me his valuable help, by identifying many of the species.

Although foreign to the subject of this paper the great depth of the old ditch round the keep of Devizes Castle may here be mentioned. It had nearly vertical sides, and was 45 feet deeper than the present moat in the Castle Grounds, that is, nearly as deep as the valley between the Castle and Devizes Station.

Fossils from the Upper-Green-Sand.

	Savernake.	New Mill.	Milkhouse Water, and Pewsey.	Woodborough.	Stert.	Devizes.
Orbitolina concava	*					
Vermicularia concava	*		*	*	*	
Holaster planus			*	*		*
Galerites subuculus	*		*			
Terebratula biplicata	*				*	*
Terebratulina striata					*	*
Rhynconella compressa		*				
——— depressa					*	*
——— latissima	*					
——— Gibbsii	*					*
Radiolites Mortoni			*			
Exogyra conica		*		*		*
Gryphœa vesiculosa		*			*	*
Lima Hoperi	*					*
———Dupiniana	*					
Pecten asper			*	*	*	*
———orbicularis	*			*	*	*
———quadricostatus		*	*		*	*
Plicatula pectinoides	*				*	
Ostrea carinata			*			*
Arca carinata					*	*
Cucullœa glabra					*	*
Myacites mandibula						*
Pholas constricta	*					
Cardium sphœroideum			*			
Unicardium Ringmerensis					*	
Pleurotomaria perspectiva					*	
———————Rhodani					*	
Ammonites rostratus	*				*	*
———————Mantelli	*				*	*
———————navicularis					*	
———————varians	*				*	
Nautilus elegans	*				*	
———pseudo-elegans	*					*
———lævigatus					*	
———simplex	*		*			*
Belemnites minimus			*			
Turrilites tuberculatus	*				*	

II. The Marlborough Railway.

The cutting in the Upper-green-sand at Savernake Station, where the Marlborough Railway commences, has already been noticed. At a quarter of a mile from this spot, the junction of the Upper-green-sand and Chalk-marl is passed over, but no section is visible. At Lye Lane there is a good section through part of the Lower-chalk, here consisting of hard thick-bedded stone, dipping north 8°. *Inoceramus latus, Pecten quinquecostata Pecten Beaveri, Turrilites tuberculatus, Rhynconella Gibbsii, Ammonites varians, Ammonites Mantelli,* and sharks teeth were found here.

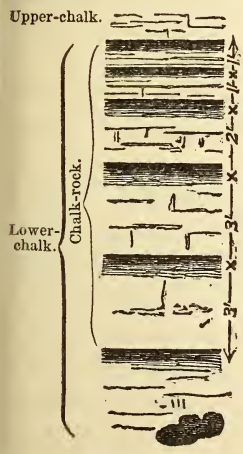


Fig. 4.

In the deep cutting near Lye Hill, the upper beds of the Lower-chalk, capped by the chalk-rock are well seen. The chalk-rock forms a division between the Lower, and Upper-chalk; it is very constant in its occurrence, and from its greenish yellow colour it is easily recognised. Here it is 10 feet thick and divided into five beds, fig. 4. The Lower-chalk in about 8 inches passes into a band of hard rubbly stone, coated green, in which are nodules of Iron pyrites, causing rusty stains. There is then a sharp line, and over this a bed of hard chalk 2 feet 6 inches thick, of the colour of the Lower-chalk, capped with a dark marly seam about 4 inches thick, forming another well marked divison. The ordinary Lower-chalk is then resumed, but soon gets yellow, and in 3 feet passes into another band of green coated lumps of hard chalk like the first. At 2 feet above this, another similar but less marked band occurs, and at 1 foot above this latter another like it. Then comes a bed of hard rock 1 foot thick, on which is a well marked band of green coated rubbly stone 3 inches thick. Over this begins the Upper-chalk. In these greenish yellow bands, there is a gradual deepening of colour from below upwards, and then a sudden break, and return to the ordinary colour of the chalk.

The beds of rock, and the rubbly lumps are much harder than the

ordinary chalk, and do not suffer from the action of frost.

At about 4 feet below the Chalk-rock there is here a succession of irregularly shaped cavities filled with a brown sand, probably of Tertiary age, which has found its way beneath the Chalk-rock from its outcrop on the surface, and not through it in sand pipes. The Chalk-rock dips at an angle of 27° nearly true north, and higher up at the road from Wootton Rivers to Forest Gate, the dip is as much as 45° in the same direction. The Chalk here appears to have suffered considerable tilting up and denudation before the deposition of the Tertiary beds; otherwise sand of the latter age could hardly have penetrated into the lower-chalk. The present surface of the hill is free from any drift, only a few inches of soil covering the chalk. The thickness of the Lower-chalk appears to be about 360 feet, but the data are insufficient for accurate measurement.

Fig. 5. Section near road from Wootton Rivers to Forest-gate.

Fig. 5 represents a disturbance in the Chalk-with-flints, visible near the end of the cutting, and on each side of it. It does not appear to be a fault, as the lines of flint resume their course after passing through it. The sides are marked by sharp lines, within which the chalk looses its regular stratification and becomes confused. A band of flints dips down in a V shape, in which the flints are not so continuous as in the undisturbed portions. Above the V the chalk is intermingled with brown clay, and lies in curves.

Inoceramus Brogniartii, Spondylus spinosus, Terebratula carnea, Micraster cor-anguinum occurred in the Upper-chalk here.

On reaching the high table land, we come to a succession of cuttings very similar in character.

A drift of re-arranged Tertiary beds lies on the chalk, the upper surface of which is exceedingly irregular. This drift is principally

the deposit called Clay-with-flints by the Geological Surveyors, and is covered in places by clayey sand or Brick-earth. The latter is sometimes so like the mottled clays and sands of the Woolwich and Reading series, that it is only after repeatedly finding angular chalk flints in it, or unmistakeable drift beds under it, that I have come to the conclusion that the Tertiaries do not occur in situ. An exception may perhaps occur at the first bridge over the Railway, where there is a bed of fine clean sand covered by mottled clay.

The sections in these cuttings were obscure, from the fact of their not being deep enough. The Chalk was only here and there touched upon, and the relation of the overlying deposits was only made out by the light thrown upon them in the cutting near Warnhams. This, throughout its length, exhibits a good section of the Chalk, Clay-with-flints, and Brick-earth.

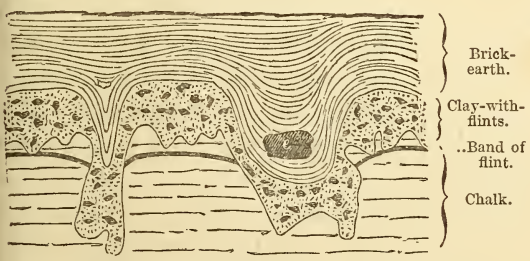


Fig. 6. *e* A Sarsen-stone embedded in the brick-earth.

Figs. 6 and 7, were drawn while the cutting was in progress, but other and similar sections are still visible. The upper surface of the Chalk is extremely irregular, jutting up in peaks of all shapes, between masses of Clay-with-flints. It is covered with about an inch of black clay, and the flints at the bottom of the Clay-with-flints are often black coated. The Clay-with-flints is here about 6 feet thick, and its upper boundary repeats the general outline of the top of the Chalk, however irregular that may be. It consists of clay more or less sandy, containing flints of all sizes quite

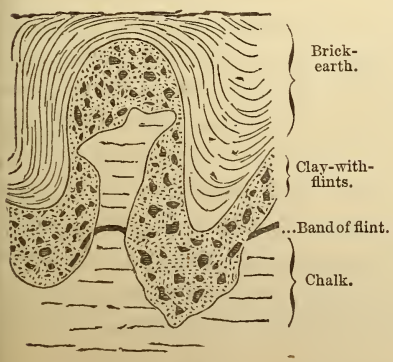


Fig. 7.

unworn, and a few tertiary pebbles. The Brick-earth is the same sandy-clay which forms the matrix for the flints below. It fills up all inequalities, its bedding following the curves of the upper surface of the Clay-with-flints, even when it decends into a pothole like that in the figure. The Brick-earth is free from flints, but contains Sarsen stones in large masses; these sometimes lie on the top surface of the Clay-with-flints, but are never imbedded in it.

The irregularities of surface in the Chalk are not longitudinal gullies, but potholes. This was clearly seen while the cutting was in progress. The depth of some of the pot holes from the surface of the ground exceeds 30 feet, and they sometimes extend for as much as half this depth in the Chalk.

The theory of Lyell, that potholes in the Chalk are the result of the chemical action of water charged with carbonic acid derived from decaying vegetable matter, receives considerable support here. In the Chalk there is a tabular layer of flint forming a well marked level line. Wherever this line approaches the side of a pothole, it bends downwards, while apparently still in the solid chalk. This is just what would happen if the chalk were dissolved away by percolating water. The Chalk below the layer of flint would be protected, except near the sides of the potholes, when the wasting of the Chalk would let down the flint layer. Fragments of the tabular flint were sometimes seen containing the downward line in the pothole, and in one instance, fig. 8, the fragments extended quite across the pothole, lying in a festoon in the clay within a few inches of the bottom. Had the deepening of the pothole gone on, the connection of the middle part of the curve would soon have been broken, and the tabular fragments, except those near the sides would have been lost in the mass of larger flints.

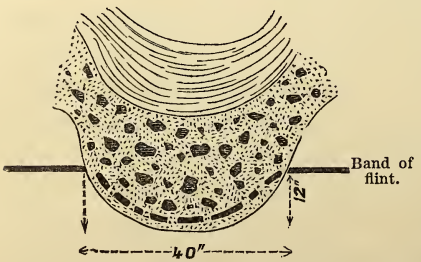


Fig. 8.

Everything seems to indicate a quiet subsidence of the overlying

bed into irregularities in the dissolving chalk. Everything here also favours the supposition, that the origin of the Clay-with-flints is to be ascribed to the gradual dissolving away of the Chalk-with-flints under a capping of drift Brick-earth. The flints, representing a much greater thickness of chalk than the 6 feet into which they are now crowded, have subsided gradually, without losing any of the irregularity of their forms. The overlying drift or Brick-earth has also sunk, the clay and sand and a few small tertiary pebbles finding their way around and below the flints as the chalk enclosing them was dissolved. Large masses like the Sarsen stones would of course remain above the flints, subsiding among the folds of the Brick-earth on the failure of support below. Mr. Whitaker, in describing these deposits of Clay-with-flints and Brick-earth, says of them[1], that the Brick-earth is generally underlain by the Clay-with-flints—that the Clay-with-flints never occurs off the Upper-chalk—that the Tertiary beds and the Lower-chalk are free from it—that it is not found in the bottom of chalk vallies, but that it often extends someway down their sides. All these facts are quite consonant with this mode of formation. The Clay-with-flints *must* underlie the Brick-earth, when the latter is present, but the whole of it may be absorbed into the Clay-with-flints. Upper-chalk-with-flints *must* be the under-lying formation to furnish the flints; and the Clay-with-flints, resulting from drift covering the higher ground, and older than the chalk valleys, will not be found in the bottoms of the latter; but it may extend down their sides, where, as at Warnhams the thickness of the drift is great.

A covering of drift made up of Tertiary materials, seems greatly to promote the formation of potholes, and the irregular erosion of the chalk; Tertiary beds, unless where they thin out appear to protect it. Perhaps in consequence of their more regular stratification, they do not give so ready an access to the acidulated water as the drifts do. On both Tertiaries and drifts, the growth of vegetation is much more luxuriant than on the bare chalk, and the supply of carbonic acid proportionately

[1] Memoirs illustrating sheet 13 of the map of the Geological survey, page 54. Quart. Jour. Geolo. Soc. vol. 18, page 265.

greater; but other forms of land surface probably attended the formation of potholes and Clay-with-flints.[1]

A vast time must be allowed for the formation of Clay-with-flints from Chalk-with-flints. But the drift covering the high grounds, and capping some of the highest points, is very ancient, dating from an earlier period than the Boulder clay. The chalk valleys and coombs, and the Vale of Pewsey, have all been excavated since its deposition, and the excavation of the latter to nearly its present depth, and its elevation above the sea, had taken place before the period when the mammoth left its remains in the valley. To this latter period we cannot yet count back by thousands of years.

The remaining cuttings near Marlborough are through Upper-chalk, the fossils in which are few and fragmentary. In the cutting near Granham there were many funnel shaped sponges enclosed in the flints, and at Marlborough Station masses of the branching sponge (*Spongia ramosa*) were found.

The following list comprises all the other fossils observed.

Cidaris sceptifer (spines)
Bourgueticrinus ellipticus (fragments)
Goniaster
Micraster con-anguinum
Ananchytes ovata
Galerites albo-galerus
Terebratula carnea
Inoceramus Brogniartii
Lima Hoperi
Spondylus spinosus
Pleurotomaria perspectiva

Note.—Since the above suggested explanation of the formation of Clay-with-flints was written, I have found in the Memoir illustrating sheet 7, of the Geological Survey, published last summer, that Mr. Whitaker had already come to the same conclusion as to the origin of that formation. He does not however claim it as a new suggestion, but gives a quotation from the Journal of the Geological Society of 1851, in which it is only mentioned as a prevalent assumption to be condemned, by Mr. Trimmer, a strong advocate for the mechanical origin of potholes in chalk.

III. The Vale of Pewsey.

The Vale of Pewsey is the largest of the three indentations in the great escarpment of Chalk which runs across England from Dorsetshire, through Wiltshire, Berkshire, &c., into Yorkshire.

[1] See Mr. Prestwich's valuable paper, Quart. Jour. Geolo. Soc. vol. 11.

It is one of three creeks in the ancient coast line represented by the chalk escarpment, the others being the Vale of the Wily near Warminster, and the Vale of Wardour. All three valleys or creeks are similar in origin. Along the centre of each runs an anticlinal axis from which the strata dip outwards in opposite directions; indicating that a much greater upheaval has taken place along that line, than in the surrounding table land of Chalk. Marine denudation, then, acting among the cracks and fissures, produced by elevation along an anticlinal line, removed the chalk once continuous across these valleys, and exposed the inferior formations.

The Geological date of this ancient coast line can be approximately fixed. It is after the Lower Eocene period; as we find the remains of those beds along the edge of the escarpment, while there is no trace of them on the lower ground; and it is before the Glacial period, for we find Boulder clay in places at the base of the escarpment, and not deposited in the same neighbourhood up the sides, or on the top of it.[1] The marine denudation to which the formation of this ancient coast line and its creeks is due, must have acted during a slow upheaval of the land. The upheaval may have been intermittent, or varied by downward movements, but the broad general result must have been, that the Tertiary beds covering the chalk table land were denuded, and the surface of the downs was moulded, (so far as it was moulded by marine denudation), before the formation of the chalk escarpment and its creeks; and that the chalk escarpment and higher valleys, like Pewsey Vale, were eroded to something like their present form, before a lower valley, such as Urchfont bottom, and the lower plain stretching below Devizes, were denuded.

In the Vale of Pewsey with which we are more immediately concerned, we have a valley extending from Martin to Devizes, walled in on the north and south by chalk escarpments, rising boldly above the Upper-green-sand, and opening out westward. Within the mouth of this valley, between Stert and Urchfont, is the upper end of another valley at a much lower level, also opening out westward.

[1] Ramsay's Lectures on the Physical Geology of Great Britian, p. 107.

Between the two valleys, forming a step from the higher to the lower, is an escarpment of Upper-green-sand, which may be traced from Earlestoke, round to Stert, Potterne, Devizes, &c. This step seems to indicate that between two periods of comparative rest, during which the upper and lower valleys were excavated, with their bottoms sloping gently seaward from the enclosing cliffs, an interval occurred in which the rate of uprise was greater.

We should naturally expect to find the waters from Pewsey Vale flowing with a general westerly course into the lower valley. They have this westerly course from the watershed at Burbage, as far as Newington, but there they turn southward, and soon fall into the Avon at Rushall. The Avon, which drains all the country as far as Bishops Cannings, Echilhampton, and Lydeway, has up to this point been flowing up the vale. It now turns southward, and flows in a narrow valley completely through Salisbury Plain.

It is curious to note how completely the whole drainage of the country, up to the very edge of the lower valley, is turned back. Standing near the "Clock," on the Turnpike-road between Fullaway and Lydeway, a quarter of a mile south of the railway bridge, one sees close by on the west, a rapid fall leading down into Urchfont bottom; yet the water from the road finds its way back up the valley to the Avon.

We find that in a smilar way the waters of the Wiley, and of the Nadder, are turned back at the mouths of valleys of elevation opening out westward; and in fact until we come to the Lias plain of Somersetshire, there seems to be a general tendency in the streams to flow backwards and reach the sea by some unexpected channel.

We must look to some general cause for this tendency; and the cause probably is, that combined with upheaval, there was a tilting up from the northwestward, by which the sea bottom, after being laid dry, received an inclination away from the sea, sufficient to turn the drainage backwards. There are evidences remaining of such a tendency to a greater relative upheaval towards the north-west. The general dip of the strata is from the north-west to the south-east,

and besides the fault at Stert already noticed, there are others laid down on the Geological Survey Maps, running in a parallel direction from north-east to south-west, in which the beds to the north-western side of the fault are raised. There is such a fault between Westbury Field and Reydown Common, bringing up the Oxford-clay and Calcareous-grit to the Kimmeridge-clay ; another running from Elm, to Trowbridge and Semington, bringing up the Corn-brash to the Oxford-clay ; another between Atford and Laycock, bringing up the Forest-marble to the Oxford-clay.

The same general tendency to a greater upheaval to the north-west, which gave rise to these and other faults to the westward, may have still been in action when the land was emerging from the sea.

The inclination from the head of the valley seaward, as left by marine denudation may have been but slight ; still the first direction of the drainage of the valley after it emerged from the sea was probably *westward.* We may suppose however that as the tilting up of the mouth of the valley went on faster than the stream flowing seaward could lower its course, the drainage would be first stopped and then turned backwards up the valley.

Having the fact before us that the drainage does *not* flow westward, but through the Avon valley, let us now see what light can be thrown on the origin of the latter.

A glance at the ordnance map will shew that there are a succession of dry valleys, or coombs, originating at the very edge of the chalk escarpment, and falling away from the vale on either side. They join one with another like the branches of a river, as they recede from the valley, and their course in its lower part is occupied by a stream. There is a group of these coombs ramifying up from Tilshead towards Redhorn, and others behind Upavon Hill, Pewsey Hill, Easton Hill, &c. All these sooner or later, join the Avon valley. Behind the northern escarpment are similar coombs, falling away from Saint Ann's Hill to Beckhampton, and to West Kennet ; from Milk Hill to East Kennet ; from Golden Ball Hill, and from Hewish Hill, to Clatford.

If we go beyond the district now under consideration, similar

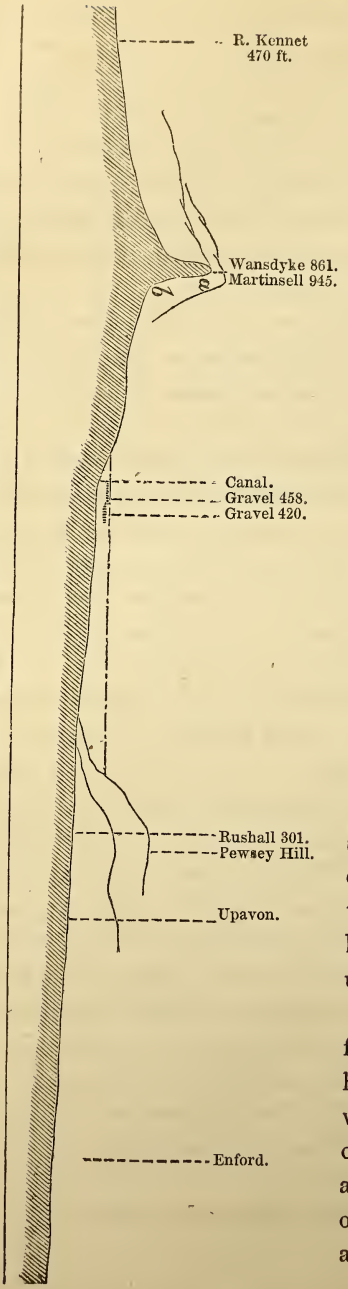


Fig. 9. Section across the Vale of Pewsey, from Kennet to Enford.
Horizontal scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to a mile. Vertical scale 800 feet to an inch. Vertical height exaggerated 3.3 times.

coombs will be found to prevail along the whole length of the chalk escarpment. Fig. 9, is a section through one of these coombs. It commences at the river at West Kennet, runs through the letter "a" in "Large stones," up to the well marked in the Ordnance map, then takes the western fork and passes through the escarpment a little to the east of St. Ann's Hill. It is continued to the stream near Honey-street, and follows its course by Bottlesford, Newington, and Rushall, down the Avon valley. It has been necessary to exaggerate the vertical heights for the sake of clearness, but in other respects the section is drawn as correctly as the smallness of the scale will allow.

A section of the coomb branching off at the well, and through the hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the east, is so similar, except that the "col" or dividing ridge is 50 feet lower, that any other difference would hardly be perceptible at the scale used.

The heights figured, and those from which the section is drawn have been obtained by levelling with the spirit level. The height of Pewsey Hill and of the hills above Upavon which are drawn in outline, were ascertained by the aneroid barometer.

To correct any erroneous impression, which the exaggeration of the vertical scale compared with the horizontal scale, may give rise to, it may be mentioned that the angle with the horizon of the steepest part of the section towards the valley is 25^0, and towards the coomb 20^0. Both these angles are considerably greater than the average slope of the sides of the valley.

It is impossible to say how much of the hollowing out of these and similar coombs is due to marine denudation, acting at the sea level as the land rose; and how much to atmospheric causes, such as the rain, and the surface drainage running off down the slopes, and away from the valley; which latter causes have been in operation as long as the land has been above the level of the sea. It is probable that faults or lines of fracture in the chalk, may have given the first direction to both these agencies, and so far have been the primary cause of some of the coombs.

As the great anticlinal fold of chalk rose above the waters, there would be a wearing down and excavation going on on the flanks, at the same time that the valley was being eroded among the fissures along the axis. The denudation on the flanks would however be at work on the backs of the beds, owing to their outward dip, and would in general produce less marked results than in the central valley, where the same outward dip would give much greater undermining power to the action of the sea.

The direction, and the amount of dip in rocks now exposed to the waves, both exercise a great influence on the rate at which the strata are undermined and brought down to the sea level, and it is important to bear this in mind when considering the effects of former marine denudation.

As a result of the different rate of denudation, the upper ends of the coombs would sooner or later be left above the sea level, and exposed to the action of atmospheric causes only, while the sides of the valley were still being undermined and eaten back by the sea; so that the "col" between the valley and the head of the coomb would be continually lowered and narrowed.

A little consideration will shew that the result would be the same, however great a share in the hollowing out of the coombs we allot to atmospheric influences.

The section shews how slight the partitions between the valley, and the coombs near St. Ann's Hill now are, and we cannot doubt that a marine erosion greater either in duration or intensity, acting between *a* and *b* or near *b* only, would have reduced the "col" by some 250 feet in height.

There are many cases in which such connections between the valley and the coomb have been made, and which are now passes at a high level between the higher hills of the escarpment. Such is the hollow leading from Bratton to the downs, and that from West Lavington by Gore Cross to Tilshead, and such a connection may well have been made at the upper end of the Avon valley. Without supposing a case so extreme as that which has nearly occurred on the opposite side of the valley, we can readily see how a passage could have been opened at as low a level as that of the present river. But marine denudation which acts only at or near the sea level, could not open a connection between the valley and the coomb at a lower level than the bottom of the valley as it existed when it rose above the sea, and when marine denudation ceased. At what height then in the present valley are we to draw a line which shall roughly represent the limit of marine denudation, and below which everything has been removed by subærial causes? It will clearly be higher than the post-pliocene drift at Pewsey, and as high or higher than the oldest and highest gravel in that part of the valley. The flint gravel of Pewsey Common is the highest with which I am acquainted. It is 38 feet higher than the post-pliocene drift at Pewsey Station, and 90 feet above the road near Lydeway. At the level of this gravel the line in the section is drawn, and lower than the line, if it truly represent the limit of marine denudation, the connecting gap between the valley and the coomb could not have been opened by that agency. The difficulty then does not lie in the depth of the coomb, and the low level of the connecting gap, but the difficulty is that if the waters took their course down the coomb when the connecting gap was at the level of the line in the section, the watershed between the valley and Urchfont bottom must have been tilted up higher than the line in the section, and subsequently lowered to its present level, that is, 90 feet below the line.

There are two ways by which we may endeavour to explain the difference between the present level of the watershed at Lydeway, and what it must have once been; by subäerial degradation, lowering the ground by the action of the weather, rain, streams, &c.; or by an oscillation of level.

To the first of these causes great importance has been attatched by Mr. Jukes, who goes so far as to ascribe to it the whole excavation of certain valleys in the south of Ireland, and to express his belief that as a general law the lateral valleys (such as the Avon Valley), first began to be formed when the surface waters ran off at a high level from the dominant ridge, which once occupied the place of the longitudinal valley (such as the Vale of Pewsey); and that both lateral valley and longitudinal valley, are due to long continued wasting by subäerial causes only.[1]

Let us see how far facts will bear us out in the supposition that the ground at Lydeway has been lowered 90 feet by subäerial degradation.

The flint gravel of Pewsey Common is 157 feet above the Avon at Rushall. The Avon therefore since it flowed through a connecting gap at that level, has lowered its course 157 feet, while the ground at Lydeway has wasted 90 feet in height. The Avon at Rushall, a tolerably rapid stream, confined in its course within narrow limits, and flowing over chalk to a certain extent soluble, has been at work lowering the valley under favourable conditions. At Lydeway on the contrary, the land is flat, the streams sluggish and almost stagnant, and the Loess like drift with which the country is covered, seems to point to a long period during which the land has rather gained an accession of height from flood deposits, than suffered from subäerial degradation. A lowering of 90 feet at the latter place compared with 157 feet at Rushall, seems then far too great a proportion to be admissible.

We must accept the alternative then, that a very large part, if not all, the lowering of the ground at Lydeway has been caused by an oscillation of the land. This need excite no surprise when we reflect on the changes of level which the land must have undergone

[1] Journal Geological Society, Vol. XVIII., page 400.

since its emergence from the sea. The country to the north of the Thames and Bristol channel, since the commencement of the Glacial period, has been depressed at least 600 feet below its present level, and raised at least 600 feet above it. In these oscillations of level the district under notice must have participated, though probably not to an extent which would have laid Pewsey Vale under water. A difference of level of 90 feet between Lydeway and Rushall is equivalent to 15 feet in a mile, an amount of tilting which we may easily imagine to have taken place during such movements as the above.

We have fixed the limit of marine denudation, and the height of the gap at Rushall through which the Avon first flowed, by the level of the flint gravel of Pewsey Common. In the absence of organic remains the age of this is uncertain, but it is as much older than the post-pliocene gravel of Pewsey Station, as is represented by a difference of 38 feet in level. Compared with the difference of level of 67 feet, which we find to exist between the Post-pliocene gravel at Pewsey Station and the present stream, this would give an age about one half greater to the flint gravel of Pewsey Common; but it is impossible to allow even approximately, for the greater power which the streams must have had in the earlier times, when although the artic severity of the earlier portion of the Glacial period had passed away, a condition of climate giving a far greater excavating power to the streams must have existed.

Let us now come down to the time of the deposition of the gravel at Pewsey Station.

The stream at Pewsey, as before stated, has lowered its course 67 feet since the post-pliocene gravel was deposited. The river at Rushall must have lowered its course as much, or more, in the same time. In post-pliocene times then it flowed at least 67 feet above its present level. But its present level at Rushall is 67 feet below the watershed near Lydeway, so that in post-pliocene times it flowed at Rushall at a level not lower than the present watershed near Lydeway.

It may be asked then, what reasons are there for supposing that the river flowed down the Avon valley, and not westward at that

period? They are these:—in the Avon valley there are patches and terraces of gravel at Enford, Knighton, Bulford, &c., at considerable heights above the present level of the river. At Bulford remains of the *Mammoth* and *Tichorhine Rhinoceros* have been found, proving that at the same period when the streams were flowing at a high level in Pewsey Vale, a river was flowing at a corresponding level in the Avon valley. The connection of the gravels in the latter with Pewsey Vale has not yet however been fully traced.

It can be proved in many cases, in fact generally, that the systems of river drainage were the same before the Glacial-period as now, and if this case be an exception, we are bound to suppose that the tilting up of the mouth of the valley to a higher level than the "col" at Rushall, and the subsequent lowering of the ground by 90 feet at least, have both taken place since the post-pliocene period.

It is more reasonable to suppose that the reversal of the drainage took place earlier, perhaps during the period of quicker upheaval which is marked by the step between the valley and Urchfont bottom; and that an oscilliation of level, tending to lower the mouth of the valley, had not, at the time of the deposition of the post-pliocene gravel at Pewsey Station, yet brought down the watershed near Lydeway to its present level.

In looking upon the Avon valley in the light of a coomb, we must bear in mind, that it is the river action which has caused the sudden bends which occur in the course of the Avon. At only 90 feet above its present level, the river would flow in a straight line over the high ground near Durrington, avoiding Bulford altogether; and at much lower level than this, the bends at Amesbury, &c., would be avoided. There is no reason for supposing the original coomb to have been more tortuous than many others.

On the northern side of the valley, the boundary between the Upper-green-sand and Chalk, forms a very irregular line in the Geological Survey Map. There is a very striking connection between its irregularites and its level. Whenever the line rises in level, there is a corresponding set back in plan, and *vice versâ*. Thus, from Horton to Wilcot the level of the outcrop is about the same

except near All Cannings, when the level falls 50 feet and rises again, and the outcrop line juts out a mile into the valley and recedes again. Between Wilcot and Hewish, the level rises 70 feet and the line falls back 1⅓ miles. From Hewish round Martinsell, there is no great difference in the level of the outcrop; but between Martinsell and Brimslade, there is a rise of 30 feet accompanied by a set back of ¾ mile near Clench. Near Brimslade the outcrop line reaches its greatest elevation, and from this point to Crofton Engine, there is a regular fall of 115 feet, with as regular a contraction of the valley. On the high ground above the highest point in the outcrop line, the westernmost outlier of the London Tertiary basin occurs.

The alterations of level in the outcrop line are too sudden to be due to anything but faults, yet there are no traces of them on the surface; subsequent denudation has so effectually masked them, that it is useless to speculate on their probable course.

The connection between the level of the line of outcrop and its position on plan becomes intelligible, when we consider what the effect would be of marine denudation acting sometimes above, and sometimes below the outcrop line. In the former case, the hard Lower-chalk would be eroded, while in the latter case it would be the Upper-green-sand; with what increased undermining and widening of the sides of the valley may easily be conceived.

On the southern side of the valley the outcrop line is at a lower level than marine denudation could have reached, and the only irregularities on plan are at the mouth of the Avon valley

That part of the valley of denudation which lies to the east of Burbage, is drained by a tributary of the Kennet, which traverses the Chalk from Crofton Engine to Hungerford. The upper end of the valley was not deepened by marine agency to so great an extent as the more seaward portions. The lowest point on the watershed which runs from Durley through Burbage to Southgrove, is 30 feet above the line drawn across the section fig. 9, and there are many points about Burbage, where the Upper-green-sand attains a height of 100 feet above that line, or 550 above the sea level. This is not much lower than the surrounding chalk table land, which is here

lower than it is to the westward. The passage by which the drainage leaves the valley at Crofton Engine, is 116 feet higher than the corresponding point at Rushall. It is now, after having been considerably deepened by the action of the stream, a wide open valley like many others at equal or greater depths in the chalk; and its formation by the same process as that suggested in the case of the Avon valley offers no difficulty.

The conclusions to which the above considerations have led me, may be shortly stated thus :—

The Vale of Pewsey was excavated to a great extent by marine denudation.

The period at which this was accomplished was between the deposition of the Lower Eocene beds, and the Boulder clay; the valley being of the same age as the great Chalk escarpment.

The drainage, turned back by an oscillation of level, found its way through a gap between the valley, and the head of a coomb, caused in a great measure by marine denudation.

The time of the reversal of the drainage was probably soon after the emergence of the valley from the sea, certainly before the post-pliocene period.

The lowering of the watershed near Lydeway by 90 feet at least, since the river first flowed through the Avon valley, is due rather to an oscillation of level than to sub-aërial degradation.

Finally, although the conclusions to which I have arrived may be disputed, the facts on which they are founded, are I believe, incontestable, and are available for other attempts to trace out the Geological history of the district. It is only after repeated attempts, and perhaps failures, that the whole truth can be elicited.

ON THE

Early Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

By Mr. T. B. Smith.

I HAVE been requested to prepare for publication the following particulars of the early life of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence. The circumstances under which they were originally collected are these. About a month after Lawrence's death, I was asked by Mr. Thomas Campbell, then Poet Laureate, whether I could help him in a life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, which he intended to publish, by supplying him with any particulars as to the painter's boyhood. I replied that I thought I could, and shortly afterwards obtained the following reminiscences from my wife's aunt, who was then living, at a very advanced age, at Melksham. Campbell's design was subsequently abandoned, and these reminiscences are now given for the first time to the public, as nearly as possible in the words of the narrator, Mrs. Nalder.

"The late Sir Thomas Lawrence was the youngest of five children, there being besides him, Andrew, a clergyman; William, a major in the army, who died a few years ago; and Lucy, and Ann, who are, I believe, still living. Their father, Thomas Lawrence, was originally an exciseman, and eloped with his wife, who was the daughter of a clergyman of the name of Read, at Tenbury.

"I think it must have been about the year 1765 that I went to reside with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence: at that time they kept the White Lion Inn, and American Coffee House, at Bristol. I remained with them about two years. Some time after this, Mr. Lawrence wrote to me that he had taken the Black Bear Inn, at Devizes, and that he should be very glad if I would come to them there at once, to superintend the bar, and to assist his wife in the domestic arrangements of the establishment. I accepted the proposal, and on my arrival, saw for the first time the late President

Photomicrograph of a Crayon drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence,
in the possession of H. Kent Norris Esq., Barnes
by Vincent Brooks

of the Royal Academy. then a very beautiful and engaging child between two and three years of age. He was a boy of remarkably fascinating manner, and frequently amused himself by endeavouring to draw little pictures on paper with a blacklead pencil.

"I perfectly recollect, as I was one afternoon sitting alone in the bar, watching him whip his top in the entrance hall, his running up to me, and saying, 'Miss Lea,' (that was my maiden name), sit as as you are, and I will draw your picture. I did as he desired, and in a few minutes he produced what was always considered an excellent likeness of me. He was at that time in petticoats, and I think not more than four years of age. I shall never forget the pleasure with which his father caressed him when shewn this his first attempt to portray the "human face divine." He snatched it from the table, and ran out of the house to purchase a frame for it. It hung for some time in the bar, and was much admired by persons frequenting the Inn. I subsequently gave it to one of my brothers on his going abroad, and it was lost, with all the rest of his property, in the French Revolution of 1790.

"The next likeness which young Lawrence executed, was that of your mother's first husband, Mr. Benett Swayne. These portraits, I think I may venture to affirm, were the foundation on which the painter's future fame was raised, as from this time numbers of persons became anxious to have their likenesses taken by a child in petticoats, and the reputation which he thereby acquired, was the cause of his talents being at length directed solely to that occupation which nature had so distinctly pointed out for him.

"The crayon picture which I now present to you, was done by young Lawrence when about 14 years of age. It is one of the first which he executed in this style, for which he used to charge three guineas, frame included. It is a portrait of Miss White, who afterwards married the Rev. W. Jacobs, Rector of Shillingstone, Dorsetshire. Her father at that time kept the Castle Inn, at Marlborough, and between him and Mr. Lawrence there existed a degree of intimacy which induced the young artist to bestow especial pains upon the picture. It was given me by Mrs. Jacobs herself. Many years afterwards, at an interview which I had with Sir

Thomas in Town, he enquired what had become of it, and expressed a hope, when he came into Wiltshire, of being able to call upon me, and look again at one of his earliest productions.

"And here I can not help remarking on the great kindness with which I have always been received by the late President whenever I called upon him, which was as often as I visited London, and the pleasure which he took in describing to me the portraits on which I found him engaged."

[To this testimony of the kindness of Sir Thomas Lawrence, I must be permitted to add my own. On Mrs. Nalder's last visit to him in town, she was speaking of my fondness for paintings, when he very kindly gave her a note for me as an introduction to his studio, in case I should call when he was from home. This introduction however I never had an opportunity of presenting, but gave it to the Queen when I sold her the picture of Miss White, as I shall presently relate.]

"To return to the artist's boyish days. I often remember his father saying with tears in his eyes, when looking at his early productions, that he had no doubt but that I should live to see him a great man, though he himself might not. And years afterwards, when Sir Thomas was lodging in Piccadilly, and his portraits were beginning to engage the attention of the fashionable world, I called upon his father in Gerard-street, Soho, and was reminded by him of the predictions which he had so often uttered, in the Bear Inn at Devizes, of the future greatness of his son.

"With regard to the elder Lawrence himself, I may add, that he was a man of somewhat eccentric habits. Although remarkably neat in his dress and general appearance, yet he had so great an aversion to new clothes, that whenever his wife noticed that any portion of his attire was getting worn or shaby, she used to send to the tailor to replace it, effecting the exchange while he was asleep. He was remarkably fond of politics, theatricals, and recitations, and prided himself on his readings of Milton and Shakespeare. He was also a great favourite of Garrick's, who frequently visited the house, staying sometimes a week or a fortnight at a time, during one of which visits he presented his host with a folio copy of the Spectator,

to which the latter as may be imagined, attached ever afterwards great value.

"So fond was Mr. Lawrence of books, that in almost every room in the house there was a bookcase, containing a choice selection of volumes for the use both of his guests and of his personal friends."

Such are the particulars which I obtained from my dear and respected friend, who died a few weeks after she had related them to me. I have often since regretted that I had not drawn her attention to the subject before her faculties were dimmed by age, as she could then doubtless have given me much information which had, in 1830, entirely escaped her memory.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was born at Bristol in the year 1769. Of the geniality of his father's character, I heard much from the late Sir Robert Blagrove, with whom I spent an evening at the Bear Hotel, Devizes, some 22 years ago. Sir Robert told me that when a subaltern, he had been recruiting at Devizes, and was quartered at the Bear for nearly three months. Though upwards of 80 years of age at the time that I met him, he proved to be a most lively and entertaining companion, and, amongst other things entertained me by singing with great heartiness the chorus of a song, with which, he said, "the jolly old landlord used to amuse him in his younger days."

Some references having been made in Waylen's History of Devizes,[1] to the sale of the portrait of Miss White, of which mention has been made above, the following additional particulars of the sale may perhaps not be considered out of place.

It having become generally known that this picture had been sent to the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria, for their inspection during their visit to Earlstoke Park, in 1830, it became an object of considerable interest, and on the sale of the Earlstoke collection two years later, Mr. George Robbins, the auctioneer, wished me to allow it to be included in the catalogue. This I declined to do. It is somewhat remarkable that among so valuable a collection of paintings as that possessed by the late Mr. Watson Taylor, there should have been only one by Sir Thomas Lawrence, (a portrait of

[1] History of Devizes, 1859, p. 453.

Earl Camden, whose private secretary Mr. Watson Taylor had been during the Earl's lord-lieutenancy of Ireland in 1798.) While this sale was going on, a picture dealer called upon me, and after a minute examination of the portrait of Miss White, offered me 150 guineas for it. I however declined the offer, as I had made up my mind, whenever I sold it, to give the refusal to the Queen. In 1839 I addressed a letter to Lord Melbourne, then First Lord of the Treasury, on the subject. The matter was by him referred to Sir Henry Wheatley, the keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and in a few days the bargain was brought to a close, and the portrait placed in the picture gallery at Buckingham Palace. Sir Henry informed me next day that Her Majesty was very well pleased with the purchase, and had been comparing it with a sketch which she had herself made of the picture when lent to her at Earlstoke Park.

On the back of the canvass is the following autograph :

> "Be pleased to keep this picture
> from the damp and from the sun."
> T. Lawrence, 15th Sept., 1784.

Sir Henry Wheatley shewed me on this occasion, a most excellent likeness of himself, in full regimentals, by Lawrence, for which 1000 guineas had been paid. This was one of the painter's last productions.

I may here perhaps be allowed to insert some letters referring to that period in Lawrence's career, when he had first begun to attract attention in London. They were addressed by his father to the Rev. Dr. Kent, a worthy clergyman of rather eccentric habits, who then lived at Whistley House, in the parish of Potterne, near Devizes. Among other eccentricites he always rode on a white horse. The doctor and his horse appear to have attracted the young artist's notice ; as one day Dr. Kent rode up to the Bear Inn, Devizes, which was at that time kept by Mr. Lawrence Sen., and demanded in an authoritative manner to be shown a caricature of himself and horse, which he heard was in Mr. Lawrence's possession. Mr. Lawrence suspecting his son Tom had been exercising his pencil at the doctor's expense, called him from his play and asked

him if he had ever drawn the likeness of that gentleman and his horse? Tom said he believed he had, and taking the enquirers into his bedroom they there found, sketched on one of the walls thereof, a very excellent picture of the doctor and his favourite white charger.

Dr Kent was so pleased with this performance, that he immediately took young Lawrence to the shop of a bookseller, Mr. Burrough, Mr. Smith's grandfather, and there made him a present of the first box of colours he ever possessed, and also a choice selection of books. The Rev. Doctor's friendship was from this time of the most substantial and useful kind to the young artist and his family, and terminated only at the doctor's death. Shortly after this first introduction Dr. Kent received from his protégé a very spirited head of our Saviour sketched in chalk. It is in an oval frame 9 in. by 7 in. and it has written on the back of it by Lawrence,

"Dr. Kent is requested to accept this trifle from his grateful friend and servant. T. Lawrence, Jun.

This picture, which is one of the earliest of his productions extant, is now in the possession of Henry Kent Norris, Esq., of Devizes, a relative of the doctor's, and would prove a very valuable addition to any collection of the works of the late Sir Thomas.[1]

With this introduction I proceed to give the letters, the originals of which are at present in Mr. Norris's possession.

Rev. Dear Sir,—Although I begin with hoping most sincerely that you are well and happy, I wish to inform you that next Wednesday will be a very flattering day to my youngest son, from the opening of the Royal Exhibition to which their Majesties mean to go to-morrow, and will see of his portraits of the Queen, of the Princess Amelia, the sons of Lord Ducie Moreton, sons and daughter of Lord George Cavendish, son and daughter of the Earl of Abercorne, Gen. Patterson, a Mr. Laskar in the East India Service, the celebrated Mrs. Carter, Mr. Locke, Andrew Lawrence, and Miss Farren, for which last he is to receive one hundred guineas, and he has now with the most general approbation raised his price to 20, 40 and fourscore guineas, with plenty of business to go on at these prices, being the highest ever known in this or any other kingdom at his age, who will be one and twenty the 6th May, on which day would you be pleased to have your money lodged with Messrs. Hoare, or remitted to you (with very grateful thanks!) by the post.

[1] The Society is indebted to Mr. Norris for permission to copy this drawing by the photo-lithographic process. The engraving accompanies the present paper.

My son will continue in Jermyn Street, in the mean time we have taken an excellent house and a cheap at 100 guineas a year, taxes included, within two doors of Soho Square, in Greek Street, and have let a small part of it to a single gentleman at 60 guineas, and mean to furnish the remainder, neat and plain, as we conveniently can, and have always every convenience for your reception, when you shall be pleased to honor with your company (and for as long a time as you please) which I hope will take place in 3 weeks at farthest.

I have other franks directed to you, viz. for the 26th, the 30th, and May 6th, and will therefore close my present account with assuring you how very much

I am, ever your's,

With the most perfect respect and gratitude,

T. Lawrence.

Wife and children always join their best wishes and readiest services.

Rev. Dear Sir,—I received the favour of your's and am truly and very much concerned for your being so much troubled and distressed, and most sincerely wish a speedy end to all of them and a succession of blessed peace and perfect happiness.

I wished for your company yesterday at the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, where the devotion, preaching and singing, work altogether for the benefit of the hearer, and leave the mind in a state of tranquility and humble resignation to the divine will. Wednesday, will most assuredly become a day of triumph to our youngest son: for then, the exhibition opens, but to-morrow is the public dinner, which will be held in the grand room, where Sir Joshua will sit at the head of the table, at his right hand the Prince of Wales, and on his left the Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and to which treat a much greater number are invited than was before ever known with only three excuses returned.

Their Majesties and the Princesses were there on Friday and expressed the highest degree of satisfaction: in short it is spoke of as the best.

All my son's pictures were received, being twelve in number, while many others were rejected for want of room.

I am informed that Sir Joshua dwelt in contemplation on the merits of one of his pieces for upwards of 20 minutes, and when it was told him that another artist endeavoured to copy after him in his manner, his reply was "They may all study after him, but in his opinion they would never overtake him."

It is the united wish of this family, to be favored with your company, and in very deed I most sincerely hope it would prove a pleasing relaxation to all your care, which we, in our little way, but accompanied with our very best endeavours, would alleviate if we could not remove. Pray write more fully for so you have now promised.

I told you what wonders the Haunted Tower was like to enact: it is advertised for the four and fiftieth time.

The Nation is like to continue at peace, and the stocks continue to rise.

No payment for the Queen or Princess yet, but his business increases most rapidly at 20 guineas a head, which is a greater price than was ever charged by Sir Godfrey Kneller—surprising at his age, but as Hamlet says, something too much of this.

Lady Lincoln for change of air is come to Sunning Hill near Windsor, and Lucy with her, who we expect soon in town for a short time, and Tom has given

Nanny an invitation at his expense to give her the meeting, who pleads attention to duty an excuse. My son will inclose agreeably to your's, with the most grateful acknowledgements, on the 6th of May, and I am

Ever so, Rev. Dear Sir,

THOS. LAWRENCE.

26th April, 1790.

Rev. Dear Sir,—Words are wanting to express my sense of gratitude to Heaven and to the world, for the great name my son has so wonderfully acquired from the opening of the exhibition. That you may form a judgment of my reason for being thus thankful, I herewith present you with extracts from different papers of yesterday that I have seen. N.B. It opened on Wednesday.

The *Diary* says :—

"Mr. Lawrence, young as he is, treads close already on the kibe of the most eminent of the profession. Such a head as that of Mr. Locke, painted as we understand at a single sitting, and such a portrait as Miss Farren's, might create envy in the mind of the first artist that ever existed.

"We have seen a great variety of pictures of Miss Farren; but we never saw before her mind and character upon canvass. It is completely Elizabeth Farren, arch, careless, spirited, elegant, and engaging."

The *Oracle*, after speaking of Sir Joshua's performances, proceeds :—

"If any picture from another pencil can do thus, it is the claim, we say this with astonishment!—of young Lawrence. For this delightful whole length of Miss Farren, which for winning ease, for expressive attitude, for the mind's eye, and that peculiar style of feature so difficult to catch, of sweetness without insanity and spirit without distortion, can never be exceeded."

The *Morning Herald* :—

"The portrait of Miss Farren, by Mr. Lawrence, possesses great merit, and is extremely characteristic. The back ground is very fine."

The *Morning Chronicle*, after speaking of Sir Joshua, says of Lawrence.

"The picture of Her Majesty, No. 100, is admirable in point of likeness. The drapery is well disposed, but the landscape will admit of improvement. The full length of Miss Farren, is an excellent production: he hath given all the richness and fascination of the original with exquisite effect."

"Of the other portraits, that of his brother the clergyman, is by far the best. This picture, with respect to likeness and colouring, is, we had almost said unrivalled."

The *Gazetteer*—"Mr. Lawrence hath this year fulfilled all the promises which he gave a year ago. We cannot speak with sufficient commendations of the beauties he hath exhibited. Miss Farren is one of the most delightful portraits we ever saw. The Queen is a most perfect likeness, and the small angel is a cabinet jewel."

The *World* "The best portrait in oils, are Mr. Cholmondley, Lord Malmesbury's daughter, Mr. Tomkins, and Lord Randon, by Sir Joshua; and Mr. Locke, Miss Farren, the Queen, little Lord Paisley, the Angel, and his Sisters heads, the Princess Amelia, and No. 268, by Mr. Lawrence."

And again in the same paper—"Lawrence deserves the greatest encomiums for

his portraits. That of the Queen by this artist, is certainly a performance of which Vandyke himself would have been proud."

London Evening—"Lawrence hath improved since last year, astonishingly! His portrait of Miss Farren yields to none in the room—That of the Queen has already been mentioned by the public; and these, with the other portraits, speak him one of the most promising geniuses of the age. That Lawrence bids fair to be the first portrait painter, in the kingdom, is not saying too much."

The *Times* to-day, (with which I will conclude) says of the portraits,—"those of the Queen, by Lawrence and Russell, and that of Miss Farren likewise, by Lawrence, appear to be the best."

You will perceive by the catalogue the great number of artists, and then judge of the grateful surprise of

Rev. Dear Sir, your most devoted Servant,

30th April, 1790. THOS. LAWRENCE.

Rev. Dear Sir.—I this morning met B. D., Esq.[1] He has not been wanting in his polite attention towards us, consequently communicating your good wishes.

We went together to the Royal Exhibition, where I communicated to him a little of my intelligence extraordinary, and he in return uttered his thoughts respecting when the town would have occasion to mourn his absence, which would not be these 4 or 5 days, and that he would call at 57, Greek Street, in the intermediate space.

He was going to visit at the habitation of the Prime Minister, where I, having no pretensions, we on that account agreed to bid farewell.

I cannot sufficiently express my satisfaction, and you believe me, at the great name my son has so deservedly acquired: he is, in a manner, become the theme of every applauding tongue. But more of this when I shall have the grateful pleasure of waiting upon you where your last favor was addressed, and where I hope you will sleep with the most pleasing composure, and attended with the most grateful welcome by all.

I am, Rev. dear Sir, ever your's,

4th June, 1790. T. LAWRENCE.

P.S. We have no encouragement to return for any impertinent enquiries that may be made. I will (may I not?) hope for the favor of seeing you very suddenly.

Tom is going this day, to drink the health of his Majesty, where Sir Joshua will be the toast maker.

The Rev. Dr. Kent,* Whisley, Devizes, Wilts.

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[1] B. D., Esq., I suspect, is meant for Bernard Dickenson, of Bowden Park, near Devizes, who was intimately acequainted with both Dr. Kent and Mr. Lawrence.

* It appears that Dr. Kent died in 1799, and was buried at Potterne. In the elegant parish church of that place we find a marble monument erected to his memory, from which we have extracted the following.—

Henry Kent, D.D., died 27th Dec., 1799, aged 81 years.

After a long life passed in literary pursuits, his end was accompanied by acts of benevolence, of which his relations and friends were partakers.

Nor were the poor omitted in his bequests, as the divers sums given by his last will to the hospitals of Sarum and Bath, to the Society for the benefit of Clergyman's Widows and Orphans in this Diocese, the needy in this and the neighbouring parishes, besides other charitable donations, bear testimony.

He left also to Merton College, Oxford, of which he was formerly fellow, all his valuable and extensive library, together with a handsome sum for its augumentation.

To return to the subject of this paper. Lawrence was elected a Royal Academician in 1790. It appears however to have been the wish of George III. that this honour should have been conferred upon him some two or three years earlier; a fact which gave rise to the publication of some "Loyal Odes to Disloyal Academician," from the caustic pen of Peter Pindar. They are 18 in number. The following is an extract from the introduction.

"The foundation of the following Odes is simply this. The President of the Royal Academy reported lately to the Academicians his Majesty's desire that a Mr. Lawrence might be added to the list of the R.A., his Majesty being perfectly convinced of the young artist's uncommon abilities, and consequent fair pretensions to the honour. Notwithstanding the royal wish, and the wish of the President, and the wish of Mr. Benjamin West, the R.A. received the annunciation of his Majesty's wish, Sir Joshua's wish, and Mr. West's wish, with the most ineffable *sangfroid*, not to call it by the harder name, *disgust*. The annunciation happening on the night of an election of associates, at which Mr. Lawrence, ought to have been elected an associate, (a step neccessary to the more exalted one of R.A.) the number of votes for Mr. Lawrence amounted to 3, and that of his opponent, Mr. Wheatley, to 16."

In these Odes I find Lawrence's name mentioned only twice.

"Refuse a monarch's mighty orders!
"It smells of treason!—on rebellion borders!
"'S death, Sirs! it was the Queen's fond wish as well
"That Master Lawrence * should come in!
"Against a Queen so gentle to rebel,
"This is another crying sin!
"What! not oblige in such a trifling thing
"So sweet a Queen, and such a goodly King!"

Ode i.

"Go, Sirs, with halters round your wretched necks,
"Which some contrition for your crime bespeaks,
"And much offended Majesty implore.
"Say, piteous, kneeling in the Royal view,
"'Have pity on a sad abandoned crew,
"'And we, great King, will sin no more.
"'Forgive, dread Sire, the crying sin,
"'And Mister Lawrence shall come in!'"

Ode xvii.

"* A young portrait painter of some merit. P.P."

The reputation which Lawrence had acquired subsequently induced the Prince Regent to commission him to paint the portraits of the Sovereigns, Statesmen, and Generals, who had been actively engaged in the last great contests with Napoleon. He commenced his labours in 1814 with the portraits of the King of Prussia, of Platoff, and of Blucher, who were then in England. In 1818 he proceeded to the Congress at Aix la Chapelle, thence to Vienna, and in 1819 to Rome, where he completed the series with the portraits of Pope Pius VII and of Cardinal Consalvo. All these pictures are now, I believe, in the Waterloo hall, at Windsor Castle. Mr. Lockhart gives the following account of this commission in his life of Sir Walter Scott. "On Scott's arrival in London in 1820, one of his first visitors was Sir Thomas Lawrence, who informed him that the King (George IV) had resolved to adorn the great Gallery then in progress at Windsor Castle, with portraits, by his hand, of his Majesty's most distinguished contemporaries. All the reigning monarchs in Europe, and their chief ministers and generals had already sat for this purpose. On the same walls the King desired to see exhibited those of his own subjects who had attained the highest honours of literature and science, and it was his pleasure that the series should commence with Walter Scott."

Lawrence received the honour of Knighthood from the Prince Regent in 1815; was elected President of the Royal Academy in 1820; and died in London, after a very short illness, on the 7th of January, 1830.

It remains only that I should add a few words as to the personal appearance of the late President, though as I never myself saw him, I am only able to repeat what I have heard from others. I have already said that, as a child, he was remakable for his beauty, and his engaging manners; As a man he was a general favourite with ladies, and was always pleased to be in their society, though he never married. When in the prime of life, he was an exceedingly handsome and well built man. His features were open, with a commanding expression, yet kind, conciliatory, and captivating. Of his conversation, Sir Walter Scott once said, "He is, from the habit of coaxing his sitters, I suppose, a little too fair spoken,

otherwise very pleasant." His manners were most courteous. And I can not better bring this brief sketch to an end than by repeating the eulogium once passed upon him by King George IV.— "Lawrence is the most perfect gentleman in my Dominions."

ON Thursday evening, November, 24th, 1864, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Town-Hall, Devizes. Dr. Thurnam, one of the Council, took the chair.

The first business was the adoption of the

REPORT FOR 1864,

which was read by Mr. Cunnington. It was as follows:—

"In presenting a brief report of the progress of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, the Committee has great pleasure in once more recording the continued and uninterrupted prosperity of the Society.

"With respect to finance, your Committee is able to speak satisfactorily, the expenditure of the past twelvemonth not having exceeded the income derived from the subscriptions; while the sale of 'The Wiltshire Collections, by Aubrey and Canon Jackson,' is gradually repaying the outlay which the publication of that excellent work caused. A balance sheet will shortly be in the hands of members, which will more fully prove this general statement.

"In regard to publications, there have been three further numbers of the Magazine issued since the annual meeting of last year, which it is hoped are not inferior to their predecessors. The Magazine has also been considerably enriched by the addition of a very full and accurate Index, with which Canon Jackson has closed the eighth volume, enhancing beyond measure the value of the work as a book of reference.

"It has already been explained that the abandonment of the

general Annual Congress this year, which had been fixed for Salisbury, was deemed advisable in consequence of the meeting of the 'British Association for the advancement of Science,' at Bath, and it was thought by your Committee that so great an attraction as that popular Association offers, occurring on the very borders of our county, would clash with any local gathering for kindred objects, and render the attempt of any provincial meeting inexpedient. But your Committee looks forward to the Salisbury meeting next year as one which promises much interest and offers considerable stores of archæological research hitherto unexplored.

"In conclusion your Committee once more desires to impress upon members of this Society its earnest desire to enlist a more general amount of help from all quarters, and in all the numerous branches which compose its two main sources of enquiry. It is only by united action and by the assistance of many, that such a work as that carried on by an Archæological and Natural History Society can be satisfactorily completed; and it is confidently hoped that from all sides such assistance may be rendered by those interested in these matters, as may ultimately result in more extended acquaintance with our county, whether in regard to its antiquities, in which it stands pre-eminent above all other counties, or in regard to its Natural History, a considerable portion of which still remains to be investigated. Until it has attained both these desirable objects to the furthest extent within its power, your Committee is resolved not to relax its efforts; and in carrying out this resolution, it once more appeals to its members to contribute facts which have come within their own knowledge; and which would (if recorded) furnish some of the many links which are required to complete the History of Wiltshire."

[It was parenthetically added by Mr. Cunnington that the cost of printing "The Wiltshire Collections," had amounted to £545 7s. 0d.; and that the balance in hand was £130.]

The Vice-Presidents were then re-elected, with the addition of R. S. Holford, Esq., of Weston-Birt, and T. H. A. Poynder, Esq., of Hartham Park.

The Rev. A. C. Smith and Mr. Cunnington were elected General Secretaries.

The Local Secretaries were then re-appointed, the names of Mr. Harris of Calne, and of Mr. Frank Morgan of Warminster, being added to the list.

The council was appointed as follows:—Mr. T. B. Anstie, Mr. R. Coward, Rev. B. C. Dowding, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Rev. W. Ewart, Rev. W. H. Jones, (Bradford), Mr. Meek, Mr. Merewether, Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, Rev. W. H. Teale, Dr. Thurnham, and Mr. Wittey.

F. A. S. Locke, Esq. was chosen as Treasurer, in the place of the late Lieut.-Colonel Olivier.

It was stated, in connection with the meeting at Salisbury next year, that Mr. Matcham had proposed that an effort should be made to obtain a congress of archæologists from all parts of this country, and from Brittany and other places where Druidical remains existed, so as, if possible, to obtain further information on the subject of Stonehenge.

With reference to the restoration of Stonehenge, Mr. Cunnington said that the proposition made by Mr. Scarth was only to restore the large trilithon that fell in 1798, and in doing that the other stones would not be interfered with. With regard to the expense, Mr. Scarth had set a subscription on foot, and an engineer had given an estimate from which it appeared that the cost would be much less than was at first expected.

Dr. Thurnam thought that while they were about it, it might be desirable to examine all the stones now in position and to test their stability. If found imperfect they should be rendered more stable by ramming and other means, so as to enable them to resist the action of the wind and weather. They might also take the opportunity of raising the altar stone, (afterwards replacing it in its present position,) to ascertain if anything was to be found underneath it. It was now a fashionable theory with many archæologists that Stonehenge had not been a place of heathen worship, but merely a burying place. Stewart and others were of opinion that it was a large tomb, and Geoffrey of Monmouth had thought it probable that Aurelius Ambrosius and others were interred within the area of Stonehenge.

Two of the papers which had been prepared, viz., by the Rev. A. C. Smith, on "Birds;" and by Professor Buckland, on "Roman Remains and Coins," were not read, but the CHAIRMAN said they they would appear in the next number of the *Wiltshire Magazine*.

A paper by Dr. Thurnam was then read on "an Incised Marking on the impost of the great Trilithon, at Stonehenge." This will appear in the next number of the *Wiltshire Magazine*.

Mr. CUNNINGTON then gave a description of the flint implements which had been recently found at Milford Hill, near Salisbury, by workmen engaged in digging the foundations of some villas erected there. They were deposited in a bed of gravel which had plainly been at one time the bed of a river; and with them were also found bones of the extinct Rhinoceros and Mammoth.

It is very remarkable that this deposit is as much as 80 feet above the present bed of the river Avon, which flows hard by. Amongst the flints lately found are some of the finest implements of that description ever seen: they have been deposited by Dr. Blackmore and Mr. James Brown, in the *Salisbury and South Wilts Museum*.

QUERY—FAMILY OF SHUTER, OF WINTERBOURNE GUNNER.

A correspondent would be glad to receive information relative to John Shuter, Esq., M.P., for Andover in the 19th and 21st of James I., and 1st and 2nd Charles I.

In the list of names to lend money to the King, 1611 (see Wiltshire Magazine, ii., p. 184), is the name of John Shuter of Winterbourne-Gunner, Esq., £20.

Are there any records of the family in this parish?

Donations to the Museum and Library.

The Council have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following Donations presented to the Society.

By the Rev. E. H. M. Sladen, *Alton Barnes*:—
Notes and Queries (second series), 12 vols., 1856—61, 4to. On the germination, developement, &c., of the Higher Cryptogamia, by Hofmeister, translated by Currey (Ray Society 1862), 1 vol. 8vo. Williamson's "Recent Foraminifera." (Ray Society 1857.) Allman's Freshwater Polyzoa" (Ray Society 1856.) Huxley's "Oceanic Hydrozoa" (Ray Society 1858.)

By J. Edwards, Esq., *Amesbury*:—"The character of Moses established for veracity as an historian," by the Rev. J. Townsend, Rector of Pewsey, 1 vol, 4to., 1813.

By the Kilkenny Archæological Society:—Their Proceedings, No. 46, October, 1864.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—Their Proceedings, vol. i. part 1.

Essex Archæological Society:—Their Proceedings, vol. iii., part 4.

By Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq., *Derby*:—"The Reliquary," No. 20, April, 1865.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle on Tyne:—"Archæologia Œliana," part 20.

By the Kent Archæological Society:—"Archæologia Cantiana," vol. v., 1862—3.

By Wadham Locke, Esq.:—Conger eel, weight 45lbs., caught at Christchurch, Hants. Two spotted Dog-fish, caught at Christchurch. Pike, weight 25lbs. caught in the Avon. 13 specimens of Fossils from the Lias.

By Miss Falkner:—Specimens from the interior of Silbury Hill, obtained in 1849. Specimens of the stones of Stonehenge. Fragments of bone and concrete, found in the area of Stonehenge. Great Seal of James I.

By N. J. Highmore, Esq., M.D.:—Fossil Sponge from Warminster.

Donations have also been received from A. Stratton, Esq., Rushall; J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., Abingdon; Mr. B. Mullings, Devizes; T. B. Flower, Esq., Bath; T. Codrington, Esq., F.G.S., Oxford; Rev. W. Ewart, Bishop Cannings; Mr. S. Butler, Stitchcomb.

By Marshall Hall, Esq.:—Medal struck to commemorate the capture of Porto Bello, by Admiral Vernon; found at Blacklands Park, in 1858.

H. BULL, Printer and Publisher, Devizes.

Errata in Mr. FLOWER's paper, on the "Structure of the Compositæ."

Page 162, line 32. For "suer," *read* "sun."
,, 165, line 27. *Read* "the lamina of which is mostly abortive."
,, 166, line 10. For "where," *read* "when."
,, ,, line 21. For "from without upwards," *read* "from without inwards."

Balance Sheet, Shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of the [illegible]

31st December, 1855, to 31st December, 1858.

DR.

		£	s.	d.
1856.	To balance of last account in hands of Treasurer and Local Secretaries, (see "Wiltshire Magazine," No. 7.)	287	2	10½
	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	138	3	6
	,, Advertisements and Sale of Magazine	20	14	8½
	,, Tickets sold at Warminster Meeting	61	14	1
	,, ,, Conversazione at Devizes	4	17	0
	,, Interest on vested Capital	6	14	2
1857.	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	135	10	0
	,, Advertisements and Sale of Magazine	7	18	8
	,, Interest on vested Capital (less £1 12s. 3d. interest paid to Bank)	9	1	9
1858.	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	274	19	0
	,, Sale of Magazine	9	18	2
	,, Tickets sold at Devizes Meeting	1	15	0
	,, Interest on vested Capital	11	1	3
	,, Balance on Britton Fund	0	10	6
	Carried Forward	£970	0	8

CR.

		£	s.	d.
1856.	By Expenses of Conversazione at Devizes	6	17	6
	,, Sundry Expenses, including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	20	8	1
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including three numbers of the Wiltshire Magazine	172	17	1
	,, Books purchased	0	11	6
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, £300 Exchequer Bills purchased	306	8	5
1857.	By Expenses of Bradford Meeting	10	4	10
	,, Sundry Expenses, including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	19	0	6
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including three numbers of the Wiltshire Magazine	260	9	7
	,, Books Purchased	1	0	9
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
1858.	By Sundry Expenses including Annual Meeting, Postage, Carriage, &c.	36	14	3
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including three numbers of the Wiltshire Magazine	160	11	7
	,, Books Purchased	1	9	0
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
	Carried Forward	£1055	11	1

Balance Sheet, showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from 31st December, 1858, to 31st December, 1861.

DR.

		£	s.	d.
1859.	Brought Forward	970	0	8
	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	212	2	0
	,, Sale of Magazine	10	8	0½
	,, Proceeds of Marlborough Meeting	40	16	7
	,, Interest on vested Capital (less £5 16s. 8d. interest paid to Bank)	4	3	8
1860.				
	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	173	6	3
	,, Sale of Magazine	20	4	8
	,, Proceeds of Swindon Meeting	23	17	5
	,, Interest on vested Capital (less £4 8s. 2d. interest paid to Bank)	6	11	0
	,, Table Sold	0	10	0
	,, £100 Vested Capital Sold	100	0	0
1861.				
	To Cash in hand 31st December, 1860	7	19	4
	,, Amount of Annual Subscriptions	164	13	5
	,, Sale of Magazine	6	13	3½
	,, Proceeds of Shaftesbury Meeting	29	8	6
	,, Interest on vested Capital (less £2 10s. 7d. interest and Commission paid to Bank)	3	4	7
	£100 Vested Capital Sold	99	18	6
	Carried Forward	£1873	17	11

CR.

		£	s.	d.
1859.	Brought Forward	1055	11	1
	By Sundry Expenses including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	27	5	10
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including three numbers of the Wiltshire Magazine	183	15	1
	,, Books Purchased	4	1	9
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Poundage on Subscriptions	10	12	0
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
	,, Museum Expenses, &c.	23	11	0
1860.				
	By Sundry Expenses including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c	28	9	9½
	,, Insurance (nil balanced by return of profits)	0	0	0
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including two numbers of the Wiltshire Magazine	118	15	3
	,, Books Purchased	1	1	7
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Poundage on Subscriptions	8	13	3
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
	,, Cash in hand	7	19	4
1861.				
	By Sundry Expenses, including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	24	18	6
	,, Insurance	0	14	4
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationary, including No. 20 of the Wiltshire Magazine	64	19	9
	,, Books and Model Purchased	1	6	3
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
	,, Poundage on Subscriptions	8	4	6
	,, Museum Expenses	0	11	7
	,, Cash in hand, and payments on account of the Aubrey Volume to 31st December, 1861	223	1	0½
	Carried Forward	£1873	17	11

31st December, 1861, to 31st December, 1864.

DR.

		£	s.	d.
1862.	Brought Forward	1873	17	11
	To Cash in hand and Payments on account of the Aubrey volume to 31st December, 1861	223	1	0½
	Balance of proceeds of the Shaftesbury Meeting	1	6	6
	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	200	19	0
	,, Sale of Magazine	3	14	11
	,, Proceeds of Malmesbury Meeting	20	11	0
	,, Sale of Aubrey Volume	222	5	3
	,, £100 10s. vested Capital Sold (less £1 13s. 6d. interest and Commission)	98	16	6
1863.				
	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	195	8	4
	,, Sale of Magazine	5	19	0
	,, Proceeds of Devizes Meeting	33	1	4
	,, Sale of Aubrey Volume	45	13	0
1864.				
	To amount of Annual Subscriptions	163	4	7
	,, Sale of Magazine	11	13	10
	,, Sale of Aubrey Volume	20	12	0
		£3120	4	2½

CR.

		£	s.	d.
1862.	Brought Forward	1873	17	11
	By Sundry expenses including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	49	1	0
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including No. 21 of the Wilts Magazine	59	18	6
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Books purchased	1	12	1
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Poundage on Subscriptions &c.	21	2	0
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
	,, Total Payments on account of the Aubrey Volume to 31st December, 1862	545	7	0
1863.				
	By Sundry expenses including Postage, Carriage Advertising, &c	26	10	4
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including Nos. 22 and 23 of the Wilts Magazine	130	12	4
	,, Books Purchased	0	12	7
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Poundage on Subscriptions, &c	12	1	0
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
1864.				
	By Sundry Expenses, including Postage, Carriage, Advertising, &c.	20	13	10
	,, Printing, Engraving, and Stationery, including Nos. 24 and 25 of the Wilts Magazine	127	12	3
	,, Insurance	0	16	0
	,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	15	0	0
	,, Poundage on Subscriptions	9	3	6
	,, Rent of Room at Savings' Bank	11	10	0
	,, Balance of Aubrey Plates	29	9	6
	,, Messrs. Longman for Advertising Aubrey Volume	5	0	0
	,, Balance in hands of Treasurer	125	12	4½
		£3120	4	2½

(*Signed*) HENRY CUNNINGTON,
WILLIAM BROWN, } *Auditors.*

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OMESDAY FOR WILTSHIRE,

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY

THE REV. W. H. JONES, M.A., F.S.A.,

Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, and Rural Dean.

THIS VOLUME WILL CONTAIN:—

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II.—The "Inquisitio Geldi," or "Taxation of the Hundreds" Wiltshire, from the EXON DOMESDAY.

III.—An analysis of the preceding Records, with an identifica-n of the various Manors.

IV.—A general Introduction, and an Index of names both of rsons and places.

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THE

WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. XXVII. JANUARY, 1866. Vol. IX.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 12.—INSESSORES *(Perchers)*. *Continued.*
Fissirostres *(wide-billed)*.

THIS last tribe of the great order of Perchers is by far the smallest of the four, for though it contains as many families as the Climbers, viz.: the Kingfishers, Swallows and Goatsuckers, yet two of these are represented in this country by one single species only, and the whole tribe numbers but six individuals known in Wiltshire. There is indeed another family belonging to this tribe, viz.: the Bee-eaters; but the only two species belonging to it which ever appear in England, viz., the "Roller," (*Coracias garrula*) and the "Bee-eater," (*Merops apiaster*) have only visited us as very rare stragglers, and no instance of the occurrence of either of them in Wiltshire has hitherto reached me. The word "Fissirostres," (*wide-billed* or *cloven-beaked*,) describes at once their chief characteristic, and indeed if we closely examine those species in which this peculiarity is most developed, viz., the common Swift and the Night-jar, we shall be surprized to see to what an immense width the gape extends, and how apparently disproportionate to the size of the head is the enormous extent of the capacious mouth and throat, though these are admirably adapted to their habits of feeding on the wing and capturing flies and moths as in a net in their rapid career through the air. Their feet being little required for use are generally small and weak, and their flight is peculiarly smooth and easy, gliding as they do

with outstretched pinions, with apparently little or no effort, and with surprizing speed, and protracting their aërial rambles, as if they were incapable of fatigue.

HALCYONIDÆ *(The Kingfishers).*

Members of this family are generally remarkable for the extreme brilliancy of their plumage: they are chiefly natives of more tropical climates, as the brilliant colours of their plumage demonstrate, one only species and that of marvellous splendour, inhabiting this country or indeed Europe generally: they prey upon small fishes and insects, the former of which they procure by darting down upon them from some elevated place as they rise to the surface of the water, and the latter by pouncing upon them in their flight: their feet, like others of this tribe, are small and feeble, their beak straight and pointed, and their flight rapid.

"Kingfisher" *(Alcedo ispida).* The gorgeous colours of this the most beautiful of all our British birds, defy description: there is on the upper parts such a mixture of the brightest blue with the most vivid green, and these colours blend with one another, and are reflected with such marvellous brilliancy and with such metallic lustre, that they must be seen to be duly appreciated; all the under plumage is of a reddish orange. The Kingfisher is not uncommon wherever there is a stream; indeed for lack of a river or brook, I have known it haunt the foul sluggish water-course of a long line of water meadows, and even a stagnant pond in a cow yard: but it is a shy bird, and generally avoids the habitations of man: it is also essentially solitary in its habits, and except during the breeding season, is always found alone: its mode of seizing the smaller fish on which it preys is singular: it will sit for a considerable time on a rail or bush overhanging the water, and watch in patience the arrival of some victim, when with the most rapid flight it will dart like lightning beneath the surface, and seizing its unsuspecting prey in its bill, bring it back to the station it before occupied, there to be devoured at leisure: at other times it may be seen shooting like a meteor over the brook, always however following the course of the stream, and if its quick eye catches

sight of food, you may see it suddenly stop, hover with expanded wings for a moment, and then drop like a stone into the water, from which it will as quickly emerge with its quivering victim, firmly held between the mandibles of its beak; and this it will either at once devour, or else beat to death against a stone and then swallow whole. And yet with this plunging propensity, and this fearlessness in precipitating itself into deep water from which it always emerges unscathed, it is essentially a land bird, and has no affinity with the water fowl, with which Bewick and some of the older naturalists classed it: neither can it seek the water on a rough stormy day; for the fishing manœuvres above recorded to be successful, calm quiet weather is necessary, when the water is neither thickened by rain, nor ruffled by wind, but as the elements are not always so propitious to its piscatory expeditions, the Kingfisher, (like the true birds of prey,) will gorge itself voraciously at one time, and then retire to digest its heavy meal at leisure: another habit too it possesses in common with the rapacious birds, viz., that it reproduces in castings or small pellets, the fish bones and other indigestible parts of the living creatures it has swallowed, and these pellets in time cover the floor of the hole in the bank in which it dwells, and form the nest on which it deposits its beautiful transparent white eggs. On no bird have the old heathen poets and naturalists exercised their fancy more than on the Kingfisher, and among other strange tales they used to fable that this bird would sit on its floating nest for the seven days of incubation, and that it had such power over the winds and waves, that though in the depth of winter, a perfect calm always reigned during that period, when mariners might cross the sea in perfect safety: and hence came the well known saying "Halcyon days," which has passed into a proverb for any short season of tranquillity.

HIRUNDINIDÆ *(The Swallows).*

This family certainly contains the most conspicuous of our summer birds, and with their first appearance we are accustomed to associate the departure of winter and the approach of summer, and therefore we are naturally predisposed in their favour: but not

only do we welcome them as heralds of spring and harbingers of sunshine; in addition to this, all their movements are so graceful, they are so essentially birds of the air, seldom touching the earth, but careering all day long under the bright blue sky and through the lofty pathways of the air, that they engage our particular admiration and interest: if we stand still to watch one of these birds in its course, see with what arrowy speed it darts over our gardens, sweeps round our houses or skims over the pool: now it will wheel and sport high up in the air, hurrying here and there on the lightest wing in the gladness of its heart; anon it will float without effort in the vast expanse, as much at home and at ease as other birds when perched on a tree or motionless on the ground: and for this aërial life how admirably their structure is adapted: observe the shape of the body, how full the forepart, how gradually tapering towards the tail, which is exactly the principle on which the fastest sailing ships are constructed: then see the plumage, how firmly compacted, how little liable to be ruffled by the breezes in a long and rapid flight; mark the wings stretching out like oars of vast length, and moved by muscles of extraordinary power: note the long forked tail, supplying a never failing rudder to guide the bird through those numerous windings in which it delights. Other characteristics of this family, in addition to those belonging to the whole tribe, are, very short beak, very broad at the base and slightly bent; head quite flat, and neck scarcely visible: their note is rather a continued twitter than a song, though some of the species will scream in a high and wild key, and others have a not unpleasing though monotonous and very gentle melodious warble. All the four species of this family with which we are acquainted are summer visitants, leaving us in the autumn: it used to be asserted by older naturalists, before the habits of birds had been so closely observed, as of later years, that the *Hirundines* did not leave this country in the winter, but retired to caves or holes, and there remained dormant, like the bats and dormice: others maintained the wilder theory that they plunged into the beds of rivers and lakes, and there amidst the sedge and mud and reeds at the bottom, slumbered away the dreary months of ice and snow, till the genial

breezes and warmth of April roused them from their torpor to renewed life and activity. These idle tales have long since been exploded, and we all know that the bulk of these birds collect in enormous numbers in the autumn, migrate in vast flocks, and steer their course due south, though doubtless a few stragglers are often left behind, perhaps physically incapable of accompanying their brethren, and these would naturally seek the warmest recesses they could find, and there become torpid from cold: while the not unusual habit of these birds to seek the vicinity of water, where their winged insect prey chiefly abounds, and to roost amid the reeds on the margins of lakes and ponds, has probably given rise to the wondrous account of their voluntary immersion during winter. As an unanswerable proof that they do not hybernate, I will add that it has been satisfactorily ascertained that they annually moult in February, than which nothing more clear or decisive on the subject can be adduced: moreover, they have been frequently observed on their passage, and there is now no question that they leave us as soon as their young are strong enough on the wing for a prolonged journey, and when the supply of insect food begins to fail: and it is astonishing what an immense number of flies of various kinds a single individual of this family will consume in one day, all of which are caught with great dexterity in the air in the midst of their rapid and buoyant flight; and thus they rid us of what but for their good offices would be an intolerable plague of flies and gnats. I may well conclude my general account of this family in the words of good old Gilbert White of Selborne, "the *Hirundines* are a most inoffensive, harmless, entertaining, social and useful tribe of birds; they touch no fruit in our gardens; delight (all but one species) in attaching themselves to our houses; amuse us with their migrations, songs, and marvellous agility; and clear our outlets from the annoyance of gnats and other troublesome insects."

"Swallow" (*Hirundo rustica*). There are two marks by which this species may be readily distinguished from its congeners, viz.: the long deeply-forked tail, and rufous forehead and throat; the plumage of the bird is a glossy steel blue or purple black: it is

often called the "*chimney* Swallow," and by French naturalists "Hirondelle de la *cheminée*," because it frequently selects a chimney for its nesting place, though sometimes the shaft of an old mine or the rafter of an outhouse are deemed good substitutes: for the same reason the Germans style it "Die Rauch Schwalbe" or "*Smoke* Swallow." Its great power of wing enables it to visit very distant countries: passing the colder months of winter in the interior of Africa, as spring advances it migrates northwards and penetrates almost to the frozen seas and shores lying near the North Pole: in this country we may generally observe one or two pioneers arriving in advance of the main body: and so regularly does this occur that there is scarcely an European language which does not contain the old Spanish proverb, "one Swallow does not make summer." In fine weather it flies so high as to be barely detected from below, and this is a well known signal that no storms are at hand: for at such times it is in pursuit of high-soaring insects which are wonderfully susceptible of atmospheric changes, and descend to the earth when clouds begin to gather: when therefore the Swallow flies low, we know that it has followed its victims downwards, and that rain is at hand. But it is only in the bright sunshine, and under cloudless skies that this joyous bird seems to exult: then you may see it wheel through the air, or skim over the water, and drink and bathe while on the wing, and scatter the bright drops over its shining plumage; and it is really sad to think how many of these happy innocent birds fall victims to the thoughtless persecution of youthful gunners, who fire at them for no other object than for practice, or from wanton thoughtlessness, regardless alike of their sufferings, their harmlessness and the benefits they confer: and one would rejoice to see them invested here with some of the love and reverence shown towards them by the inhabitants of Scandinavia, among whom the following pretty legend is a familiar household tale; "when our Blessed Lord was crucified a little bird came and perched upon the Cross, peered sorrowfully down upon the sufferer, and twittered '*Hugsvala, svala svala Honom,*' 'console, console, console Him:' and hence it obtained the name of *Svala* (Swallow). In consequence of the

commiseration thus evinced by the Swallow towards the Redeemer, Heaven ordained that blessings and prosperity should ever afterwards attend on those who protected it and its nest:" [1] and from this tradition the honest Norsemen consider it sinful in any way to injure or molest this favoured bird of Heaven. As the autumn draws on and the Swallows begin to prepare for their departure, they may be seen congregated on the roofs of houses in thousands, giving utterance to their soft twittering note, and apparently loathe to leave the house where they have reared their young: but at length when the fitting moment arrives, away goes the vast flock, steering due South, after which scarcely a straggler is to be seen.

"Martin" (*Hirundo urbica*). This species is even more familiar to us than the last, for it selects the eaves of our houses and the corners of our windows as fitting situations for its clay-built nest: hence the names by which it is so often designated of "*window* Swallow," "Hirondelle de *fenêtre*," "*Haus*-schwalbe." It may be at once distinguished from the last by the pure white of all its under parts, and the shorter forked tail, as well as by its smaller size and more compact shape: it has also a conspicuous patch of white on the back, just above the tail, which stands out in marked contrast with the dark purple hue of all its upper plumage: its legs and feet too are feathered to the toes, in which respect it differs from all its congeners: it hunts on the wing, wheels through the air, flocks before migration, and otherwise comports itself like the preceding, but it does not arrive in this country till a week or two later, probably owing to its lesser powers of wing, and consequently inferior speed. The Martin has generally two broods in the summer, but so strong is its instinct to join in the general migration when the fitting period arrives, that it often leaves its young, if hatched late in the year, to perish in the nest, rather than endanger its own safety by delaying its departure after the great body of its species has gone: and this apparently unnatural proceeding is not confined to one or two isolated cases, but is found to be more or less practised every year, and in some seasons to a

[1] Lloyd's Scandinavian Adventures, vol. ii., p. 355.

very great extent. Lloyd in his Scandinavian Adventures (vol. ii., p. 353) says, that in Lapland *half* the Martins' nests of the preceding year which he examined, contained the remains of half-grown and abandoned young. The same author also observes, "though in England we set little value on this bird, such is not the case in the more northern parts of Scandinavia, where those pests, the mosquitoes, literally swarm; for knowing the destruction the martin causes amongst them, the inhabitants not only protect it in every way, but very commonly fasten great numbers of scroll-shaped pieces of bark of the birch tree, somewhat resembling the sparrow-pots in use with us, to the sides of their habitations, for the bird to breed in." Here too in this county we have an honourable preeminence for rearing these birds; for Rennie the editor of Montagu's Dictionary, says, "the greatest number of House Martins' nests he ever saw together was under the north eave of Mr. Heneage's stables, at Compton Bassett House in Wiltshire." There were about fifty nests in one continuous line.

"Sand Martin" (*Hirundo riparia*). This little sober coloured bird, dusky brown above, and dull white beneath, receives its names of "Sand Martin" and "Bank Swallow," from its tendency to make its nest in holes in the banks of rivers, on the abrupt sand bank of a deep road cutting, or the perpendicular side of a quarry: in short the steep face of any cliff will answer the purpose, provided only the soil be soft and sandy enough to allow of excavation to the depth of two or three feet; and in some favoured spots, several of which exist in Wiltshire, the sand banks which these birds frequent are completely riddled with their holes for a considerable space. So well known for ages has this habit been, that Pliny the elder in his great work on Natural History, applied the term "*riparia*" to the Sand Martin 1800 years ago, and it has enjoyed the appellation ever since. It arrives a few days earlier than any of its congeners, and may be met with in its favourite haunts about the second week in April: it differs from the Martin in its inferior size, and browner upper plumage: the beak though small and short, is very hard and sharp, and admirably adapted for digging, and indeed is the only instrument employed, the

sharp claws being required for clinging to the face of the bank, or hanging to the roof of the half made tunnel, while the beak perforates and loosens and excavates the sand: the gallery formed is always more or less winding, sloping slightly upwards, and contains a soft nest at the extremity: it skims over meadows, and more commonly over lakes aud rivers, where it finds an abundant supply of insect food: it also drinks and bathes as it flies, after the manner of its congeners previously described, and is by far the smallest of the *Hirundines*.

"Common Swift" (*Cypselus apus*). The scientific name of this bird, (signifying "the hive-builder without feet;") is intended to characterize its habits and appearance: *cypselus* rather obscurely denoting its habit of building in holes of walls; *apus* referring to the shortness of its feet: it has indeed feet so short that they may almost be said to be wanting, and are quite unfit for moving on the ground, on which it never alights, for in truth the shortness of the tarsi and the length of wing render it unable to rise from an even surface: its toes, four in number, are all directed forwards, giving the foot the appearance of that of a quadruped rather than of a bird; the claws are much curved, enabling it to cling to the perpendicular face of a wall, rock or tower, which form its principal resting places; thus the feet, useless for locomotion, where they are not needed, are perfect for grasping, for which they are required: the wings are extremely long and powerful, giving the bird astonishing swiftness and endurance of flight, so that for sixteen consecutive hours, from the early dawn to twilight of a long summer's day, these indefatigable birds will career at an immense height above the earth, and there at such vast elevations they not only find innumerable insects which soar so high above our heads, but what is more astonishing, an abundance of a species of minute spider, with which those lofty regions appear to be tenanted, and of whose numbers we occasionally form some conception, when in an autumnal morning we see the ground carpeted with the thinnest webs glistening with moisture: these are the webs of the gossamer spider, which rendered heavier by the dew settling on their slender threads fall to the ground and cover

whole acres. But notwithstanding the vast powers of flight of the Swift, prolonged through the entire day, surpassing that of all our other birds, and with which the speed of the express train is not to be compared for a moment, it is one of the latest of our summer visitants to arrive, and one of the earliest to depart : it seems to delight most in heavy close thunder weather, when it darts to and fro, screeching forth its unearthly note, and is thought an uncanny bird by many a housewife even in this county and in these days : here it loves to frequent our downs in fine weather, where it may be met with in considerable numbers ; and in the evenings, uttering its loud and harsh scream, it wheels round and round the tops of old towers and steeples, before retiring to roost in their crevices and holes. Its colour with the exception of a dusky white chin, is smoke black : its head is peculiarly flat as well as broad, and the neck very short : it is singular that in rough and windy weather it will not sally forth on its aërial rambles, but contents itself in the dark in its retreat in some tower or wall : thus (as Bewick remarks) "the life of the Swift seems to be divided into two extremes ; the one, of the most violent exertion, the other of perfect inaction : they must either shoot through the air, or remain close in their holes." Their provincial name in Wiltshire is "the Screech."

CAPRIMULGIDÆ (*The Goatsuckers*).

There is no family of birds so illused by nomenclature as this : not only have they received a false character, and an imputation of crimes of which they were never guilty, but now that their innocence has been long since clearly proved and universally allowed, still they continue to be designated by the same opprobrious title ; and what an absurd idea it was, even for our marvel loving old Naturalists, to accuse these harmless insect-eating birds, of feeding on goats' milk, to obtain which however they are singularly ill-adapted. Their general characteristics are, very large head with enormous width of gape ; large clear and full eyes, as befit those who hunt entirely in the dark ; short neck, and very small body ; plumage extremely soft and full ; wings and tail very

long; the base of the bill fringed with large bristles, which they can move at pleasure and are of great assistance in securing their prey; their feet are very small and weak, and as they are not formed for grasping, when these birds rest on a branch, they seldom perch transversely but lengthwise: but their most remarkable peculiarity is the serrated or pectinated claw of the middle toe, the comb consisting of about seven or eight teeth, supposed to be useful in removing the legs of beetles and moths from the bristles which surround the beak, as I have more fully detailed in my paper on the feet of birds:[1] the hind toe is reversible, and can be brought round to the front, so as to make all four toes turn the same way. The food of the Caprimulgidæ consists entirely of insects, chiefly those which fly by night, and which they then seize in their capacious mouth as they hurry along; indeed as this family has the closest affinity with the Hirundinidæ, they may well be termed "Night Swallows," for like them they visit us periodically from Africa in the summer, are insect eaters, have great powers of flight, feed on the wing, and resemble them in many particulars of their formation and habits. It is to this family that the American "Whip-poor-Will" so dreaded by the superstitious Indians, as the ghost of one of their ancestors, belongs.

"Nightjar" (*Caprimulgus Europæus*). This is by far the most appropriate of the many names which this much belied bird has yet received, and it expresses one of its most remarkable habits, for when perched on a tree with its face towards the trunk, and its tail towards the outer branches, and closely concealed by the thick foliage, which is the position it most loves by day, or else squatted on the ground amid the tall fern and heather, it will utter a most singular jarring or whirring noise, somewhat resembling the hum of a spinning wheel, while its head is bent down lower than the tail, and every feather quivers as it utters its purring note. It is also known as the "Fern-owl," a most incorrect term and one likely to mislead, for beyond the fact that it is crepuscular, and therefore has soft downy plumage, and is seldom seen abroad before" the witching hour of twilight," it has no more affinity with the owl family than

[1] Magazine, vol. ii., p. 298.

the bats have. Its body is small for its size, that is to say, much smaller than its general appearance would lead one to imagine, for it is clothed with such a quantity of soft light downy plumage, that it passes for a larger bird than it really is. The marking of its feathers is peculiarly fine and delicate: the prevailing colours are shades of brown, buff and grey, barred and spotted with every variety: its immense width of gape at once distinguishes it from all other birds, and its full dark eye and pectinated claw are very striking features. It is essentially a solitary bird, seldom to be seen even in the company of its mate, which however may occasionally be found perched on another tree at a short distance. Deep woods and shaded valleys, as well as fern-clad heaths and commons are its favourite haunts, wherein it can retire from the glare of daylight, and emerge at twilight on noiseless and rapid wing when the moths and beetles and other night flying insects on which it preys are abroad: its flight is generally low; for its victims are to be found near the ground, and it sweeps with great ease and power round the bushes and in and out among the trees. Amongst all our summer vistitants, (and their name is legion,) the Nightjar stands alone as the only nocturnal bird of the whole assembly, and as it checks the increase of night flying insects, as the swallows diminish the number of those which appear by day, it is not only harmless, but actively useful to man. It lays two eggs on the bare ground, and to it may be attributed all the plausible but erroneous tales of the Cuckoo (for which bird it has often been mistaken), rearing her own young. It is to be met with sparingly throughout the County, wherever deep woods furnish it with shade and retirement.

This concludes the tribe of "wide-billed" (*fissirostres*) and with it the Order of "Perchers" *(insessores)* containing twenty families and no less than eighty-seven species; all occuring more or less frequently in Wiltshire, and each of which we have now examined. In taking leave of this large Order, we may remark how gradually we have been conducted from the strong stout limbs of the more typical Perchers, through the Creepers, Wrens and Cuckoos, whose habits require no great powers of perching and grasping, down to the Swallows, the almost footless Swift, and the Nightjar with very

diminutive and disproportionate feet and legs; exemplifying once more, what I have several times called attention to, the easy gentle transition from one Order and Family to another, after the manner in which Nature loves to harmonize her works: so that now we are prepared to pass from the Perchers to the Ground birds (*Rasores)* whose life is passed more on the ground than amongst the branches, and who therefore need a very different formation of feet from those we have lately been considering.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Wiltshire Arms and Descents.

By Mr. CLARENCE HOPPER.

ROBERT DALE, the writer of the subjoined notes (which were compiled about the year 1693), was for many years an amanuensis to Sir Richard St. George (Clarencieux) and attended him in the visitations. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Dale of Crosshill Hall, in the parish of Great Smeton, county York, and was created Richmond Herald, May 3rd, 1721; but he only survived the appointment about eleven months, dying on the 4th of April, 1722, and was buried in the church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf. Noble (vide his History of the College of Arms) supposes him to have been an herald painter.

The books from which Dale deduced the following memoranda are in the Herald's College, and he has principally taken them from the Visitations of 1620. His reputation as a diligent and accurate collector is undeniable, and their value in a genealogical point of view cannot be questioned. References such as these, enable us to trace the migration of the cadet branches of old-seated families and their subsequent establishment in another county away from the parent stock. They must ever be hailed as a welcome addition to our county history, and as tending to develope what is an essential item in all such information—authentic data whereon to base the groundwork in constructing genealogy.

CLARENCE HOPPER.

CUMBERLAND. Aprice of Falston.

DORSET., 12. Ashley of Ashley.—Az. a cinquefoil within a bordure engrailed ermine. On a wreath a harpy, arg.; crined, membred and hooded, or.

Ashley of Damerham, a second branch from St. Giles Winborn, in Dorsetshire, descended from these of Ashley.

145. Aubrey of Chadenwick, (see Hertfordshire) thin Gloucestershire 9.—Ermine, 3 bendlets, gu. of Chardenwick.

Aubrey of Bradford, a third house from these.

LINCOLN., 79. Ayscough (William), Bishop of Sarum, a second house from Potgrange, co. Ebor.

(New) BERKS., 47. Baron of Meeire [Meere].

BUCKINGHAM., 3. Berenger, or Benneger of Manningford and Marlborough, descended from Pewsey, co. Southampton. Kent 117, those of Marlborough a second house from Manningford.

207. Browne of Winterbourne Basset.

CHESHIRE, 35. Barneston prebendary of Salisbury, a second son from Churton in Cheshire.

51. Bird of Bradford, a younger branch from Clopton and Plafield in Cheshire.

DERBYSHIRE, 3. Browne of ———

47. Blythe, John, Bishop of Salisbury, descended from Norton, co. Derby.

DORSETSHIRE, 9. Barrett of Whiteparish.—Arg. a leopard's face gu. between 3 martlets, sab.

27. Bingham, (Robert) Bishop of Sarum, a second branch from Sutton's Bingham, co. Somerset.

Blague, *alias* Blaake, now Blake of Quemberford [Quemerford] Calne and Pynhills.—1st, arg. a chevron between 3 garbs, sab.—2nd, arg. on a pile, az. 3 martlets, sil. both by this name. Crest on a chapeau, gu. turned up erm. a martlet, arg. Kent 83.

Blague of Lacock, a second branch from Quemberford. Kent 83.

Blague of Hilcot, a third house from Calne. Kent 83.

ESSEX, 26. Blount of Wotton, descended from Maugersfield, co. Gloucester.

98. Beckingham of Bulford and Salisbury.—Arg. a fess embattelled, counter embattelled; between 3 escallop shells, sab.

GLOUCESTER., 111. Besil of Bradford, (see Berks.)—3 roundles. Kent 127.

(Thin Book), 10. Baynard of Lackham.—Or, a fess between 2 chevrons, sab. Crest on a wreath, a demi unicorn rampant, or; Mantled, or, and sab.

HEREFORD., 91. Baskervile of Warneborough, a younger branch from Erdisley Castle, co. Hereford. Hertford. (sic) 72.

Baskervile of Richardstone, a second house from these.

HERTFORD., 125. Bullen, Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire,

(Thick) KENT, 142. Bunce of Malmsbury.—Az. on a fess between 3 boars passant, arg, as many eagles displayed of the field. Crest on a wreath a demi bear rampant, or; struck in at the shoulder and out at the back with a broken spear, gu.

209. Bowyer of ——— [? Lavington.]

LANCASHIRE, 124. Boulton of ——— [? Button of Alton Priors.]

LONDON, 110. Becket of Wilton and of Littleton [Pannel, Bishop's Lavington.]

BERKSHIRE, 99. Calton [? Calston] of Littlecot.

132. Cheney of Uphaven, a second house from West Woodhey, co. Berks, originally from Kent.

(New) BERKS, 13. Clifford of Boscomb.—Checquy or and az. a fess gu. an annulet, a canton [?] Crest out of a ducal coronet, a dragon's head, wings elevated.

DEVONSHIRE, 6. Cecill of ———

27. Croke of ———

DORSETSHIRE, 1. Chawcy [Chaucey] of Charlton [near Pewsey.]

112. Chadwell of Burbidge and of Ellesborne Wake, (query if not Dorset.) Alibi Eblesborne Wake, in Wilts 123.

GLOUCESTER., 168. Cornwall of Marlborough.—Ermine a lion rampant, gu. crowned or, within a bordure engrailed, sab. bezanté.

BERKSHIRE, 99. Darell of Littlecot.—Az. a lion rampant or, crowned arg. with a cross crosslet fitché on the shoulder.

Darell of Hungerford, a younger house from these.

CHESHIRE, 153. Daniel of St. Margaret's, near Marlborough, and of Bynag [Benacre, near Melksham] a younger branch from Great Budworth in Cheshire.

166. Davenport of Lavington, a second branch from Bremhall, Cheshire.

GLOUCESTER., 24. Dyer of Malmsbury.—Sab. 3 goats trippant, arg.; an annulet diff.

HEREFORD., 59. Dauntesey of Dauntesey.—Per pale .... [or and arg.] barry nebulé ....

(New) BERKS., 14. Englefield of Wotton Basset, and of Englefield co. Berks, which see.

DERBYSHIRE, 56. Eyre of Downton, a younger branch from Holme co. Derby.

DEVONSHIRE, 183. Edmonds of New Sarum.—Or a chevron, az. on a canton, sab. a boar's head coupé gold.

DORSETSHIRE, 4. Ellis of Bapton.

103. Ernley of Cannings [Bishop's Cannings], or All Cannings, descended from Ernley in Sussex.

Ernley of Sutton Benger, a second branch from All Cannings.

203. Eyre of ——— [? Chalfield].—Arg. on a chevron, sab. 3 quatrefoils silver.

Gloucester., 169. Estcourt of the city of Salisbury, a second branch from Eastcourt in Gloucestershire.

Leicestershire, 76. Elkington of Malmesbury, a second line from Shawel co. Gloucester.

Berkshire, 63. Fisher of Leddington Wick [Liddington].

Gloucester., 146. Ferreis [? Ferrys] of Blunsden and Corsham.—Arg. on a bend, gu. cotized az. 3 horse shoes, or. Crest on a wreath, an ostrich proper, with a horse shoe in the beak, or.

(Thick) Kent., 130. Fotherby (Martin), Bishop of Salisbury, a second branch from Grimsby co. Lincoln.

Berkshire, 8. Goddard of Upham.—2 coats. 1st, the modern; gu. a chevron vairé, between 3 crescents, arg. on each an ermine spot, sab. 2nd, az. 5 lozenges (or fusils) in fess, between 3 falcons' heads erased, or.

10. Gunter of Mylton, idem with Gunter of Englewood and Inkpen co. Berks.

60. Gunter of Hobgrave [? Hopgrass], a fourth brother from Milton originally of Berks.

Dorset., 70. Gunter of Apford [? Atford], a second line from these of Milton antea.

124. Grove of Dunhead and Ferne, descended from Buckinghamshire.

171. Grove of Dennet [? Donhead].

(Latter) Essex, 139. Gardener of Finhead [? Tinhead, parish of Edington], a second branch from London and Bucks.

Gardener of Salisbury, a second house from these.

233. Gough of All Cannings.

Hertford., 4. Gilbert of Everley.

London, 63. Gray of Wilton, descended from Devonshire.

Berkshire, 47. Hinton of Estcote [Hunton of East Knoyle], idem with Hinton of Stansfield co. Berks.

(New) Berks., 18. Hayne of Awborne.—Arg. a chevron between 3 martlets, sab.

31. Hungerford of Cadenham.—Barry of 6, sab. and arg. in chief, 3 plates. Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a garb between 2 sickles.

Cheshire, 277. Hide of Salisbury, a younger house from Norbury.

Dorsetshire, 8. Hussey of Ellesborough, a second house from Shapwick co. Dorset.

9. Hussey of Edmondesham, a second line from these of Ellesborow.

11. Hawles of New Sarum, descended from the Isle of Wight, (vide Hampshire).

122. Hooper of New Sarum (Dorset 202). Or on a fess between 3 boars passant, az. as many annulets gold.

193. Horsey of Burport [Dorset, of Martin co. Wilts], a younger branch from ... .

(Latter) Essex, 220. Haddock of Bureton, query if not Hampshire.

Gloucester., 65. Hawkesworth of Milsham [Melksham or Milston ?] descended from Thornborough in Gloucestershire.

133. Horton of Ivard [Iford] and Browton Giffard. Arg. on a fess, az. between 2 wolves passant in chief, and a cross-bow in base, gu. 3 martlets, or. Crest on a wreath, a dexter arm erected, habited gu. the cuff turned up, arg., hand proper holding an arrow (point downward), or.

194. Hungerford of Hetsbury [Heytesbury] and Farley Castle, thin book 16.—Sab. two bars, arg. in chief 3 plates. Crest out a ducal coronet, a garb gold, between 2 sickles, arg. the handles, or, motto *et Dieu mon appuy*.

Heytsbury of Heytsbury.—Per pale indented, gu. and vert a chevron, or, thin book 16.

191. Hungerford of Cadnam, a second line from Down Amney co. Gloucester.

Justice of Reading.—Or a fess engrailed cotized, sab. Berks.

Devonshire, 225. Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, descended from Bowden co. Devon., ob. 1571.

Berkshire, 84. Kirton of Woton or Wooton, a younger brother from ..... Arg. a fess, and in chief a chevron, gu. London 116, vide Middlesex.

(New) Berks., 36. Kemble of Ugborne and Stratton.—Sab. on a bend ermine, 3 leopards' faces of the field. Crest on a wreath, a wolf's head trunked or, bendwise, the lower chap bloody proper.

Derbyshire, 77. Knevet of Charlton [near Malmsbury].

Dorsetshire, 12. Knowle of Sarum.—Query if not arg. on a chief, gu. 3 plates the middlemost charged with a fleur de lys, az.

Buckingham., 208. Long of ——— [Trowbridge ?]—Crusulé a lion rampant within a bordure ermine. Crest on a wreath a lion's head, coupé ermine, with a dexter hand, coupé at the wrist, in his mouth, gu.

Dorsetshire, 18. Long of ——— [Wraxall and Draycott ?] Crusulé .... and a lion rampant.

108. Lawrence of Tisbery and Sarum, see Dorsetshire et query Lancashire.

202. Lee of the Isle of Wight *(verius* Leigh*)*.—Arg. on a chief crenellé, sab. 3 plates.

203. Lambert of Boynton [Boyton], arg. on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant, sab. 3 annulets or.

BERKSHIRE, 36. Martin of Burthorp [Burderop], a fourth house from Oakingham co. Berks.

90. Moody of Hurst in Wilts, near Oakingham co. Berks. descended immediately from London, but originally of Aldersfield in Worcestershire.

(New) BERKS., 19. Munday of Bridesden [Biddesden].—Sab. on a cross engrailed, 5 lozenges of the field. Crest on a wreath a leopard's head erased sab. bezanté, breathing fire proper.

BUCKINGHAM., 117. Mathew of——— Arg. on a chevron, gu. 3 quatrefoils, silver. Crest on a wreath, a demi-pegasus (or flying horse) ermine, his hoofs, sab.

CHESHIRE, 458. Mervyn of ——— [Fonthill and Pertwood].

DORSETSHIRE, 124. Mayow of Dinton.

Mayow of Fonthill, a second house from Dinton.

200. Moor of Colston, a younger house from Southampton (forsan a third) London 152.

GLOUCESTER, 133. May of Elston [Parish of Orcheston St. George].

Newbrough.—Or 3 bends, az. within a bordure engrailed, gu.

Newbrough, the same but without engrailing.

Narbone of Coln [Calne].—Ermine a fess nebulé gu. on a canton. gu. ducal coronet, or.

Newborough or Nerborough, as the first Newbrough.

Nicholas.—Az. a chevron engrailed between 3 owls, or.

Norborne of Bremhill, the same with Narborne.

Nutcombe.—A fess embattelled, or between 3 escallops, gu.

LONDON, 4. Oliph of ——— [Alyffe of Grittenham], descended from London and Foxgrave in Kent.

BERKSHIRE, 5. Pleydell of Cricklade, a second brother from Shrivenham co. Berks.

106. Pulley of Redborne [Rodborne].

(New) BERKS., 16. Pile of Chilton.—Arg. a cross between 4 piles [Passion Nails], gu. Crest out of a ducal coronet, a demi pelican issuant.

CUMBERLAND, 2. Penruddock of Hale [and Compton Chamberlyn], a third house from Arkeldby co. Cumberland.

BERKSHIRE 168. Reynalds of Trowbridge.—Az. on a fess or, 5 cross crosslets fitché, gu.

100. Richmond *alias* Webb of Redborn [Rodbourn] Cheyney and Wroughton.

BUCKINGHAM., 55. Richmond *alias* Webb of Draycot Foliot.—Arg. a cross

patonce, az. between 4 mullets of 6 points pierced, gu.

GLOUCESTER., 112. Rogers of Bradford.—Arg. a chevron between 3 Roe-bucks courant, sab. attired, or. Kent 127. Crest on a wreath, a Roebuck, sab. bezanté, gorged with a ducal coronet and attired, or.

HEREFORD., 44. Rous of——— [Imber].—gu. 3 lions rampant, arg.

LANCASHIRE, 81. Redish of Bradesley [Bradley], a second branch from Redish in Lancashire.

Redish of Maiden Bradley, another second line from Redish, sed query if these are not both one.

84. Riley of Salisbury, a third branch from the Green in Lancashire.

BEDFORDSHIRE, 88. St. John of Lidyard Tregoz, a second house from Bletso co. Bedford.

151. Sadler of Everley near Hungerford, a third house from Standen co. Hertford, vid. ibid 4, et latter Vis. 27.

79. Smalbone of Wanborow, and of Steventon co. Berks.; which see.

BERKSHIRE, 105. Sottewell of Chute.—Gu. a chevron between 2 mullets of 5 points in chief, and a lion rampant in base, or.

Standon of Stancleer, in paroch de Chute.

BUCKINGHAM., 198. Scudamore of Upton.

DEVONSHIRE, 158. Servington of Langford.—Ermine on a chief, az. 3 bucks heads caboshed, or. Crest on a wreath, a pine tree eradicated proper, fructed or, growing through a tun, gold.

DORSETSHIRE, 58. Sternhold of Hurst.

67. Sutton of New Sarum.

154. Sturmy of Wolfall [Wolfhall].

180. Scott of Warminster.

GLOUCESTER., 41. Stump of Laycock.

118. Stokes of [Tytherton] Lucas, Slawtonford [Slaughterford] and Stanshaw.—Gu. a lion rampant, queué fourché ermine.

128. Spert of Kingswood, descended from Stebbonheath vulgo Stepney co. Middlesex.

Salkeld, *alias* Seacole of Kingswood.—Vert. a lion rampant arg.

161. Snell of Kingston [St. Michael].—Forsan quarterly, gu. and az. a cross fleuretté, or. Crest on a wreath, a demi-talbot rampant, gu. collared and thereunto a line affixed, reflexed over the back and tied in a hank, or.

(Thin Book,) 12. Shuter of Winterborne Cherbury.—Az. an inescotcheon, arg. within 8 cross crosslets fitché in orle. Crest on a wreath and mount vert., a leopard sejant proper, gorged with a ducal coronet, and thereunto a chain affixed, reflexed over the back, or.

HEREFORD., 3. Scroope of Castle Combe, a second branch from Lord Scroope of Bolton. but gives sab. 2 bendlets, arg. with the arms of Lord Scroope in a canton, viz., az. a bend, or. Crest on a wreath out of fire proper, a salamander's head issuant, or, between 2 wings, az.

17. Stourton of Horningsham.—Lord Stourton's coat with a mullet, difference.

59. Stradling of Dauntesey, a second branch from Hawey [? Stowey] co. Somerset.

HERTFORD, 13. Stump of Malmsbury, latter Vis. 85.

HUNTINGDON., 6. Scudamore of Upton.—Gu. 3 stirrops leathered, az. See Herefordshire, but fol. 78, stirrops, or leathered, arg.

(Thick) KENT, 133. Smyth of Corsham.—Az. a chevron engrailed between 3 lions passant guardant, or. Crest on a wreath a leopard's head erased, arg. pelletté collared, az, studded and chained, or.

Smyth of Corclam, a third branch from Ostenhanger in Kent, originally of Corclam.

LONDON, 168. Starling of Alderholt.—Az. a cross paté floretté between 4 estoilles, or.

BERKSHIRE, 27. Tooker of Madington.—Vert. on a bend engrailed, arg. 3 hearts, gu. Crest (New Berks 9), on a wreath, a heart, arg. thro. a ducal coronet, gu. alibi on a wreath, a heart, gu. crowned, or.

CHESHIRE, 458. Touchet, Edward, Bishop of Salisbury, a third brother from the Lord Audley.

DORSETSHIRE, 12. Talbot of Trowbridge.—Az. 3 talbots passant, arg.

59. Tyderley of Hextleton [Hackleston, now Haxton], and Knoyle, descended from Tiderley co. Dorset.

ESSEX, (latter Vis. 209) Thistlethwayt of Winterslow (descended from the North), —Or on a bend, az. 3 pheons' heads of the field. Crest on a wreath, a demi lion, az. supporting a pheon's head, or, alibi out of a ducal coronet, an eagle displayed, arg. membred, gu.

GLOUCESTER., 58. Tailor of Fromhall [Bremhill], a younger branch from Nimyrsfield [Mangotsfield] co. Gloucester.

160. Thinne of Longleat.—1st. barry of 10, or and sab. 2nd, arg. a lion rampant (the tail nowed), gu. within a bordure goboné quarterly. Crest on a wreath, a raindeer, gorged with a collar goboné.

Thynne of Bylston [Biddeston], a third branch from Longleat.

KENT, 11. Tregoz of Lyddyard Tregoze (or South Lydyard).—Az. 2 bars gemells, and a lion passant gardant in chief, or.

BERKS., 26 and 127. Weare *alias* Browne of Marlborough.—Per chevron, or

and sab. 3 hinds trippant, counterchanged. Crest on a wreath, a falcon, wings elevated, standing upon a lure, gu. feathered proper, garnished arg.
Wear, *alias* Browne of Poulton, a second brother from these, also of Denford 137.

(New) Berks, 25. Warnford of Stepenhampton [Sevenhampton].—Per fesse crenellé, arg. and sab. 6 crosses formé, counterchanged.

Dorsetshire, 125. Wood of Lollard Riall [Tollard Royal], descended from Lamley co. Nottingham.

186. Webb of New Sarum.—Gu. a cross between 4 falcons (close), or. Crest out of a ducal coronet, a demi eagle displayed (wings pointing downwards), issuant, or.

Gloucester., 23. Walrond of ——— [Albourn].—Arg. 3 bars, az. over all an eagle displayed with 2 heads, gu.
Walrond of Alborne.—Or 3 bars, az., &c. V. 1623.

Berkshire, 8. Yate of Upham, a second house from Charney co. Berks.

Devonshire, 29. Yerworth of Collingborn Kingston, descended from Pennarsh Clawith co. Monmouth.—Arg. 3 bucks heads couped, sab. collared, silver. Crest on a wreath a naked arm erected, holding a snake enwrapped about it.

Gloucester., 191. York of ——— [Bassetts Down].

Hereford., 18 & 61. York of Ramesbury [?].

The terms "Thick," "Thin," "New," &c., designate the particular books in the College of Arms, from which Robert Dale collected his information. The above Paper has been carefully and exactly printed from his MS.; any addition, made as correction, or helping to point out the location of the Families referred to, has been enclosed in a bracket.—[Ed.]

ON SOME

Roman Remains found at Latton, Wilts,

By J. Buckman, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., &c.,

Professor of Geology and Botany.

THE village of Latton lies about six miles south of Cirencester, the wayfarer passing through it in a journey from Cirencester to the border town of Cricklade in Wiltshire, to which county Latton itself belongs.

The church is situated on the east side of the Irmin Street, (the Roman road from Cirencester to Bath), and about 120 yards from the road, which running through Cricklade passes over two water-courses, and for a considerable distance is accompanied on either side by other conduits, one of which falls into the Thames, the other into the Isis. The church itself is an object of great interest, especially in its semicircular nave arches which, I take it, are not as supposed of Norman, but of Decorated date.

About the village are evidences of former occupation, in rough ground which would I think well repay investigation.

The fine state of preservation of the objects now to be described can scarcely fail to excite interest, while their date, and the situation in which they were found, may well lead to a little speculation. I take advantage of the opportunity afforded me by the Earl of St. Germans, through his Agent, Mr. Bravender, to lay some of the facts connected with this discovery before the members of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

On looking at the map it will be seen that Latton and Cricklade are traversed in every direction by water-courses. These traversing the flat lands of the Oxford clay, while they would favour irrigation and flooding, would however render much of the meadow

on the banks of the streams so marshy as greatly to injure its value. It was therefore deemed expedient to make a straight water-course, by which means the waters from Latton would fall into the Thames lower down in its course, and so render a drainage of the low-lying meadows practicable. It was in the construction of this new water-course that the coins and other Roman objects were met with, and they were found exactly at the point where the new conduit starts from the angle of the older one.

These remains consist of 52 coins, 34 of which were tabulated by Mr. Frederick Bravender, and 18 are more or less illegible. The other articles were a portion of a twisted armilla and a fine fibula, a cutting instrument of iron, a spear head likewise of iron, and a horse's bit of the same material.

These objects were found in such a wonderful state of preservation, some of the coins being as bright and sharp as when first struck, and the iron (steel ?) objects being absolutely capable of sharpening or polishing, that they cannot fail to attract attention.

This state of preservation is due to the manner in which they had been deposited. As described to me, the soil for some distance consisted of a hard rubbly concrete, and it was in this concreted matter that the objects were found. This, it would seem though forming the banks of the stream, was perfectly impervious to water, and its absolute dryness had tended to preserve the coins and implements in as good a condition as when first placed there.

The peculiar brightness of some of the coins of Domitian, Trajan and Hadrian, almost equalling in this respect the fine gold coins of Valens and Valentinianus, which I have found at Corinium, convinced me that they must at least have been made of a metal similar in quality to the Mosaic gold with which the cheap French jewellery, now so much used, is fabricated. It is distinct from the Roman bronze which was mostly coined in early periods, as well as in the latter part of Roman rule here.

Now the coins from Latton were evidently of the two kinds, namely, the bright or *brass* coin, and the dark or *bronze* ones,

and this not as a matter of newness or of high preservation, but of original composition, for we had examples of both worn almost to smoothness, one of each of which I put by for chemical analysis.

To this end then I took a brass coin and a bronze one to Dr. Voelcker's laboratory, where their analysis was kindly undertaken by Mr. R. Warington, Jun., his assistant. These coins were both so worn as to be quite illegible, still the *yellow* one was as bright as polished brass of the finest quality; the darker one was covered externally by a blackish oxide, internally it was copper-coloured.

The composition of the bright coin was found to be as follows:—

Copper	80.83
Zinc	19.32
Tin	.19
Iron	.26
Silver	a trace
	100.60*

Of the copper coin Mr. Warington reports as follows:—

"I have not been able to detect zinc, if any be present it must be as a mere trace. This coin is by no means so pure as the one previously examined, as it contains an appreciable quantity of tin and lead, these metals amounting to several per cent. The appearance of a freshly cut surfaee is somewhat dull and redish."

These analyses show that these two kinds of coins are very distinct in composition, the bright one being absolutely brass, and the darker one a mixture, not of zinc and copper, but of tin, lead and copper; in fact an inferior bronze.

Now brass of this purity must be the result not of accident, i.e, of accidental admixture of zinc from impure materials—but of a knowledge of how to put certain materials together to produce this brighter metal. It is not the usual mixture for bronze

* The excess here should probably be deducted from the zinc, as it doubtless arises from the alkali used in its precipitation.—J. B.

plus the zinc, for the necessary ingredients to make bronze with copper are all but absent.

In Ure's Dictionary, 1860, article "Alloys," p. 93, we have the following:—

"It is not a little curious to find that some of the coins of high antiquity contain zinc, which does not appear to have been known as a metal before 1280, when Albertus Magnus speaks of zinc as a semi-metal."..... "The probability is that calamine (zinc ore) was known from the earliest times as a peculiar earth, although it was not thought to be an ore of zinc or of any other metal."

Seeing then that the results as exhibited in the coins and the fibula are so good, it may be worth while at this day to consider whether we could get a better brass from the mixture of the earth calamine with copper directly, without first freeing the metalic zinc from the calamine.

But the question will arise in some minds as to whether the Romans were altogether unacquainted with metallic zinc. One would imagine that brass of the character of that presented by these coins could hardly have been arrived at by accident, nor would the results be so certain even with known quantities of calamine.

Again, what influence might this power of getting so bright and gold-like a metal from an earth, (as performed by the Romans in our own country), have had in favouring the pursuits of alchemy, and the transmutation of metals.

These coins then seem to me to have an interest beyond their mere value as fine examples of their period, or of good impressions of *image* and *superscription*; and I have dwelt upon them in the light in which they have been presented to me, in the hope of drawing attention to so interesting a subject.

Amongst the iron materials, I would mention the bit as an evidence that the antiquary must not reject articles as not being archaic, from their likeness to those of our own time, nor from the fact that the tooth of time has failed to make much impression upon their structure. The bit and the spear-head are marvellously like some of a much later date, but they were

preserved by being secured in the same mass of concrete as the coins, and this very method of preservation is in itself a matter of interest.

As regards the history of the past, as connected with the locality in which the articles were found, it could hardly be that specimens of this kind could be discovered without leading one to look more particularly at the surrounding neighbourhood, and such examination convinced me that the streams were at least in part artificial, and perhaps none of them observe a quite natural or unaltered course. These Roman remains then led me to the inference, that part if not all of the space so bounded was the site of a Roman camp, to make which drier than it could otherwise be, I suspect that the Romans diverted the Churn into the Thames at a lower part of the river than before, and that since that time these streams have undergone great changes from the wearing away of the banks here and there by mills, and perhaps to a greater extent from the requirements for irrigation and drainage.

Probably the land is the site of a camp, and the mill, (like the mills on the ditch at Corinium) was built by taking advantage of this circumstance to facilitate the establishment of the works. If this be so, it will follow that a district hitherto looked upon as not likely to afford riches of this sort from its general flatness, may after all give good results from a more careful examination.

NOTE.—I beg to thank Mr. Bravender for his attention to me in these matters, and Mr. Warington for the aid afforded by his analyses.

J. B.

LIST OF COINS FOUND AT LATTON.

1 Agrippa, MAGRIPPAL . . . COS. *Rev.* standard bearer. SC.
2 Ditto AGRIPPAL OP COS. *R.* illegible. SC.
3 Antonia, illegible. *R.* a female figure, illegible. SC.
4 Ditto ANTONIA AUG. *R.* ditto, illegible. SC.
5 Antoninus Pius,
6 Claudius, —— *R.* male figure, SC.
7 Ditto TICLAUDIUS CAESAR . . . *R.* warrior with shield. SC.
8 Ditto —— DIVS CAESAR AVG. —— *R.* the same.
9 Crispina, CRISPINA AVG. illegible. *R.* a sitting female figure.
10 Carausius, IMPCCARAVSIVS PI AVG. *R.* PAX AVG. with olive branch. SC.

11 Commodus, COMMODANT . . . *R.* illegible, female figure cornucopia SC.

12 Domitian, IMPCAES DOMITAVGGERM COS XIII CENS PERPP. *R.* IOVI VICTOR. victory seated, a fine head. (Marked a medallion, but it is a 1st brass.) SC.

13 Ditto DOMITAVG GERM COS XII CENS. *R.* FORTVNA AVGVSTI, female with cornucopia &c. SC.

14 Ditto CAESARAVG FDOMITIAN. male figure. SC.

15 Ditto DOMIT AVG GERM. *R.* FIDEI. male figure. SC.

16 Ditto IMPCAESA DOMITIANAVGGERM COS XI. *R.* FIDEI. female figure standing. SC.

17 Faustina the elder, FAVST AVG ..... *R.* AETER. female figure sacrificing. SC.

18 Ditto the younger, FAVST. *R.* AETER. ———

19 Ditto DIVA FAVSTINA. *R.* AVGVSTA. female figure with distaff? SC.

20 Hadrian, ADRIANVS.—— *R.* COS. SC.

21 Ditto illegible, *R.* female figure.

22 Gallienus, illegible?

23 Tetricus?

24 Hadrian, IMPCAESAR HADRIANVS. *R.* female figure, illegible. SC.

25 Nero, IMP NERO CAESAR AVG. PMAX TR POTPP. *R.* victory with shield. SC.

26 Ditto IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PMAX TR PPP. *R.* SPQR. SECVRITAS —— sitting figure sacrificing.

27 Ditto IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PMAX TR PPP. *R.* VICTORIA AVGVSTI. Winged victory. SC.

28 Ditto IMP NERO ditto ditto ditto *R.* victory with shield. SC.

29 Nerva, . . . VACAESAVG PM TRP COS III P . . . *R.* PVBLICA. SC. female figure standing.

30 Vespasian, VESPASIAN AVG——*R.* emperor sacrificing——AVG. SC,

31 Ditto IMPCAESAR VESPASIANAVG COS III *R.* VICTOR. SC.

32 Ditto VESPASIAN *R.* victory with shield. SPQR. SC.

33 Faustina.

34 Claudius, —— *R.* Two figures with shield. SC.

The Flora of Wiltshire,

COMPRISING THE

Flowering Plants and Ferns indigenous to the County;

By Thomas Bruges Flower, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

No. IX.

ORDER. UMBELLIFERÆ. (JUSS.)

So called from the arrangement of the flower-stalks in heads or 'umbels.' The products of the group vary much in character. Some are acrid and virulently poisonous, some secrete gum-resins, others again are aromatic and useful as condiments. Celery, Fennel, Parsnip, Carrot, and Parsley, are all familiar esculents belonging to the Order.

Hydrocotyle, (Linn.) Marsh Penny-wort.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *hydor* water, and *cotyle*, a cavity; in allusion to the slightly concave form of the leaves, whose roundness gives origin to the English name Penny-wort.

1. H. *vulgaris*, (Linn.) common Marsh Penny-wort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 751. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1842.

Locality. Bogs and moorish ground, not common. *P. Fl. May, August. Area*, 1. * 3. 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District,*" Neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* " Rivulets on Alderbury Common," *Dr. Maton.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

3. *South-west District,* "Boggy ground near Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* On swampy ground near the Mill in Spye Park. " Pond on Bowden Hill," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

The flowers being very small, and the flower-stalks shorter than the leaf-stalks, are easily overlooked, though they are abundant in

their season; but the plant is easily known by the petiole being inserted into the centre of the underside of the leaf, a circumstance uncommon in European plants. It affords an excellent example of what Linnæus calls *folium peltatum*.

Sanicula, (Linn.) Sanicle.
Linn, Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *sano*, (Lat.) to heal, in allusion to its supposed medicinal properties.

1. S. *Europæa* (Linn.) Wood Sanicle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 98, *Reich. Icones, t.* 1847.

Locality. Woods and thickets, on a chalky or loamy soil. *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the districts more or less distributed.

[*Apium graveolens* (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1210. Not truly wild in Wilts, but occurs occasionally *throughout the Districts* in damp ditches, and by roadsides, as a straggler introduced through cultivation.]

Petroselinum, (Hoffm.) Parsley.
Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. Compounded of *petros*, (Gr.) a rock, and *selinon*, (Gr.) parsley, it being a native of stony or rocky places.

1. P. *segetum*, (Koch) corn Parsley, Hone-wort, *lit.* of the crops; *gen. plur.* of *seges. Sison* (Sm.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 228. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1856.

Locality. In rather moist fields, and on ditch-banks where the soil is calcareous, rare. *B. Fl. August, September. Area*, 1. * * 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Frequent about Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Monkton Farley Avenue, also about Box and Rudlow.

5. *North-east District*, "Fields between the Forest, and Martinsell-hill," *Mr. Reebs. Very local in Wilts*, according to my own

notes, and seldom to be found for any length of time in the same places. A singular wiry and slender plant, with much the habit of "*Bupleurum tenuissimum,*" and remarkable for the very small few-rayed umbels. Entire plant extremely smooth and glabrous, dull glaucous green, very weakly aromatic.

P. *sativum* (Hoffm.) *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2793. Common Garden Parsley, distinguished from this by the doubly pinnated root-leaves and the many rayed umbels, has no claim to a place in a County Flora, nor have I ever seen it even apparently wild.

Helosciadium, (Koch.) Marsh-wort.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. Compounded of *helos,* a marsh, and *sciadion* an umbel, meaning an umbelliferous plant, inhabiting marshes.

1. H. *nodiflorum,* (Koch.) knot-flowered Marsh-wort. *Sium* (Sm.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 639. *Reich. Icones, t.* 66.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, ditches, and slow running streams. A frequent companion of the water-cress. *P. Fl. August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout all the Districts.* It varies much in size and foliage, when the plant is small, with several slender quite prostrate creeping stems, deeply toothed leaves, and stalked umbels, it is the *H. repens,* (Koch.) *Sium-repens,* (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1431, and is not uncommon in the county, growing in watery places and boggy meadows, and on the borders but *not* in the water of ditches and rivulets.

2. H. *inundatum,* (Koch.) inundated Marsh-wort. *Sium* (Smith) *Engl. Bot. t.* 227.

Locality. Floating in swamps and shallow ponds, or creeping on their partially exsiccated margins, rare. *P. Fl. June, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts* but easily overlooked, and consequently supposed to be more rare than is the fact.

Sison, (Linn.) Stone or Hone-wort.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *sizum,* signifying in Celtic a *running brook*; some of the plants formerly placed in this genus delighting in such situations.

1. S. *Amomum* (Linn.) Hedge Stone-wort. So named in reference to the genus *Amomum*. *Amomum* (Gr.) is the ancient name of some aromatic production of the East, probably ginger, or *Cardamom*. The *Amomum* is used by the Eastern nations in emblaming, and is called *momia*, or *mumia*, whence perhaps the word Mummy. *Engl. Bot. t.* 954. *Reich Icones, t.* 1849.

Locality. In hedges, on banks, by road sides, and about the borders of fields, pastures, and woods, chiefly on dampish calcareous soil, *B. Fl. August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. In all the districts but sparingly, readily distinguished by its powerful pungent and rancid aromatic odour.

ÆGOPODIUM (LINN.) GOUT-WEED.
Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *aix, aigos* a goat, and *podion* a little foot, probably from the cleft shape of the leaf.

1. Æ. Podagraria, (Linn.) Gout-weed. *Podagra*, (*Lat.*) signifies the gout; from *pous* a foot, and *agra* a seizure. *Engl. Bot. t.* 940. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1857.

Locality. In low moist cultivated ground, shady waste places, and under hedges. *P. Fl. May, June. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Gardens at Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District,* "Near Market Lavington," *Mr. Thomas Coward.*

3. *South-west District,* "Warminster," *Mr. R. C. Griffith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Corsham, Derry Wood near Stanley, "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* "Wyck Farm, near New Mill." "Field near Clench." "Axford." "A frequent escape, occurring in hedges near present or former gardens." *Flor. Marlb.* A troublesome weed in cultivated ground, from which it is with difficulty eradicated. The root is pungent and aromatic, and was formerly used as a cataplasm in the gout, whence the vulgar name.

Carum Carui (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 503. Meadows at Christian Malford, (*District* 4.) *Mr. J. Poole, MSS.*, "*Watson's Bot. Guide.*" Possibly naturalized in the above locality, having been long cultivated for its aromatic carpels.

Bunium, (Linn.) Earth-nut.
Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From (*bounion*) a species of turnip or radish, which the root of *bunium* resembles; the English name earth-nut, has a similar reference.

1. B. *flexuosum* (Linn.) Pig-nut, or twisted Earth-nut. So called from the twisted form of the stem between the tuber and the surface of the ground. *Engl. Bot. t.* 988. B. *bulbocastanum* of Hudson and others; not of Linnæus. B. *denudatum* De Candolle.

Locality. Woods and pastures in a gravelly soil. *P. Fl. May, June. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Frequent throughout all the Districts.* An elegant plant, whose umbels of bright white flowers are very conspicuous through the month of June. The tuber has a sweetish and slightly pungent taste, and is sought after by children of the Wiltshire peasantry under the name of Earth-nut, or Earth-chestnut, from its resemblance to the latter fruit in flavour, when the pungency is removed by roasting.

2. B. *Bulbocastanum* (Linn.) Chestnut-bulbed Earth-nut: So named from *bulbus* (Lat.) a bulb, and *castanea*, a chestnut, the root having the form of the former and taste of the latter. *Engl. Bot. Suppl, t.* 2862. *Carum* Koch. De Cand.

Locality. In cultivated fields, on the chalk marl not uncommon on that formation. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* * * * * 5.

North Division.

5. *North-east District,* "Pewsey Downs," *Mr. C. Steadman, Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, MSS.* This interesting species has recently been added to the "Wilts Flora," by *Mr. C. Steadman.* Not having myself seen specimens, or as yet visited the locality, I am quite unprepared to state whether the plant occurs sparingly or in any quantity. Our common pig-nut B. *flexuosum,* was long supposed by British botanists to be identical with B. *bulbocastanum,* which is

probably the reason that the true plant so long escaped notice. B. *bulbocastanum* was first observed by the late Rev. W. H. Coleman at Cherry Hinton, near Cambridge, in 1838, and was determined by Mr. H. C. Watson, by comparison with the *Linnæan herbarium*.

PIMPINELLA, (LINN.) BURNET-SAXIFRAGE.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name altered, as Linnæus informs us, from *bipennula*, or twice pinnate; in allusion to the division of the leaves.

1. P. *Saxifraga*, (Linn.) common Burnet-Saxifrage. *Engl. Bot. t.* 407. *Reich. Icones. t.* 1869.

Locality. Dry pastures, on banks, and road-sides, in a sandy, gravelly or chalky soil, frequent. *P. Fl. July, September.* Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *General in all the Districts.* Varying in size, and also in the form and division of its leaves. Some writers make several varieties of it, but these are simply occasioned by the different age of the plant, and the greater or lesser expansion of its foliage, according to the soil in which it grows.

2. P. *magna* (Linn.) great Burnet-Saxifrage. *Engl. Bot. t.* 408. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1868.

Locality. Woods and hedges, chiefly on a chalky or limestone soil, rare. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Hedge-rows near Downton," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*"

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* "Corsham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* This plant has not been observed in either station of late years. Larger in all its parts than the foregoing species, with the *leaflets* of the upper *leaves* much broader and less divided.

SIUM, (LINN.) WATER-PARSNEP.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name according to Théis, from the word *siw, water;* from which come the English word *sea*, and the Greek *scio*, to shake.

1. S. *angustifolium* (Linn.) narrow-leaved Water Parsnep. *Engl. Bot. t.* 139. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1878.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, Canal, brooks and ditches. *P. Fl. August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. More or less distributed throughout the county.

Bupleurum, (Linn.) Hare's-ear.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *Bos* (Gr.) an ox, and *pleuron* (Gr.) a rib; from the ribbed leaves in some of the species. Hare's-ear; from the shape of the leaf.

1. B. *rotundifolium,* (Linn.) round-leaved Hare's-ear; or Thorow-wax; so called from the oval perfoliate leaf. To wax is an obsolete verb, signifying to grow; the stem appearing to grow through the leaves. *Engl. Bot. t.* 99. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1880.

Locality. Cornfields on a calcareous soil. *A. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Near Amesbury, on Salisbury Plain plentifully. *Withering*"—*Bot. Guide.* "Corn-fields at Pitton," *Dr. Maton.* "Downton, Clarendon, and Amesbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District,* "Very plentifully near Shrewton," *Dr. Maton.*

3. *South-west District,* "Corn-fields at Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* In corn-fields between Conkwell and Farley Wick. Cornfields going from Pickwick to Chapel-Plaster. "Rudlow," *Mr. C. E. Broome.* "Between the Old Horse and Jockey, and South Wraxhall." "*Flor. Bath.*" Extremely local, and occurring periodically in all the above stations. This species is nearly allied to B. *protractum,* which is common in corn-fields in most parts of the Continent, and is distinguished by the fruit being granulated between the ridges, *and not striated* as in B. *rotundifolium.* It should be looked for in Wilts.

Œnan'the, (Linn.) Water-Dropwort.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Named from *oinos* wine, and *anthos,* a flower; alluding to the vinous smell of the blossoms.

1. *A. fistulosa*, (Linn.) fistulose, or tubular Water-Dropwort, the stems and leaves being hollow like a pipe. *Engl. Bot. t.* 363. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1898.

Locality. Ditches, rivulets, and marshy places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1 * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Marshy ground near Alderbury," *Dr. Maton.* "Ditches at Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

3. *South-west District,* River-side at Boyton. "Marshy places about Bemerton," and "Britford meadows," *Major Smith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Bogs at South Wraxall.

5. *North-east District,* Canal-side between Swindon and Cricklade, "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. W. Bartlett. Not generally distributed through Wilts.* Chiefly remarkable for its tubular or fistulose habit, the petioles, and even the leaflets, of the upper leaves being hollow like the stem.

2. Œ. *Lachenálii,* (Gmel.) Lachenal's, Water-Drop-wort. *Œ. Pimpinelloides* (Smith), not of Linnæus. *Engl. Bot. t.* 347, *Reich Icones t.* 1892.

Locality. Marshes, rare, *P. Fl. July, September. Area.* * * * 4. 5.

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Bogs between South Wraxall, and the Old Horse and Jockey.

5. *North-east District,* Marshy places by the Canal between Swindon and Cricklade. These are the only localities where I have as yet gathered the present species, though doubtless it is to be found in other parts of the County. Many of my correspondents having unfortunately confused the Œ. *pimpinelloides* of Linnæus with the present one, induces me to withold several stations recorded by them, until its distribution can be *more* accurately ascertained.

3. Œ. *crocata* (Linn.) Hemlock-Water-Dropwort, *Crocatus* referring to the colour of the juice. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2313.

Locality. About the banks of the Avon, Canal, in low wet meadows, and along ditches and brooks, not unfrequent. *P. Fl.*

July. Area, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout all the Districts.* The largest of the species, and one of the most poisonous of the *umbelliferæ.* The plant when not in flower is very like celery, "*Apium graveolens,*" and the large fleshy tubers of the root have a smell and flavour inclining to that of the parsnep. The root in which the deleterious quality of the plant most powerfully resides, abounds in a yellow-coloured juice which has an acrid unpleasant taste and fetid smell. When grown in a dry situation, this juice disappears, or is secreted in a very small quantity, under which circumstance some botanists regard it as a distinct species, the Œ. *apiifolia* of Sprengel, who seems to doubt whether we possess a plant according with the Œ. *crocata* of Linnæus.

4. Œ. *fluviatilis* (Colem.) River-Water-Dropwort. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2944. *Coleman in Ann. Nat. Hist.* v. xi. 188, *t.* 3.

Locality. In running water where there is a depth of one to three feet. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. * * * 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "River Avon at Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

5. *North-east District,* Streams in the neighbourhood of Cricklade, not unfrequent. Canal between Swindon and Cricklade. "Kennet and Avon Canal, near Marlborough," *Mr. Reebs.*

Resembling Œ. *Phellandrium,* but differing by the submersed leaflets being divided into finger-like parallel segments, deeply cut at the end, and in the fruit which is *broadly elliptical, thrice* as long as the spreading styles, Botanists are indebted to the late Rev. H. Coleman for having first directed attention to this plant, which had long been confounded with Œ. *Phellandrium.*

Æthusa, (Linn.) Fool's Parsley.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *(aitho)* to burn; in allusion to its acrid taste.

1. Æ. *Cynápium,* (Linn.) common Fool's Parsley, or dog's parsley, (*kunos*) is the genitive of (*kuon*), a dog. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1192. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1901.

Locality. Waste and cultivated ground. *A. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Throughout the Districts common.* Readily distinguished from *all* other umbellate plants by what is called its beard; three long pendulous leaves of the involucellum, all on one side under the partial, and *no* involucrum to the general umbels. The plant is generally considered deleterious, a quality supposed to arise from the presence of a peculiar alkaline principle, called Cynapia.

[*Fœniculum officinale* (All.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1208, occurs in quarries about Winsley, (*District* 4) but not truly wild, probably an escape from cultivation.]

SILAUS, (BESSER) SULPHUR-WORT.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. A word used by Pliny to denote a kind of herb, like Smallage.

1. S. *pratensis* (Bess.) meadow Pepper-Saxifrage. *Cnidium Silaus* (Smith) *Engl. Bot. t.* 2142. *Reich. Icones, t.* 1923.

Locality. Meadows and moist pastures. *P. Fl. June, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts,* but not general. *Whole plant* of a smooth dark green herbage, fetid when bruised, and apparently rejected by cattle.

ANGELICA, (LINN.) ANGELICA.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Named Angelic from its cordial and medicinal properties.

1. A. *sylvestris* (Linn.) wood or wild Angelica. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1128. *Reich. Icones, t,* 1936.

Locality. Banks of the Avon, Canal, moist woods, and marshy places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Stem* two to three feet high, purplish, branched. *Umbels* large and convex. *Flowers* white or purplish.

PASTINACA, (LINN.) PARSNEP.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *pastus* food, in allusion to its nutritious qualities.

1. P. *sativa* (Linn.) common wild Parsnep. *Engl. Bot. t.* 556.

Locality. Borders of fields and pastures in a chalky or gravelly

soil. *B. Fl. July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed.* The garden parsnep is a variety of this, in which the biennial fusiform root has been enlarged by culture.

Heracleum, (Linn.) Cow-Parsnep.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From (*Heracles*), *Hercules,* to whom it is dedicated.

1. H. *Sphondylium* (Linn.) common Cow-Parsnep, or hog-weed. Parkinson (*Theatrum Botanicum*) says, "it is called in Greek *Sphondylium,* and *Spondylion,* for both are extant in good authors, derived, as it is thought, from *Spondyle,* a flie, stinking like this." *Engl. Bot. t.* 939.

Locality. On moist hedge-banks, in damp pastures, woods, borders of fields, and waste bushy places, generally considered an indication of good soil. *B. Fl. July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4, 5. *Common in all the Districts.* A tall, coarse looking plant. Its large and handsome umbels being very conspicuous through the month of July. A variety with leaves, more deeply cut, lobes narrower, is the H. *angustifolium* (Sm.); it grows in similar situations, but not so common.

Daucus, (Linn.) Carrot.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. Daucus (Lat.), a word used by the old authors to denote a carrot; said to be derived from *(daio,)* to make hot; from the supposed medicinal properties of the seeds.

1. D. *Carota,* (Linn.) common Carrot, *(karos,)* signifies a herb; also a drowsiness, which this plant is thought to induce. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1174.

Locality. Pastures, borders of fields, and way-sides. *B. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Plentiful in all the Districts.* The Garden Carrot originated from this species, and affords an additional instance to that of the parsnep, *(Pastinaca sativa)* of the effects of cultivation upon vegetables.

Caucalis, (Hoffm.) Bur-Parsley.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. According to Linnæus from *(keo),* to lie along,

and *kaulos*, a stem, from their trailing along the ground.

1. C. *daucoides* (Linn.) daucus-like, or small Bur Parsley. *Engl. Bot. t.* 197.

Locality. Corn-fields on a chalky soil. *A. Fl. June. Area,* * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Corn-fields at Bromham. "Kingsdown," *Mr. C. E. Broome.*

The only localities at present ascertained for this rare plant in Wilts. It has not, I believe been observed of late years in either station.

TORILIS, (ADANS.) HEDGE-PARSLEY.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. A name of very doubtful meaning, used by Adanson (a French botanist), and maintained by others. Smith suggests from *toreuo*, to carve or emboss, in allusion to the seed, which is covered with tubercles.

1. S. *Anthriscus* (Gaert.) upright Hedge-Parsley. *Caucalis* Huds. *Engl. Bot. t.* 987.

Locality. In hedges, banks, by road-sides, and on the borders of fields. *A. Fl. July, August. Fr. September, October. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts. Fruit* small, egg-shaped, faintly tinged with purple, very rough, with incurved bristles placed in rows, between which are dark green rather prominent ribs. The upright stem and compound umbels of this species, will distinguish it from *Torilis nodosa*, and the general involucrum of more than two leaves, from T. *infesta*, the latter species is chiefly found among corn, never in hedges. T. *Anthriscus* seldom any-where but in hedges, and among bushes.

2. T. *infesta* (Spr.) troublesome or spreading Hedge-Parsley. A name sufficiently explicit. *Caucalis* (Curt.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1314.

Locality. In waste and cultivated ground, especially amongst corn. *A. Fl. July, August. Fr. September, October. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed.* Not unfrequently mistaken for the last species; well distinguished by the *fruit*, being rough, with spreading

hooked bristles on the *interstices*, and three rows of *straight* adpressed ones in the primary *ridges*.

3. T. *nodosa* (Gaert.) knotted Hedge-Parsley. The name applies to the umbels which are knotted together, or sub-sessile on the stem. *Caucalis* Huds. *Engl. Bot. t.* 199.

Locality. On banks, and about the borders of fields; most plentiful in a gravelly or chalky soil. *A. Fl. June, July, Fr. August, November. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts, but not frequent. Umbels* very small, forming little heads, nearly sessile when in flower; *fruit* smaller than the other species, the external ones *only* of the umbel are furnished with bristles, which are longest on the *outside*; the inner ones have them generally *reduced* to the form of tubercles.

Scandix, (Linn.) Shepherd's Needle.
Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *skeo* (Gr.) to prick, because of the shape and long points to the seeds, which in Wiltshire have acquired the name of *Beggar's Needles*.

1. S. *Pecten-Veneris* (Linn.) Venus's Comb; or Shepherd's Needle. *Pecten* (Lat.) signifies a comb; the English names all refer to the length of the beak when in fruit, which renders this plant one of the most remarkable of the order. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1397.

Locality. In cultivated land amongst corn, turnips, and other crops. *A. Fl. June, September. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5, *Frequent in all the Districts.* Well distinguished by the very long and singular appearance of the fruit.

Anthriscus, (Hoffm.) Beaked-Parsley.
Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. A word used by Pliny for a plant resembling Scandix.

1. A. *sylvestris* (Hoffm.) wild Beaked-Parsley, Wild Chervil, Cow-weed. *Chœrophyllum* Smith. *Engl. Bot. t.* 752.

Locality. In moist shady grassy places, damp hedge-banks, and borders of fields. *P. Fl. April, June. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.* This is the earliest in flower of all our umbelliferous

plants. *Stem* 3 feet high branched lower part downy, upper glabrous. *Umbels* at first slightly drooping, *rays* smooth.

2. A. *vulgaris* (Pers.) common Beaked-Parsley. *Scandix Anthriscus* (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 818.

Locality. On hedge-banks, waysides, and in waste places, under walls. *A. Fl. May, June. Area,* 1. * * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Among rubbish on Milford Hill," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*" "Waste ground in the neighbour- of Salisbury," *Major Smith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* "Chittoe," *Miss Meredith.* "Biddeston, Slaughterford, Derry Hill, and Bowood," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* Whole plant of a delicate pale green, especially in the leaves, by which it is at once distinguishable from all our other species in this order.

Chærophyllum, (Linn.) Chervil.
Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. From *(chairo)*, to rejoice, and *(phyllon)* a leaf; a word employed by old authors in reference to the smell of the leaves of C. *sativum, odoratum, aromaticum,* etc. The English name appears to be a corruption of the Latin—*Chærophyll,* chervil.

1. C. *temulentum,* (Linn.) intoxicating or rough-leaved Chervil. The herb has a sweetish aromatic flavour, but it is considered deleterious, as the specific name, *temulentum,* denoting a narcotic or intoxicating quality implies. *Myrrhis temulenta* Smith. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1521.

Locality. In woods, hedges, and waste places. *P. Fl. June, July, Area,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *Common in all the Districts.* The roughness, dark purple spots, and swollen joints of the stem, will at once distinguish it. This plant so imperceptibly takes the place of *Anthriscus sylvestris* with its flowers, as the season advances, that the two are often confounded, though they will be found very distinct upon examination.

CONIUM, (LINN.) HEMLOCK.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. ii.

Name. (Koneion), a word used by Aristotle, and others for the plant hemlock.

1. C. *maculatum*, (Linn.) spotted Hemlock, *Maculatus* (Lat.) signifies spotted. Hemlock so called from the dry hollow stalks that remain after flowering. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1191.

Locality. By the side of the Avon, hedge-banks, and waste places, especially on gravel. *B. Fl. June, July, Area.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *Generally distributed.* This is best distinguished by its glossy spotted stem, deep green shining leaves, strong fœtid smell when bruised, and by the unilateral partial involucres, and wavy crenate ridges of the fruit.

ORDER. ARALIACEÆ. (JUSS.)

ADOXA (LINN.) MOSCHATEL.

Linn. Cl. viii Ord. iii.

Name. From *a, without* and (*doxa*) glory; from the humble and insignificant aspect of this little flower.

1. A. *Moschatéllina*, (Linn.) tuberous Moschatel. The flowers have a musky smell in the evening, or early in the morning while moist with dew, and hence the name of *moschatellina*, derived from (*moschos*) musk. *Engl. Bot. t* 453.

Locality. In moist shady places, under hedge-banks, and about the roots of trees on loamy soil. *P. Fl. April, May. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts not uncommon.* This is an unobtrusive little plant, delighting to grow in moist shady places, in woods, and similar situations; a circumstance which has not escaped the notice of the poet;

> "Adoxa loves the greenwood shade;
> There, waving through the verdant glade,
> Her scented seeds she strews."

HEDERA, (LINN.) IVY.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Name. Supposed to be from *edera* a seat, from its clinging to, or *sitting* upon old walls, &c.

1. H. *Helix* (Linn.) common Ivy. *Helix* is a Latin noun derived from (*helisso*), to creep or encircle. Thus *Hedera Helix* is a creeping or encircling Ivy. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1267.

Locality. Hedges, woods, old buildings, and trunks of trees. *Sh. Fl. October, November. Fr. April. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed.* An evergreen of excessive elegance, and a universal favourite, ever enfolding our hedges, rocks, ruins, and trunks of trees, in a rich entangled mantle of verdure and beauty. *Stems* every long, creeping, throwing out numerous *roots* by which they adhere to hard substances. *Leaves* very shining, dark green, often veined with whitish lines. *Flowers* small, pale green. A variety called the *Irish Ivy*, is much cultivated on account of the vastly larger size of its foliage, and its very rapid growth.

ORDER. CORNACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

Cornus, (Linn.) Dog-wood-Cornel-Tree.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Name. Probably from *cornu* (Lat.), a horn, in reference to the hard substance of the wood. Virgil mentions the wood as being useful for warlike instruments—"Bona bello cornus," though the modern name Dog-wood does not imply so good a reputation.

1. C. *sanguinea* (Linn.) blood-red or wild Cornel, in allusion to the redness of the bark. From *sanguis* (Lat.) blood. *Engl. Bot. t.* 249. *St.* 52—3.

Locality. Woods and thickets, particularly on a chalk or limestone soil. *Sh. Fl. June, Fr. September. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *General throughout the County.* The white blossoms of the Dog-wood are very conspicuous in our hedges throughout the month of June, and whilst its blood-red twigs relieve the monotonous colouring of the winter landscape, the deep purple brown of the fading leaves adds to the rich tinting of our autumnal scenery.

ORDER. LORANTHACEÆ. (JUSS,)

Viscum, (Linn.) Mistletoe.

Linn. Cl. xxii. Ord. ii.

Name. The name of Latin authors, derived from (*ischo*),the same as *(echo)*, to hold.

1. V. *album* (Linn.) common white Mistletoe. The word Mistletoe is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Mistiltan*, from *mistl*, different, and *tan*, twig, being so unlike the tree it grows upon. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1470. *St.* 8.

Locality. Parasitical on various trees, especially on the Apple-tree (*Pyrus Malus*), the Hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), the Ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*), the White-thorn (*Prunus spinosa*), but rarely on the oak (*Quercus Robur*), *Shrub, Fl. April, May. Area*, 1.*3.4.*

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "On Prunus spinosa at Whiteparish," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat Hist. Wilts.*" "On *Pyrus Malus*, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "In an orchard between Alderbury and Trafalgar," *Major Smith.* "Landford but only on *Pyrus Malus*, as far as I have observed," *Rev. E. Simms.*

3. *South Middle District*, "In orchards about Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, On *Pyrus Malus*, at Limpley Stoke. Old apple-trees in an orchard at Box. On *Cratægus oxycantha* in the Park at Corsham. At Notton on *Fraxinus.* Very common in Spye Park and Bowood on *Cratægus.* "In the neighbourhood of Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* The Mistletoe doubtless is found in (*Districts* 2 and 5), but we have no note of its occurrence. A small, evergreen, parasitical, crowdedly branched, bushy *shrub*, of very slow growth, pendant from the trunks and branches of trees. *Root* woody, inserting itself into the bark of the tree on which it grows, and propagating itself as shewn by the late Professor Henslow (*Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist.* 6, 500) by extending between the bark and young wood green filamentary *scions*, which at intervals give off at right angles other portions of a lighter colour, and these striking into the young wood of the tree throw up suckers which become individual plants. The most remarkable circumstance however in the history of the Mistletoe is its mode of growth. It is invariably found flourishing upon, and imbibing its support, from the juices of some tree, it has never been met with attached to earth, nor can any treatment induce it to grow there. The plant is said

to be chiefly propagated by birds of the Thrush family, especially the *Fieldfares*, and *Redwings*, who are tempted to feed on its white-berries when other supplies fail, and in cleansing their bills upon the rind of various trees frequented by them, leave behind a few of the clammy seeds, to perpetuate the continuance of the parasite. It is not improbable also that the seeds pass through the bodies of birds, uninjured as stated by old writers, and even benefited by the forward tendency thus given them to earlier germination.

ORDER. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Sambucus, (Linn.) Elder.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. iii.

Name. An old word used by Pliny and others to signify the elder-tree, derived from *sambuca*, a musical instrument, usually made of this tree.

1. S. *Ebulus* (Linn.) dwarf Elder, or Dane-wort *Ebulus*, a word used by Pliny to denote some plant with red berries. Our ancestors evinced a hatred of their enemies, the Danes, in supposing this nauseous, fœtid, and noxious plant to have sprung from their blood; hence it was formerly called Dane-wort.[1] *Engl. Bot. t.* 475.

Locality. In waste ground, way-sides, and about hedges, not common. *P. Fl. August. Area*, 1. * 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Near Redlynch," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*" "Pewsey," *Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw.*

3. *South-west District*, "Bishopstone," *Mr. James Hussey.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, In hedges between Slaughterford and Ford.[2]

5. *North-east District*, Near the large Pond by Mr. Bathe's farm-yard Purton. "Under Roundway Down," *Rev. John Offer.* "Occasionally a troublesome weed in gardens at Marlborough."

[1] "Danes-blood (*ebulus*) about Slaughtonford is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name." "*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts*," *p.* 50.

[2] "Dwarfe-elder (*ebulus*) at Box, &c., common enough, at Falston and Stoke Verdon, in the high waics." "*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts*," *p.* 52.

"*Flora Marlb.*" *Not general in Wilts.* *Flowers* larger than in the common Elder, white, tipped with dark rose-red or purple, of a strong peculiar odour. Segments of the *corolla* with an inflexed point. *Filaments* white, singularly thickened, uneven on their surface. *Anthers* purple.

2. S. *nigra* (Linn.) common or black-berried Elder. *Engl. Bot. t.* 475.

Locality. In woods, thickets, copses, and hedge-rows, especially on chalk. *Tree, Fl. June, July, Fr. August, September. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.*[1] The flowers and leaves of this tree have a scent which is unpleasant to many, and which has much analogy to that of the black currant.

Viburnum, (Linn.) Guelder-rose.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. iii.

Name. According to Vaillant, the word Viburnum is derived from the Latin *vieo,* to tie; on account of the pliability of the branches of some species. Viburna in the plural appears to have been applied by the ancients, to any shrubs that were used for binding or tying.

1. V. *Lantana* (Linn.) Mealy Guelder-rose, Way-faring-tree. *Lantana* was the old name of *Viburnum,* now applied to the species. The young shoots, and under surface of the leaves are thickly clothed with stellated tufts of down, communicating a mealy appearance, and hence the English name Meal-tree, or Mealy Guelder-rose. Wayfaring-tree, from growing in hedges, by the road-side. *Engl. Bot. t.* 331.

Locality. Hedges and thickets, especially where the soil is at all calcareous. *Tree, Fl. May, June, Fr. August, September. Area,*

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[1] "Elders grow every-where. At Bradford the side of the high hill which faces the South, about Mr. Paul Methwin's house, is covered with them. I fancy that that pent might be turned to better profit, for it is situated as well for a vinyard as any place can be, and is on a rocky gravelly ground. The apothecaries well know the use of the berries, and so doe the vintners, who buy vast quantities of them in London, and some doe make no inconsiderable profit by the sale of them." "*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts,*" *p.* 56.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.[1] A large shrub with copious, opposite, round, pliant, mealy branches. *Flowers* white. *Fruit* compressed in an early state, red on the outside, yellow and finally black. Decaying leaves of a fine deep red. *Viburnum tinus* a native of the South of Europe, is the Laurustinus of our gardens.

2. V. *Opulus* (Linn.) common Guelder-rose, Water Elder, *Opulus* (Opier, Fr.) perhaps from *Opulentus*, on account of its fine appearance when in flower. *Engl. Bot. t.* 332, *St.* 27. 6.

Locality. In low moist woods, thickets, and banks of streams. *Tree, Fl. May, June, Fr. September, October. Area,* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *In all the Districts.*

The marginal flowers of each cyme in this plant, are barren, and consist of a large, irregular, five-lobed petal, without organs of fructification; those of the centre are smaller, regular, and furnished with stamens and pistils. When cultivated, all the central flowers of the cyme, like those of the circumference, lose the organs of fructification, each becoming a flat expansion of the five-lobed corolla around a minute point, whilst the entire cyme assumes a globular form. In this state it is familiar to most persons as the Guelder-rose, or Snowball-tree of our gardens, and shrubberies, to which it is a great but transitory ornament. Cowper describes the pleasing effect produced by the flowers of this tree when mingled with others :—

> "The scentless rose and tall,
> And throwing up into the darkest gloom
> Of neighbouring cypress, or more sable yew,
> Her silver globes, light as the foaming surf
> That the wind severs from the broken wave."

Lonicera, (Linn.) Honeysuckle.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

Named in honour of *Adam Lonicer*, a German botanist.

[1] "Witty-tree, or wayfaring-tree, is rare in this country; some few in Cranbourn Chace, and three or four on the south downe of the farme of Broad Chalke. In Herefordshire they are not uncommon; and they used, when I was a boy, to make pinnes for the yoakes of their oxen of them, believing it had vertue to preserve them from being forespoken, as they call it; and they use to plant one by their dwelling-house, believing it to preserve from witches and evill eyes." "*Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts*," *p.* 56.

1. L. *Periclymenum* (Linn.) common Honeysuckle. The name *Periclymenum* is derived from (*peri*), around, and (*kulio*) to roll. Eng. Woodbine. *Engl. Bot. t.* 800.

Locality. Woods, and hedges, *Shrub. Fl. June, September, Fr. August, October, Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed.* This is the true Woodbine of poets:

> "So doth the woodbine, the sweet honey suckle,
> Gently twist the maple."

In this shrub is seen an exemplification of that curious natural law that governs the movement of twining plants, in obedience to which the stems and tendrils of each species constantly twine in the same direction. The Woodbine for instance always twines from left to right, and the *Convolvulus sepium* does the same; while the *Tamus communis* takes the opposite direction, twining from right to left. A variety, *β. foliis quercinis* (oak-leaved), occurs not uncommonly in newly cut woods, and is probably a mere accidental variation produced by cutting strong plants down to the ground.

ORDER. RUBIACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Sherardia, (Linn.) Sherardia or Field Madder.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Named in honour of *James Sherard,* an English botanist and patron of that science, whose fine garden at Eltham in Kent gave rise to the famous "*Hortus Elthamensis*" of Dillenius.

1. S. *arvensis* (Linn.) blue Sherardia, or corn-field Madder. *Engl. Bot. t.* 891.

Locality. In fallow fields, and among corn, especially on a light gravelly or sandy soil, frequent. *A. Fl. May, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.* This little plant has much the habit of a Galium, but it is readily distinguished from that genus by the fruit being crowned by the calyx.

Asperula, (Linn.) Woodruff.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Name. A diminutive of *asper* (Lat.) rough; whence the English name Wood-roof or ruff.

1. A. *odorata*, (Linn.) sweet Woodruff. *Engl. Bot. t.* 755.

Locality. Woods and shady places on a loamy soil. *P. Fl. May, June. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed throughout Wilts. Flowers* small, pure white. Whole plant very fragrant, like *Anthoxanthum*, especially when drying.

2. A. *cynanchica*, (Linn.) Quinsy-wort, Squinancy-wort. It had the name *cynanchica*, because it was used as a remedy for the disease called Squinancy, or Quinsy, and was thence in English termed Squinancy-wort. The termination "wort," is of Saxon origin, and was applied as a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many as Liverwort, Spleenwort, and the above Squinancy-wort, *Engl. Bot. t.* 33.

Locality. On dry open hilly pastures, heaths and banks, abundant on the Downs throughout the chalk. *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, In plenty on Pewsey Downs. On the ramparts of Old Sarum. "Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, About the barrows near Stonehenge, and distributed more or less over Salisbury Plain. Not unfrequent on the downs at Westbury.

3. *South-west District*, Warminster, and common on the higher parts of the downs.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, "On hilly ground that has been quarried at Box, Lucknam, and Slaughterford," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District*, On the slopes about Roundway down. In plenty on the chalk-hills above Aldbourne. "Martinsell Hill, White-Horse down, and Forest Hill," "*Flora. Marlb.*" *Flowers* generally lilac. One pair of the leaves, in the uppermost whorl, is reduced to small lanceolate *stipules*, exhibiting beautifully the real character of the stipules of the *Rubiaceæ* in general, of which the *Stellatæ* are considered by most authors, to constitute a group.

GALIUM (LINN.) BED-STRAW.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Name. From *(gala)* milk; some species are used for curdling milk; whence it is also called True-Cheese-Rennet.

1. G. *cruciatum*, (With.) Cross-wort, Bedstraw-Mugwort. From *crux*, (Lat.) a cross, from its leaves which are always four in a whorl forming a cross. *Engl. Bot. t.* 143.

Locality. Hedges, borders of woods, and fields, on a chalky or sandy soil, also on the banks of the canal, and Avon, *P. Fl. May, June. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Not uncommon in Wilts. Flowers,* small, about 8, on slender hairy corymbose stalks, from the axils of the leaves, accompanied by two smaller ovate leaves, upon the peduncle, some wanting the pistil, some 3-cleft, a few only 5-cleft

2. G. *tricorne*, (With.) three horned Bed-straw. Rough fruited Goose-grass, from *tres*, three, and *cornu*, a horn, in allusion to the three-flowered peduncles, and reflexed fruit. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1641.

Locality. In dry chalky corn-fields, and cultivated ground. *A. Fl. June, October, Fr. September, October. Area,* 1. * * 4. 5.

South Division.

1. *South-east District,* "Fields near Downton," *Dr. Maton. "Nat. Hist. Wilts."*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* Corn-fields in Monkton Farley avenue, cultivated fields about Rudlow and Box. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* In plenty about Morden and Purton. This species occurs but sparingly both in the *Southern* and *Northern Districts* of the county. Flowering with the corn, or sometimes later on the stubble, it is not unlikely to have been overlooked. The whole herb of a pale yellowish green, strongly resembling the much more common "G. *Aparine,*" and like it, tenaciously adhering to every object with which it comes in contact, by means of its small, but strong prickles. It would be desirable to have the distribution of this plant more accurately ascertained for Wilts.

3. G. *Aparine*, (Linn.) Goose-grass or Cleavers. So called from

(aparine) a certain herb, a name of doubtful origin. The English name Cleavers, from the whole plant being thickly covered with hooked bristles. *Engl. Bot. t.* 816.

Locality. Hedges, *A. Fl. June, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Abundant in all the Districts. Plant* straggling among bushes under surface of the leaves, smooth, except the midrib. *Flowers,* few, pale, buff-coloured. *Fruit* a double globe.

4. G. *Mollugo,* (Linn.) great hedge Bed-straw. The tallest of our native species of *galium. Mollugo* is a word used for some plant by Pliny, (derived from *mollis.* signifying soft,) and refers probably to the leaves, which are hairy, but never rough to the touch, as most of the other species of this genus are. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1673.

Locality. Hedges and thickets. *P. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed. Stem,* 3 or 4 feet high, or taller if supported by bushes; more dwarf upon our open chalky downs. *Leaves* generally very smooth, except the edges, which are beset with small prickles pointing forwards. *Segments* of the corolla three-ribbed, each tipped with a tumid point, not a bristle. *Fruit* small, often abortive. The copious milk-white flowers of the great Hedge Bed-straw, very conspicuously adorn our hedge-rows in the latter months of summer.

5. G. *erectum,* (Huds.) upright Bedstraw. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2067.

Locality. Banks, and pastures, rare. *P. Fl. June, August. Area,* * * 3. 4. *

South Division.

3. *South-west District,* "Borders of New Hall Park," *Major Smith.*

North Division.

4. *North-west District,* "Meadows about South Wraxhall," *Mr. Sole. MSS. Flor. Somerset.*

Very local in Wilts. A doubtful species, and perhaps not distinct from G. *Mollugo.* Some botanists can distinguish it from the latter by its more upright stem, more slender habit, smaller, and less diffuse panicle, and somewhat glossy and narrower lower leaves, but in all these particulars I fear there are intermediate states. Scarcely any genus requires illustration more than *Galium.*

6. G. *verum*, (Linn.) true or yellow Bed-straw, Lady's Bed-straw. The common name Bed-straw given to all the species is from the verb strew, anciently written straw. Before the invention of feather-beds, a variety of herbs were used to strew beds with; among these doubtless this was one. *Engl. Bot. t.* 660.

Locality. Dry pastures, bushy places, and borders of fields. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts, common. Flowers* very numerous, in dense tufted *panicles.* Segments of the corolla greatly expanded. *Fruit* small, round, blackish. Readily distinguished by its yellow *flowers* and linear deflexed leaves.

7. G. *saxatile*, (Linn.) Rock or smooth heath Bed-straw. *Engl. Bot. t.* 815.

Locality. Heaths, downs, and dry open places, in woods. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed throughout Wilts. Flowers* milk-white, in smooth, forked terminal and lateral panicles. *Fruit* small, studded all over with minute, prominent granulations, by which alone it may be known from any other British *Galium* except the *tricorne.* Plant usually small, but when growing in swampy places among grass, and rushes, then almost a foot high, and sometimes mistaken for G. *uliginosum. Turns nearly black in drying.*

8. G. *uliginosum*, (Linn.) Marsh-Bed-straw, from *uligo*, ooziness. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1972.

Locality. Wet meadows, sides of ditches, and boggy places, rare. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, * * * 4. *

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, In a field near the "Horse and Jockey," Kingsdown; and near South Wraxhall. This is the only locality, where I have myself observed this species. The other stations reported to me must all be referred to G. *palustre*, which has been confused by many of my correspondents, with the present plant. G. *uliginosum*, is at once distinguished from the next, by the *narrow leaves*, shortly accuminated at their points into a mucro. *It does not turn black in drying.* I should be obliged for any trustworthy information respecting the distribution of this species in Wilts.

9. G. *palustre*, (Linn.) Marsh-Bed-straw, White-Water-Bed-straw. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1857. G. *elongatum* (Presl.)

Locality. Wet places by the Avon, and canal, also sides of ditches and rivulets. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Frequent in all the Districts. Leaves* varying in size and number on different parts of the plant; smooth, except a few scattered bristles on the edges and back. *Panicles* widely spreading. *Fruit* of two turgid lobes, minutely dotted. G. *Witheringii* (Sm.), *Engl. Bot. t.* 2206, appears to be chiefly distinguished by the more numerous and apparent reflexed bristles of the stem and leaves, and is not unfrequent in the county. A stronger form, much larger in all its parts, is the G. *elongatum* (Presl.)

ORDER. VALERIANACEÆ. (JUSS.)

Valeriana, (Linn.) Valerian.

Linn. Cl. iii. Ord. i.

Name. Probably from *valere*, to be in health; in allusion to its medicinal properties.

1. V. *officinalis*, (Linn.) officinal, or great wild Valerian. *Reich. Icones*, xii. 727. *St. Fl.* 9.

Locality. Sides of the Avon, ditches, and moist woods. *P. Fl. June, July. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.* Whole plant 2 to 4 feet high. *Stems* striated. Lower *leaves* on long foot-stalks. *Flowers* pale, flesh-coloured. V. *sambucifolia* (Mikan.), V. *officinalis* (Smith), *Engl. Bot. t.* 698, may be distinguished by having fewer and broader segments to the leaves, and will possibly be found to be the more common form *throughout* Wilts.

2. V. *dioica*, (Linn.) dicœcious, or small marsh Valerian. Dioica is derived from (*dis*) two, and (*oikos*) a house, the barren and fertile plants being distinct.

"Two houses hold this fashionable pair."—Darwin.

Engl. Bot. t. 628. *St. Fl.* 9.

Locality. In moist boggy meadows. *P. Fl. May, June. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Generally distributed. Stem* simple, 6 or 8 inches high. *Leaves* and their segments mostly entire, occasionally serrated. *Flowers* of a pale rose colour.

VALERIANELLA, (MOENCH.) CORN SALAD.

Linn. Cl. iii. Ord. i.

Name. A diminutive of *Valeriana.*

1. V. *olitoria,* (Moench.) common Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce. — *Olitorius* is a Latin adjective used by Pliny and others to signify "pertaining to a garden of pot-herbs;" from *olus,* a pot-herb. The English name Lamb's Lettuce, after a gardener of that name who brought it into fashion as a salad. *Engl. Bot. t.* 811. *St.* 2, 3. *Reich. Icones,* xii. 708. *Fedia,* Smith.

Locality. Banks and cultivated ground especially in a light soil. *A. Fl. May. June. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *General throughout the county. Flowers* pale blue, in round heads, none at the forks of the stem. The *leaves* vary in form, and division. Frequently cultivated as a salad.

2. V. *dentata,* (Deitr.) tooth-calyxed Lamb's Lettuce. *Fedia* Smith. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1370. *Reich. Icones,* xii 710. V. *Morisonii* Dé Cand.

Locality. Fields on clay, and chalk, not very common. *A. Fl. June, July. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts.* Leaves narrower than in the foregoing. *Flowers* smaller, purplish, almost all from the forks of the smooth *stem. Capsule* not inflated nor lobed.

ORDER DIPSACACEÆ.

DIPSACUS, (LINN.) TEASEL.

Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Name. Dipsacus (Lat.) from (*dipsao*) to thirst, in allusion to the leaves of the plant, which are so united as to hold water like a cup; whence also it is sometimes called Venus' Kettle.

1. D. *sylvestris,* (Linn.) wild Teasel. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1032.

Locality. By road-sides, along moist hedges, on ditch-banks, and in wet woods, and thickets. *B. Fl. July, August. Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Distributed throughout the county.* One of our tallest herbaceous plants. The flowers expand in successive rings or zones on the large oval heads, commencing about the middle of each. This species affords a good example of what are termed connate leaves. The leaves are opposite, and so united at the base

as to form a kind of cup in which water collects, so that the stem is completely surrounded by water at the places from which the leaves arise. The water found collected within the cavity of the connate leaves must, I imagine, be secreted or eliminated by the plant itself, since I observed it to be abundantly furnished during the present unusually dry and hot season, June, 1865. When no rain has fallen for some weeks, and very little dew has been deposited at night, yet the water remains unevaporated by the intense heat of the suns direct rays. I have remarked also that on the same plant whilst some of the leaves held water in considerable quantity, others contained either very little or none at all which seems to point at a great inequality of the secreting activity of different leaves or other parts of the individual plant. The old receptacles are called by the country children of Wiltshire, and other places Barber's Brushes, and they form, when the seeds have fallen out, if not a good-shaped at least a very penetrating hair brush.

D. *Fullonum*, (Linn.) Fuller's Teasel. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2080. Not wild in the county, but occasionally found in the neighbourhood of Melksham (*North-west District*), where it is sometimes cultivated. The heads of this plant are used by the manufacturers of woollen cloths, in raising the nap to the desired length, which is effected by passing the cloth under rapidly revolving cylinders, covered with the teasels; by which process the hooked extremities of the scales slightly catch the cloth, and produce the requisite effect.

The chief difference between D. *Fullonum*, and D. *sylvestris*, appears to consist in the hooked extremities of the scales, but it has been stated that by long cultivation on a poor soil, these hooks become obsolete, and the scales assume the appearance of those of D. *sylvestris*, consequently there is every reason to believe that D. *Fullonum* is only a variety of sylvestris.

Dr. Prior tells us that the name Teasel, signifies to *tease*, and is applied metaphorically to the scratching or teasing of cloth.[1]

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[1] "Popular Names of British Plants," by R. C. A. Prior M.D. An admirable work exhibiting considerable learning, and much research.

2. D. *pilosus*, (Linn.) small Teasel, Shepherd's Rod. *Pilosus* (Lat.) signifies hairy, and is applied to this species in allusion to the prickles, which are hair-formed under the flower heads; and paleæ which are linear-subulate and pilose. *Engl. Bot. t.* 877.

Locality. Moist hedges and shady places, especially where the soil is chalky. *B. Fl. August, September. Area*, 1. 2. * 4. *

South Division.

1. *South-east District*, "Ditch-banks, near the Mill at Millford. Very luxuriantly by the sides of a stream, to the right of the road from Downton to Hale House," *Dr. Maton.* "*Nat. Hist. Wilts.*" "Lane on the other side of Milford Hill leading to Clarendon Farm," *Major Smith.* "Milford Bridge," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District*, In a field opposite Heywood House, Westbury.

North Division.

4. *North-west District*, Woods about Colerne. *Very local in Wilts*, and occurring but sparingly in the above localities. It should be looked for in the other parts of the county. *Flowers* white, forming globular hispid heads, barely an inch in diameter on long peduncles.

KNAUTIA, (COULT.) KNAUTIA.
Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Named in honor of Christopher Knant, Physician at Halle in Saxony.

1. K. *arvensis*, (Coult.) corn-field Knautia, Field Scabious, Great Blue-cap. *Engl. Bot. t.* 659.

Locality. In pastures, corn-fields, and waste places. *P. Fl. July, September. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Common in all the Districts.* Very like *Scabiosa Columbaria*, but a much stouter plant, usually with longer and stiffer hairs. *Flowers* large and handsome, of a fine pale purple, on long stalked heads. It varies much in the divisions of its leaves and in its hairiness, and sometimes occurs with white flowers.

Scabiosa, (Linn.) Scabious.
Linn. Cl. iv. Ord. i.

Named from *scabies*, the *leprosy*; an infusion or decoction of some of the species, having formerly been employed in curing cutaneous diseases.

1. S. *succisa*, (Linn.) Devil's-bit Scabious. *Succisus* (Lat.) means cut or lopped off, and is applied to this species in allusion to the root, which has a broken appearance, hence also the vulgar English name Devil's-bit. *Engl. Bot. t.* 878.

Locality. In rather moist meadows, pastures, heathy places, and open grassy woods on the Downs. *P. Fl. July, October. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4, 5. *Generally distributed throughout Wilts.* The root is a good illustration of what in botanical language is termed *Radix præmorsa*, a premorse or abrupt root; this however is only the case when the plant is above a year old, for during the first year it is fusiform, after that it becomes woody, dies, and rots, the upper part excepted, and this causes the eroded or bitten-off appearance, while the new lateral branches shooting out from the part left, compensate the want of the old main root. This appearance of an abrupt or stumped root is not peculiar to this plant, but is observed in some species of *Plantago*, *Apargia*, and *Valeriana*.

2. S. *Columbaria*, (Linn.) small Scabious. *Columbaria* is Latin for a dove or pigeon-house, to which the allusion is not evident, *Engl. Bot. t.* 1311.

Locality. On dry calcareous, or gravelly banks and pastures, also on the chalky downs in several places. *P. Fl. July, August. Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *In all the Districts. Leaves* and *flowers* smaller and more delicate than in *Knautia arvensis*, from which this species is elegantly and decisively distinguished by the 5-cleft corolla, which like that is radiant.

The Capitulum of *Scabiosa Columbaria*, is not unfrequently met with in a proliferous state, for an example of this interesting form, I am much indebted to Mr. James Hussey, who observed it growing on Whiteparish Hill *(North-west District)*.

On an Incised Marking on the Impost of the Great Trilithon, at Stonehenge.

By John Thurnam, M.D., F.S.A.

Read at the Annual Meeting at Devizes, November 24th, 1864.

Of late years, attention has been much directed to certain curious incised markings on the surface of rocks, adjacent to ancient British camps and earthworks. There is great variety in their form and arrangement, but they principally consist of concentric circles surrounding a central dot or cup, from which a line more or less straight extends outwards, bisecting one half of the circles and reaching some distance beyond it; and so producing a figure somewhat resembling the small Greek φ. These peculiar emblems

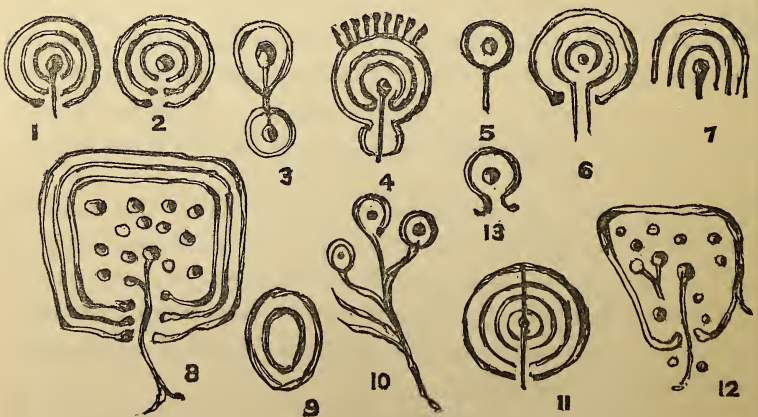

Fig. 1.—Principal Varieties of Ancient Incised Markings on Rocks or Stones in Northumberland.

or symbols of totally unknown import, are clearly the work and device of man, and the common thought of some one people. They are particularly numerous in the more northern parts of England, and in Scotland; and especially in the counties of Northumberland

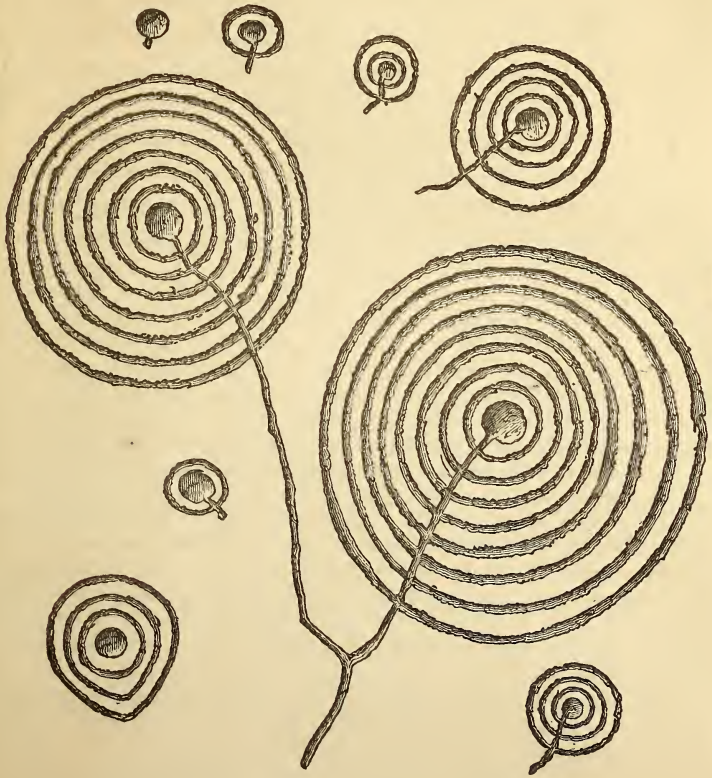

Fig. 2.—Ancient Incised Markings on Rocks near the Crinan Moss, Argyleshire.

From Drawings by Mr. Henry Davenport Graham.

(Diameter of the largest circle about 36 inches.)

and Argyle. They are not confined to the surfaces of undisturbed rocks near ancient British sites; but in one instance at least they have been found on a large *menhir*, or standing stone. This is the celebrated *ortholith*, connected with the well-known sacred circle near Penrith, called "Long Meg and her Daughters:" indeed it seems that it was on this stone that these curious designs were first observed in the year 1835, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.[1] There can be little doubt that "Long Meg and her Daughters" formed a consecrated site or place of assembly for the northern tribe of Brigantes, just as the circles of Avebury and Stonehenge did for the southern tribes of Dobuni and Belgæ.[2] It was therefore not

[1] Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. 1860, vol. xii. p. 118, where a full account of these curious incised markings will be found. They had been previously and apparently for the first time publicly described by the Rev. W. Greenwell of Durham, in 1852, at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Newcastle; but it is only during the last two or three years that they have attracted much notice. Now, scarcely a month passes, without fresh discoveries of them. In the County of Northumberland alone, it is said that Mr. Tate of Alnwick, has seen and counted about three hundred and fifty of these lapidary concentric rock-cuttings. Among other notices of them, see those in the Archæological Journal, vol. xxi, 1863, p. 87, 103, 163, 267.—Since this was written, a separate monograph on the subject has been published by Mr. Tate; "The ancient Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders. By George Tate, F.G.S., 1865. Fig. 1 in this paper, p. 268, is a woodcut copied from one in Mr. Tate's book in the Archæological Review, for October 1865, p. 294. In this cut, examples are given of as many as thirteen varieties of these curious incised markings, each of which is described and defined by Mr. Tate.

[2] This monument of the "unknown past," has been described by the poet Wordsworth, in a foot note to the Sonnet, written in 1833, in which he tells us the effect which the first view of it excited in his mind:—

> "Speek Thou whose massy strength and stature scorn
> The power of years—pre-eminent and placed
> Apart, to overlook the circle vast—
> Speak, Giant-mother? Tell it to the Morn
> While she dispels the cumbrous shades of Night;
> Let the Moon hear, emerging from a cloud;
> At whose behest uprose on British ground
> That Sisterhood!"

The grand old Laureate was pre-eminent as an observer, and his description of this celebrated spot deserves to be transfered from the pages of his poems to those of the antiquary. It is as follows:—"The daughters of Long Meg, placed as a perfect circle eighty yards in diameter, are seventy-two in number above ground; a little way out of the circle stands Long Meg herself, a single stone, eighteen feet high. When I first saw this monument, as I came upon it by surprise, I might over-rate its importance as an object; but, though it will not

unreasonable to search on the stones of the most remarkable and celebrated of these monuments—Stonehenge, for traces of the same or of analogous symbols or sculpturings. There was the more reason for such a search from the fact, that although no marks precisely similar to those found on the rocks near the British camps of Northumberland, and on the celebrated standing stone near the Eden, had been observed in the south of England or in France, yet that incised marks, perhaps intended only for ornament, but certainly archaic, though in some cases probably of the nature of symbols, and engraved at a great expenditure of time and labour, are found on the inner surface of the stones of cromlechs, sepulchral chambers and cists, in England, France, and Ireland. The only instance, to the best of my knowledge, in which such markings have been found in the south of England, is on two covering stones in a large barrow at Came in Dorsetshire, which was opened by Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., nearly twenty years ago.[1] This case is important, as showing that such *graffiti* are not confined to North Britain, but may be expected to reward the search for them on megalithic monuments and on rocks in the south of the island.

It was in February, 1861, that Dr. G. R. Tate, M.D., of the Royal Artillery, visited Stonehenge as he informs us,[2] with a principal object of looking for incised markings such as he was familiar with

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bear a comparison with Stonehenge, I must say, I have not seen any other relique of those dark ages, which can pretend to rival it in singularity and dignity of appearance." Wordsworth had not seen the remains of our Avebury Circles.

[1] Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. iii. p, 51. Celtic Tumuli of Dorsetshire. By Charles Warne, F.S.A. p. 37; where see a cut of the concentric circles.

[2] Proceedings at Meetings of the Archæological Institute, December 6, 1861. Arch. Journ. vol. xix, 1862, p. 78.

It is stated in the Archæological Journal, that "one of the stones of this trilith and the impost fell about one hundred years ago." This is incorrect. We are told expressly by John Aubrey, that it had fallen before his time, nearly two centuries and a half since. From the pages of his *Monumenta Britannica*, we learn that in the year 1620, when James the First was at Wilton, the Favourite Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, "did cause the middle of Stonehenge to be digged, and this under-digging was the cause of the falling downe or recumbency of the great stone there, twenty-one foote long." "Hoare, Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 174.

on the rocks near the British earthworks, on the Cheviots. "After long examination, I was delighted," says Dr. Tate, "to catch a glimpse of some symbol or character on the under surface of the fallen impost of one of the great triliths of the inner circle. The inscription is on the under surface of the impost, and occupies a position midway between the mortices. It is about 9 inches in length, and is (sharply) incised, but being encrusted with lichens and weather-worn, it must be viewed in a particular light to trace its form; which, however, under favourable circumstances is distinct enough, to an eye accustomed to read water-worn sculpturings. Its form is here shown *(see woodcut)*. About 3 inches from it is a hollow

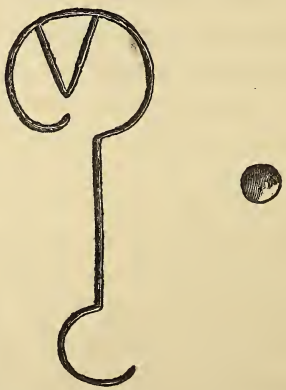

Fig. 3.—Incised Marking on the Impost of the Great Trilithon at Stonehenge. From a sketch by Dr. Tate, January, 1861.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, similar to those which are seen associated with the remarkable markings on rocks in Northumberland. I believe this incised character to be archaic, *probably coeval with the erection of the Stonehenge circle*; it has the same weather-worn appearance as the Northumberland sculpturings, which doubtless were the work of ancient British people. Beyond generally expressing an opinion as to the antiquity of the curious mark or symbol, now first noticed at Stonehenge, I do not attempt to speculate on its origin or meaning."

On hearing of this discovery, and being furnished through the kindness of Mr. Albert Way, with a copy of Dr. Tate's sketch, I

felt much interest in the matter, which seemed to be one of considerable importance. Here, on the under surface of the impost of the great central trilith, on the centre of what may be regarded as the key-stone of the whole structure, was a mark, which according to the sketch of it, looked very much like a sort of astronomical symbol, or if not that, seemed not unlike some of the ancient masons' marks. It was clearly an object to establish the accuracy of Dr. Tate's description and drawing, to look for marks in other parts of the structure, and to obtain as much information on the subject as possible. I was therefore glad of the opportunity which an attendance at the Salisbury Sessions in April 1862, gave me, of visiting Stonehenge by the way. On examination, I found that the markings did not exactly correspond with Dr. Tate's drawing; in which the peculiar sickle-shaped device was combined with what I at once saw were two Roman capital letters into a single figure. The letters, however, were found to be quite separate from the other part of the mark. The Roman V was very distinct, and the L only somewhat less so. The device and characters were comparatively sharply cut, and well covered with time-stains

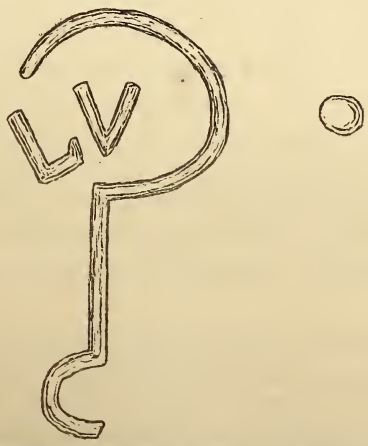

Fig. 4.—Incised Marking on the Impost of the Great Trilithon at Stonehenge.
From a rubbing by Dr. Thurnam, July, 1862.
(One fifth the actual size.)

and lichens. There were no markings of any kind in the

corresponding position, on the under surface of the impost of the adjoining trilith which fell in 1797. My conclusion on the whole matter was that the marks "had been made in modern times, since the fall of the stone." I further expressed the opinion that "the whole was the work of some casual visitor to the spot, who however (from the hardness of the *sarsen* stone) must have spent considerable time in the operation." [1]

The suggestion of the modern character of the marking was not received with much favour, and in the number of the Archæological Journal in which these observations were published, it was remarked, "It is scarcely needful to point out how strong an argument in favor of the more remote antiquity of the markings may, as we apprehend, be drawn not less from their having become so thickly encrusted with lichen as to have escaped the notice of many keen observers, but also from the improbability that characters could have been thus carefully incised on so hard a material by any 'casual visitor.'"

On the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Stonehenge, in September 1864, the Rev. H. M. Scarth drew the attention of the meeting to these marks, and expressed himself altogether in favour of their remote antiquity, in terms similar to those previously employed in the Archæological Journal.

Somewhat less than a year ago, I received a letter from the Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A., drawing my attention to certain lapidary inscriptions found at Carthage in peculiar characters hitherto undeciphered, but called Lybian or Berber, which were collected by M. De Falbe, and are published in the thirtieth vol. of the Archæologia,[2] In one of these inscriptions, as Mr. Jackson

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[1] Arch. Journ. vol. xix, p. 79. The opinion that the markings were made, "possibly soon after the fall of the stone," about 1620, is the only one not verified by the evidence subsequently obtained. The woodcut in the text (Fig. 4), being reduced from my careful rubbing from the stone, is in some particulars, more exact than that given by me in the Archæological Journal. For the two woodcuts (Figs. 2, 3,) I am indepted to the Council of the Archæological Institute.

[2] Arch. vol. xxx, p. 112. Other inscriptions from the samo necropolis at Makther are in the proper Phœnician characters.

pointed out to me, are "the capital letters V L, with sundry unintelligible devices. There may be nothing in it, but it is odd that V L should be on the trilithon very much like these in shape."

Here was curious matter for speculation; and it became a question whether those who since the time of Aylett Sammes[1] have very improbably maintained the Phœnician origin of Stonehenge, might not find a fresh argument in favour of their views, in the similarity of the characters on the impost, and those on the monuments found at Carthage. I was hence glad of the opportunity presented by the meeting at Stonehenge, to request the opinion of any learned persons who might be present, as to these characters. Professor Rawlinson favoured us with some observations, denying, as was to have been expected, their claim to be anything else than Roman. He expressed no decided opinion as to their ancient or modern date; and said he should at least not think it necessary to conclude that Stonehenge was erected in times subsequent to the Roman invasion. As to the emblem,—a sort of double sickle—he said that the sickle was a not uncommon symbol in ancient times. A single sickle was the emblem of the Italian town Arpi; and three sickles conjoined formed the *triquetra*, which was the national emblem of the Lycians in Asia Minor. This symbol might have been a sacred character in the British religious system; and some Roman coming to the spot, might have added his own initials. Mr. O'Callaghan suggested that a Roman soldier from Italy might have added the letters L V, signifying *Legio Victrix*, the honorary designation of his legion. But after all, he said, some Irish reaper may have cut the figure of his own sickle, and added the initial letters of his name (say Larry Varity,) to record a visit made not many years ago.[2]

Had the conclusion as to the antiquity of these incised marks being well-founded, it would have been an object of much importance

[1] "*Britannia Antiqua*, The Antiquities of Britain, Derived from the Phœnicians," 1676, Stonehenge, p. 395—402.

[2] This report of the discussion on the incised marks, has been compiled from several reports; viz. those in the Wilts County Mirror, Sept. 28, 1864; Bath Chronicle Report of the Meeting of the British Association at Bath, 8vo, p. 271; Reader, Oct. 8, 15, 22, 1864; and from my own MS. notes.

that they should have been religiously preserved. It seems however that in no long time after attention had been called to them, they became the object of wanton mischief from visitors. It might have been two years or more since I had previously seen them; but at the time of the meeting in September, not only had the lichens been scratched off the markings, but their edges and surfaces had been hacked and hewn with a knife or chisel, so that the aspect of age such as they had possessed was quite lost, and a completely different character given to them. Hence it was not surprising that there was much division of opinion as to their age, and that the majority of those present on this occasion appeared in favor of their modern date. All doubt on this head was soon to be dispelled.

In the following week, a letter dated Amesbury, September 28th, appeared in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal, with the offer of evidence as to the modern character of the markings. This was written by a resident in this small town, which is distant about two miles from Stonehenge. All real antiquaries must feel indebted to Mr. W. C. Kemm, for his exertions in successfully dispelling a notion, which as he expressed it, was "more likely to mislead than to throw any light on the origin of Stonehenge." Mr. Kemm subsequently informed me, that in consequence of the discussion which had taken place, he had been induced to make inquiries of his neighbours respecting the markings on the stone. The first person who could give him any information he says was Mr. John Zillwood, who is the schoolmaster of the place, a respected and intelligent person, 64 years old, well acquainted with Stonehenge from his boyhood. He says he distinctly remembers the time when he first saw the marks in question, when they were evidently fresh and newly made. His impression, when first spoken to, was that this happened about 45 years ago, in or about 1819. It was soon found that there was other evidence, in addition to that of the schoolmaster. John Pike, a shepherd, aged 62, whose early life was passed on the very farm of West Amesbury on which Stonehenge is situated, on being applied to, stated that he well remembers, about the time named by Mr. Zillwood, seeing two men, as he

approached it, walk away from Stonehenge, where, when he arrived, he for the first time saw the marks, newly cut, as he believed, by the very men who had just left the spot. This evidence, circumstantial though it be, appeared conclusive enough.

Direct testimony was however soon after obtained in the person of an eye-witness of the proceeding. Joseph Spreadbury, a hedger and ditcher on the same farm, of the age of about 45 years, remembers as a little boy being at Stonehenge, having been sent there with his father's breakfast or dinner, and actually seeing these marks cut in the stone, by a man who appeared to be a mechanic; he having a hand-basket with him, from which he took the chisels with which he cut the marks; soon after doing which he walked off in the direction of Salisbury. He does not remember there being another man with him, but says he may have been joined by a companion soon after leaving the stones. Spreadbury's evidence shows that the marks were cut some years later than supposed by Mr. Zillwood the schoolmaster, and by Pike the shepherd, and probably not earlier than the year 1827 or 1828.

Such is all the history which can now be obtained of the markings by which the curious and the learned were in danger of being led astray. What can have been the motives which could have induced any man to take the labour of cutting a complex mark of this kind on so hard a stone as silicious-grit, cannot easily be determined. It may have been only that common but reprehensible vanity, which every day leads people to deface monuments of all sorts, by leaving on them a record of their visit. Whether, in this instance, there was any more deep laid scheme to mislead and deceive, can only be conjectured.

Every reader of the novels of Scott can hardly fail to have been reminded by my narrative, of the stone which Monkbarns dug up; and on which he found, as he thought, "the figure of a sacrificing vessel and the letters A. D. L. L.," which he translated *Agricola Dicavit Libens Lubens.* Who does not remember the passage where Edie Ochiltree bursting rudely on the Antiquary, undeceived him

with the assurance, not only of "Prætorian here, Prætorian there, I mind the bigging o't;"—but also, that "ane o' the Mason-lads that built the lang dyke, at auld Aiken Drums bridal, about twenty years syne, cut a ladle on the stane, and put four letters on't, that's A. D. L. L.—Aiken Drum's Long Ladle—for Aiken was ane o' the Kale-suppers o' Fife."

LIST OF

Wiltshire Fresh-water and Terrestrial Shells.

By the Rev. J. E. Vize.

THE following list of *Wiltshire Fresh-water and Terrestrial Shells* has been carefully drawn up by the Rev. J. E. Vize. But for an accident it would have accompanied his paper on the subject, in No. 25, vol. ix. of the Magazine. Compared with the lists of Maton and others, it will be found that much progress has been made of late years in this branch of Natural History.

List of Wiltshire Shells.

Class I. Cephala.

FAMILY. LIMACINEA.

Arion ater, (*Lister.*) Ditches between Hilperton and Steeple-Ashton, and elsewhere about Trowbridge, Salisbury.

A. hortensis. (*Férussac.*) Salisbury.

Limax agrestis, (*Linnæus*) very numerous in gardens in damp weather about Trowbridge, Salisbury.

L. cinereus, (*Lister*, L. maximus in *Gray*) common at Salisbury.

Testacella haliotidea, (*Drap.*) Specimens frequent at Devizes, and doubtless distributed generally in the county on suitable soils, and to be found in favourable weather. Trowbridge supplied me with specimens.

FAMILY. COLIMACEA.

Vitrina pellucida, (*Gærtner*) Warminster, Old-Sarum, Ashcombe Wood, Salisbury, banks and woods Devizes.

Succinea putris, (*Fleming.*) Corsham, Canal Banks on weeds, stones, &c., at the waters edge and just above it; by the sides of a rivulet in fields. between Trowbridge and Steeple-Ashton, near the reservoir of the Canal at Devizes, Salisbury.

S. elegans. (*Risso.*) Devizes, Salisbury.

Zonites cellarius, (*Moquin-Tandon*) Corsham, Trowbridge, woods at Salisbury and Ashcombe, Devizes.

Z. alliaria (*Gray*) Trowbridge, under chalk stones at Warminster, Salisbury, Devizes.

Z. nitidulus, (*Moq. Tandon*) Corsham, North-Bradley, Trowbridge, Warminster, Salisbury.

Z. radiatulus, (*Gray*) between Box and Corsham, Salisbury, Devizes.

Z. nitidus, (*Moq.-Tandon*, Z. lucidus in *Gray*) Corsham, Salisbury.

Z. crystallinus, (*Gray*) Hilperton, Salisbury, Devizes.

Helix aspersa, (*Müller*) abundant everywhere, as the dead shells prove in winter.

H. Pomatia (*Linnæus*) rare at Salisbury, woods near Chilton and Ramsbury.

H. arbustorum (*Linn.*) Hilperton, Bradford on Avon, Alderbury, Salisbury, Devizes, Roundway.

H. nemoralis, (*Linn.*) Corsham, North-Bradley, Westwood and Freshford, Salisbury, Devizes.

H. Cantiana, (*Montagu*) rare near Weyhill, near Hungerford, and borders of Wilts.

H. virgata, (*Pulteney*) Corsham, Salisbury, North Bradley, on banks between Trowbridge and Bradley, Upton Scudamore, Westwood and Freshford, Devizes.

H. fasciolate, (*Poiret.*, H. caperata, *Montagu*) Corsham, Bradford-on-Avon, Upton-Scudamore, Warminster, Devizes, Salisbury.

H. Ericetorum, (*Müller*) Upton Scudamore, Salisbury, Devizes, and generally on the downs through the county.

H. lapicida, (*Linnæus*) Corsham, Salisbury, Roundway Hill, Devizes.

H. rufescens, (*Pennant*) very abundant everywhere.

H. hispida, (*Linnæus*) Trowbridge, Hilperton, Freshford, Salisbury, Devizes.

H. sericea, (*Drap.*) Salisbury, near Hungerford.

H. fusca, (*Montagu*) Trowbridge.

H. fulva, (*Muller*) Stratford-sub-Castle, Salisbury, Devizes and neighbourhood.

H. aculeata (*Muller*) rare at Durnford, Moist meadows, amongst mossy stones at Devizes.

H. pulchella, (*Muller.*) between Trowbridge and Studley, Salisbury, Devizes ; I found a shell of the ribbed variety at Hilperton Marsh.

H. rotundata, (*Muller.*) Corsham, North-Bradley, Hilperton, under chalk stones at Warminster, Salisbury.

H. rupestris, (*Studer.*) walls near Corsham, very abundant between Freshford and Westwood, Salisbury, Clarendon, Bath Road, Devizes; near Atworth.

H. pygmæa, (*Drap.*) rare Salisbury. Probably much unnoticed because of its smallness.

Bulimus montanus, (*Drap.*, B. Lackhamensis in *Gray.*) Ashcombe Wood near Tollard-Royal, Durnford, Roundway Hill, Devizes.

B. obscurus (*M.-Tandon*) Corsham and neighbourhood, North-Bradley, Salisbury, Old-Sarum, Ashcombe, Roundway Hill, Devizes.

Zua subcylindrica (*Reeve*, Z. lubrica *Gray*), Corsham, Trowbridge, Salisbury, Devizes.

Azeca tridens, (*Leach,*) Rare at Clarendon Wood.

Achatina acicula, (*Lamarck.*) in decaying bulbs of tulips at Salisbury. The dead shell is frequent at Salisbury.

Clausilia laminata, (*Turton,* C. bidens *Gray*) Clarendon, Ashcombe, Devizes.

C. biplicata, (*Pfeiffer*) Roundway, Durnford.

C. perversa, (*Moq.-Tandon,* C. nigricans *Gray*) Corsham, Maiden-Bradley, Warminster, Devizes.

Balea perversa, (*Fleming*) Ashcombe, Salisbury, Devizes.

Pupa secale, (*Moq.-Tandon*) Ashcombe, Durnford, Devizes.

P. muscorum, (*Moq.-Tandon*) Salisbury.

P. cylindracea, (*Moq.-Tandon,* P. umbillicatus *Gray*) Salisbury, Devizes.

Vertigo antivertigo, (*Michaud*) Stratford-sub-Castle.

V. pygmæa (*Férrussac.*) Banks of Kennet and Avon Canal at Trowbridge.

V. striata (*Reeve,* V. substriata *Gray*) Roundway Hill, Devizes.

V. edentula (*Studer*) Corsham.

FAMILY. AURICULACEÆ.

Carychium minimum, (*Muller*) roots of grass at Roundway, Salisbury.

FAMILY. LYMNÆACEA.

Planorbis corneus, (*Poiret.*) rare at Salisbury, and probably imported, says Dr. Blackmore.

P. albus, (*Muller*) Canal at Trowbridge and Devizes, on cases of Caddis worms, Salisbury.

P. crista, (*Reeve,* P. nautileus of Fleming and Gray,) ponds near Lavington and Devizes, Salisbury.

P. carinatus, (*Muller*) in Kennet & Avon Canal, on weeds at Trowbridge, Salisbury.

P. complanatus, (*Studer,* P. marginatus in Gray and Draparnaud) in a ditch between Trowbridge and Studley, Salisbury, Canal at Devizes.

P. vortex, (*Muller*) very abundant near Corsham and Trowbridge, North-Bradley, Canal at Devizes.

P. spirorbis, (*Muller*) Kennet & Avon Canal, Stratford-sub-Castle, Salisbury, Steeple-Ashton.

P. contortus, (*Muller*) Canal at Devizes, Salisbury.

P. fontanus, (*Fleming,* P. nitidus in *Gray*) Devizes and Salisbury.

P. nitidus, (*Muller,* Segmentina nitida of Fleming and Gray) one shell found after many searches near the Canal bridge on the Trowbridge and Bradford Road, Canal at Devizes.

Physa fontinalis, (*Draparnaud*) abundant in the Canal at Trowbridge, splendidly fine on the Trowbridge and Bradford road, Drews Pond Devizes, Salisbury.

P. hypnorum, (*Draparnaud,* Aplexa hypnorum of *Fleming* and *Gray,*) large size at Corsham, sparingly and small on the Hilperton and Steeple-Ashton road, Trowbridge very abundant, Salisbury.

Lymnæa limosa, (*Fleming,* Lym. pereger of *Draparnaud* and *Gray*) very frequent in any likely places, and varying in size according to circumstances.

L. auricularia (*Draparnaud*) Trowbridge, Devizes, Salisbury.

L. stagnalis, (*De Montford*) Trowbridge, Devizes, Salisbury.

L. palustris, (*Draparnaud*) North Bradley, Trowbridge, Salisbury, Devizes.

L. truncatula (*Jeffreys*) numerous in a ditch at Corsham, at the end of Lord Methuen's park, Salisbury, Devizes, Hungerford.

L. glutinosa, (*Draparnaud*) Salisbury.

Ancylus fluviatilis (*Muller*) Canal reservoirs at Devizes, Salisbury.

A. lacustris (*Muller*, Velletia lacustris of Gray) ponds near Lavington, Salisbury.

FAMILY CYCLOSTOMACEA.

Cyclostoma elegans (*Draparnaud*) Roundway Hill, Devizes, Salisbury

Acme lineata, (*Hartmann*, Acicula fusca in Gray) on roots of grass at Upavon.

FAMILY PERISTOMATA.

Bythinia tentaculata, (*Gray*) abundant in the Kennet & Avon Canal in winter and summer, Salisbury, Devizes.

B. Leachii, (*Moq.-Tandon*, B. ventricosa in *Gray*) Salisbury, Devizes.

Paludina vivipara, (*Say.*) so very abundant at certain seasons, that they can be collected in great numbers from the Kennet & Avon Canal at Trowbridge, Canal at Heybrook and Devizes.

Valvata piscinalis, (*Férrussac*) Trowbridge, Salisbury, Canal reservoirs Devizes.

V. cristata, (*Muller*) Canal at Trowbridge, Salisbury.

FAMILY. NERITACEA.

Neritina fluviatilis, (*Lamarck*) on stones in the Canal at Trowbridge, Salisbury.

FAMILY. MYTILACEA.

Dreissena polymorpha, (*Van Beneden*) very abundant at Trowbridge in the Canal, Canal and reservoirs at Devizes.

FAMILY. NAIADES.

Anodonta cygnea, (*Draparnaud*) numerous in the Canal at Trowbridge, Canal Devizes, the moat at Britford, Longleat.

Unio tumidus, (*Philippson*) Canal at Devizes.

Unio pictorum, (*Ditto*) Heybrook, Canal and reservoirs at Devizes.

FAMILY. CARDIACEA.

Pisidium amnicum, (*Jenyns*) Canal at Trowbridge, Milford near Salisbury, Canal at Devizes.

P. obtusale, (*Pfeiffer*) Milford, Salisbury.

P. pusillum, (*Jenyns*) North Bradley, Harnham meadows, Salisbury.

P. Casertanum (*Bourguignat*, P. cinereum, *Gray*) North Bradley, and one or two other localities near Trowbridge.

P. pulchellum, (*Jenyns*) Milford near Salisbury, Drew's Pond, Devizes.

P. Henslowianum, (*Jenyns*) habitats same as preceding.

Cyclas rivicola (*Leach*) frequently to be found at certain seasons in canal at Trowbridge, Milford near Salisbury, canal at Devizes.

C. cornea (*Draparnaud*) Canal at Trowbridge, Salisbury, Devizes.

C. lacustris, (*Férussac*) Salisbury, Drew's Pond, Devizes.

Lord Clarendon and his Trowbridge Ancestry.

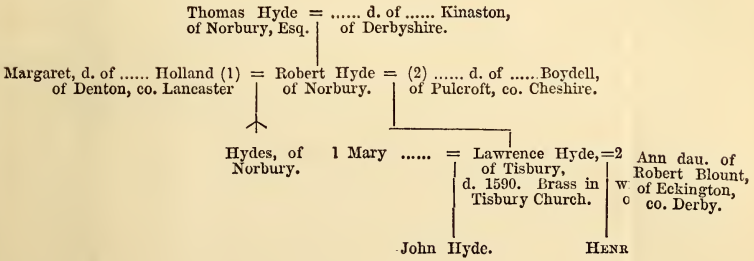
By the Rev. W, H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A.

AS the Clarendon family for some centuries have held property in the county of Wilts, it is but natural that we should seek to gather up any reminiscences, even though they be trifling, of that great man in whom they became first ennobled. All the main incidents of Lord Clarendon's varied life are of course well known. There is however one tradition connected with his name, which, though possibly more or less founded in truth, has never yet been fully interpreted. We do not profess as yet to be able to explain it; but as we are able to prove that it is not among Lord Clarendon's Wiltshire connections that we must look for its solution, it will be something to have narrowed the field of inquiry.

The tradition alluded to is the following. It is given from the oldest account as yet found of it, viz., from the "*General Evening Post*" of March 29, 1787:—

"*Curious historical fact.*—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid; but not succeeding she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brewhouse, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observing a well-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman and left her a large fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England."

EXTRACTS



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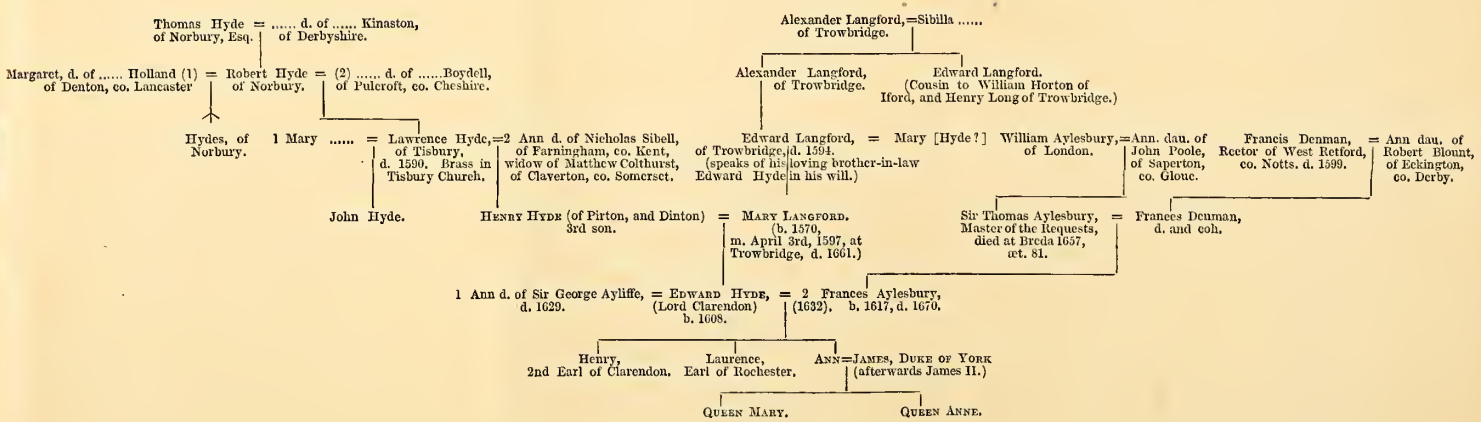
EXTRACTS FROM THE PEDIGREES OF HYDE AND LANGFORD.



This tradition, with divers headings, such as "Truth stranger than fiction," and, of course, with various readings, has been re-produced again and again in newspapers and periodicals. In one it is asserted that Charles II., on discovering the marriage between his brother, the Duke of York, and Ann Hyde, sent for the former, and after having "first plied him with sharp raillery," finished by saying, "James as you have brewn, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded the marriage to be certified and promulgated. The expressions used are supposed to have referred to the previous calling of the Duchess of York. No such tales are related, however, in any authentic history. It is not in the "Memoirs of Count Grammont" (a very likely book in which to have found it, had it been true); neither is it in "Macpherson's Stuart Papers." In fact, as far as can be ascertained, it has never appeared in print, except in some periodical publication.

Miss Strickland nevertheless gives us a proof[1] that the tradition has not been confined to mere newspaper gossip, but has been repeated by those who might be supposed to be well informed on the subject. In fact, she traces the story to no less a person than the Cardinal York, the last of the direct male descendants of James II., who died as recently as the commencement of the present century. The Cardinal York, it is said, narrated the tale to Cardinal Gonsalvi, and by the latter, it was repeated to the Marchese de Solari, from whose lips (as I understand her words) Miss Strickland herself heard it. It was told too with this explanation, that Queen Anne's grandmother was not a washer-woman, or *blanchisseuse*, but a tub-girl, one who not only assisted in brewing beer (an employment in earlier times of women rather than men), but in selling the ale and yeast from the *tubs* to the customers. This distinction coming as it did from one like Cardinal York, born and bred in Italy, gives some little colour to the possible authenticity of the story.

The question arises, "How far is this tradition true"? I own that I am not inclined to dismiss it as a mere fiction, or as "a legend invented for the purpose of exhibiting a contrast between

[1] Lives of the Queens of England. (Queen Anne.)

the exalted rank of the descendants and the plebeian origin of the ancestors." At all events it *does* seem too well authenticated for such summary dismissal. There is possibly *some* truth in the tale, though, like all others, it may have lost nothing in the telling. No doubt we reason very often on the embellishments of successive generations of wonderful story-tellers rather than on the main facts of the case, and the "*crescit eundo*" is a bar to the discovery of the truth itself.

Literally true, of course, it is not. A simple anachronism meets us at the outset. In his life, Lord Clarendon gives us an account of both his marriages,—the former in 1628 to Ann, daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, who died six months afterwards,—the latter in 1632, to Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, one of the Masters of Requests. It will be observed that both marriages took place some time before the civil wars broke out, and the brides were spinsters, and not widows. Moreover, the statement that the *only issue* of the last marriage was a daughter, who in due time became the wife of James, Duke of York, is altogether incorrect, inasmuch as we know that, by his wife Frances Aylesbury, Lord Clarendon had no less than four sons and two daughters.

Admitting, however, that the details of the tradition cannot be true, is there any foundation for the implication contained in it that Frances Aylesbury, the grandmother of the Queens, Mary and Anne, was originally of an inferior station in life? People in general seem to have made up their minds that it could not have been the case, inasmuch as her father was a well-known man—educated at Westminster—in due time student of Christ Church—then Secretary to two noblemen, each of whom filled the office of Lord High Admiral,—by the favor of one of them raised to the dignity of a Baronet, having previously held the posts of Master of the Mint and Master of the Requests.[1] Certainly it seems most unlikely that it could be true of the daughter of such a man, married as she was to Edward Hyde whilst her father was holding honourable and lucrative offices, and herself (if the date of her baptism be presumed to be that of her infancy), some years under the age of

[1] See Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary under "Aylesbury."

twenty one. Still one cannot but remark a difference in the way in which Lord Clarendon in his life speaks of his two marriages respectively. Whilst of his second wife he says simply that she was the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Bart., Master of Requests to the King, he speaks of the first, as "Ann, daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, of good name and fortune in Wilts, and by her mother (a St. John) nearly allied to many noble families."

Assuming that the tradition cannot be true of Frances Aylesbury, we may ask whether it is possible that the story has been placed one generation too low, referring in fact not to the wife of Lord Clarendon, but to his *mother*, or possibly his *wife's mother*? An impression in some quarters (why I can hardly say) has gained ground that the "blank pane" or "shield" in the genealogy of the Hydes, is to be sought for among their Trowbridge connexions,—in short in the family of Langford. How little such an idea can be borne out I shall soon be able to show you.

Among the earliest names in the Parochial Registry at Trowbridge (a portion of which commence in 1538) we find those of members of the Langford family. In the year 1544 we find, from a MS. in the possession of Mr. Poullet Scrope, Alexander Langford, senior, and Alexander Langford, junior, both described as "gentlemen," of Trowbridge, purchasing two water-mills, called the Castle Mills, from George Worth of Dauntesy, and others. And in the will of Edward Langford, who died in 1552, and is called a "clothier," mention is made of *his cousins* Wm. Horton, of Iford, and Harrie Long, of Trowbridge, a tolerable proof of the respectable connexions of his family. In truth, they were, like many of the younger sons of the leading families of that century, engaged in the clothing trade, their ancestors in the preceding century having been probably merchants of the staple. One member of the family, by name Alexander, seems to have been an attorney at Bradford. We find an "Alexander Langford" also rated, in a subsidy roll of 1565, amongst the Wilts gentry, at £22—a considerable sum in the sixteenth century.

Why their pedigree is not recorded in any of the Heralds' Visitations I cannot tell. We meet with the names of all the

families with which we know them to have intermarried, or to have been intimately connected; thus, for example, of Bailey of Trowbridge, Mitchell of Calston, Horton of Iford, Long of Trowbridge, Hyde of Marlborough, Wallis of Trowbridge.

Coming now to the next generation, we have an Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, who is described as a gentleman and clothier, speaking in his will, proved in 1594, of his "loving brother-in-law, Edward Hyde." Who his wife was—(her christian name was Mary)—I have not been able to discover, nor whose son was the "*Edward Hyde*" alluded to. He was contemporary with Laurence Hyde, who, about the middle of the 16th century, purchased the manor of West Hatch, and a brass to whose memory is in Tisbury Church, and may have been his brother, both of them being the sons of Robert Hyde, of Norbury in the county of Chester, whence their family sprung. About the same time there was certainly living "John Langford," at Charlton, in the hundred of Downton. The fact, however, of an alliance with the Hydes at so early a date (two generations before Lord Clarendon was born) shows the good position that the Langford family held at that time in Wiltshire. Amongst friends named in the will of this Edward Langford, who died in 1594, are Sir William Eyre and Sir Walter Hungerford. The witnesses to the will were Thomas Wallis and John Long, both of them among the Trowbridge gentry.

The daughter of this last named Edward Langford, by name Mary, who was baptized at Trowbridge in 1578, was married in that same Church, on April 3rd, 1597, to Henry Hyde, described as of Purton and Dinton; and their third son, Edward, became ultimately Lord Chancellor Clarendon. In his life, Lord Clarendon gives us some particulars of the early days and marriage of his father. He was the third son of Laurence Hyde of West Hatch. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards admitted as a member of the Middle Temple. He travelled much, especially in Italy, then a dangerous place on account of the animosity felt by the Pope, Sixtus V., towards Queen Elizabeth and all her subjects. He nevertheless received so much attention when at Rome from Car-

dinal Allen that many English Priests murmured loudly that "my Lord Cardinal was much to blame." When he was in the 30th year of his age, "on his mother's persuasion and offer to make provision for him," he married "Mary, one of the descendants of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, esquire, by whom in present and after her mother he had a good fortune, in the account of that age." The entry in the *Trowbridge Register* corresponds exactly with this statement. It runs thus:—"The year, 1597, Aprill, Mr. Henry Hide and Mistris Marie Langeforde was married the 3rd daie." They lived at Dinton, in a house, it is supposed now pulled down, and there their son Edward was baptized, in March, 1608.

I need hardly say that in all this there is not the slightest warrant for thinking that the fair tub-woman, or vintner's widow, can be found among the Trowbridge connexions of Lord Clarendon. A few passing observations in his life concerning the habits of his parents effectually preclude the possibility of the tale in any sense being true of them. They lived at Dinton, where no less than nine children were born to them, They afterwards, it appears, lived at Purton. His father's duties as a Burgess in Parliament required him at times to go to London, but he always went alone. His mother, "though married for more than 40 years, was *never in London in her life.*" In his will Henry Hyde speaks of the "great house at Trowbridge, and lands and tenements in Studley, Hilperton, and elsewhere, which he had by Mary his wife."

But another fact that we may notice, as testifying to the good standing and social position of the Trowbridge connexions of Lord Clarendon, is the custom that *he* seems to have introduced, and which was followed by his family, of invariably quartering the arms of Langford (and these only), with those of Hyde.[1] There were other coats which they *might* have borne in their shield, but we never find them using them. The coat of Hyde, quarterly with Langford, is to be seen in an old copy of the folio "History of Rebellion." They are to be seen also carved in wood by Grinlin Gibbons, on the pediment of the Corinthian altar-piece in the chapel at Cornbury Park, Oxfordshire. In

[1] In Sandford's Genealogies under "Edward, Earl of Clarendon," there is a plate in which we have *Hyde* quartering *Langford*?

the garter-plate of Laurence (Earl of Rochester) son of Lord Clarendon, you may also see this coat of Langford quarterly with Hyde allowed by competent authority. Surely this almost ostentatious parading of the arms of Langford would imply that they themselves considered that the Wiltshire marriages were no diminution from the honour, as certainly they were none from the pecuniary means, of the family of Hyde.

I hope I may take it for granted that it is thus proved that we must look elsewhere than in Trowbridge for an interpretation of this tradition.

It is hardly a part of our task to pursue the enquiry further. A statement however, was made in *Notes and Queries*,[1] some time ago, that the tale had been told of the mother of Lady Clarendon, the wife in fact of Sir Thomas Aylesbury. Her name was Frances Denman, and she was the daughter of Francis Denman, of East Retford county Notts, by Ann Blount, of Eckington county Derby, relict of Nicholas Towers. I have been able to learn but little, indeed almost nothing, concerning her. The Denmans, of West Retford, and the Blounts, of Eckington, were both families of great repute, but this proves little.[2] A chance observation nevertheless in Pepys' diary has certainly impressed me with the idea that *possibly*, after all, Sir Thomas Aylesbury may have been the young lawyer, and his wife the original tub-woman. Under date 13th November, 1661, Pepys says:—"The Duke of York is in mourning for his wife's grandmother (*i.e.* Lady Aylesbury), which is thought a *great piece of fondness.*" The expression is certainly strong, if it imply no more than that it was an unnecessary compliment from a prince of the blood towards one who was his inferior in rank and station.[3]

On the whole I am inclined to think that the tale has arisen from the too probable fact, that during the troubles of Lord Clarendon, and also of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, (for he, on account of his loyalty, was deprived of his places and estates) some of

[1] Notes and Queries, vii, 634. *(New Series.)*

[2] See Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1851, p. 283.

[3] See also Pepys' Diary, 7th October, 1660, and also 24th October, 1660, on Ann Hyde's marriage.

those belonging to them may have been compelled to submit not only to great privations, but even to fill menial offices. Lord Clarendon, we know, at times endured much distress. "We are all," he writes from Brussels, "without a dollar, and have been long, and they who have neither money nor credit are likely to keep a cold Christmas." He adds that his wife, in the immediate expectation of becoming a mother, was in want of common necessaries. Sir Thomas Aylesbury, driven from his home, sold his library to relieve his distresses, and died in want and obscurity at Breda. His son William, after struggling long with difficulties, in 1657, when Cromwell fitted out a fleet to go on an expedition to the West Indies to carry a supply to the Island of Jamaica, from pure necessity engaged himself to the governor, and died in the island soon afterwards. What more probable, than that, under the pressure of such exigencies, some one, perhaps more of the female members of their families may have been forced to submit to humiliating employment for the purpose of obtaining means of subsistence. And Jacobite spleen might soon, from such a fact, contrive a tale, the object of which would be to throw a blot on their escutcheon. Such a tale would find too many among the exiled Court at St. Germain's willing to believe it; and Mary of Modena, smarting under the indignity formerly offered to her in the doubts thrown on the legitimacy of her own son, by the absurd yet too readily believed story of a strange child being conveyed to the Queen's chamber in a warming-pan, and passed off as the real Prince of Wales, would draw from it no pleasing contrast between the supposed low condition of some of the immediate ancestors of Mary and Ann, daughters of Ann Hyde, and her own proud line of descent. And Italian jealousy and pride would add no little fuel to the flame kindled with such materials and under such circumstances.

We might indeed find motives enough, in the feeling entertained against Lord Clarendon in his own country, for the ready credence of any story that might tarnish the fame of the great Chancellor. He had many enemies in England. The exalted position to which his daughter was raised when she became the wife of James, Duke

of York, was a source of danger no less than of aggrandisement to himself. Raised on high, he became the mark at which were hurled a thousand envenomed shafts. You cannot read his life without at once seeing how persevering and busy were malice and envy in distorting his words and actions, and assigning to them some unworthy or interested motive. And when, yielding to the storm of popular discontent, King Charles II. withdrew his protecting shield from the Chancellor, then was lost for ever that power which his very relationship to the Court prevented him from grasping so firmly or independently as others. Then his great honours became only as heavy chains or gilded fetters, rendering him powerless to contend against the machinations of his many and malicious enemies.

> "What murdered Wentworth, and what exiled Hyde,
> By Kings protected and to Kings allied;
> What but their wish indulged in courts to shine,
> And power too great to keep or to resign?"

On the Materials of Roman Querns.

By J. Buckman, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., &c.,
Professor of Geology and Botany.

THE object of the present notice is to show from geological evidence, that during the Roman occupation of Britain, communication was not only kept up with different parts of our country, but that foreign countries were also made to supply some of their natural stores to augment the convenience or luxuries of the Romans, or Romano-British inhabitants of our island.

In illustration of this, I propose to make a few observations on the domestic implements called querns. These were circular hard millstones for grinding corn, and when stones suitable for this purpose were not to be found on the spot, they had to be obtained from various distances, according to circumstances.

The primary requisite in a millstone is, that it should be made up of hard cutting particles, so that silicious stones would naturally be chosen; but as these are very variable in hardness, they were doubtless selected according to the purposes for which they were required.

Now although silicious rocks abound in different parts of the world, only certain portions of even sandstone rocks are available for millstones, and hence our native stones of this kind occur only in certain localities, and these often widely apart. Some notion of this may be gained from the following table of rocks, which have yielded us examples of home-made querns or molars.

List of rocks from which English querns have been made, in descending order:—

1. Sarsen-stone. Tertiary Sandstone.
2. Hone-stone. From the Uppper-green-sand.
3. Red and Grey Stones. From the New-red-sandstone.
4. Gritstones. From the Coal-measures.
5. Millstone-Grit. From the Carboniferous system.

6. Pudding-stones. From the Conglomerates of the Old-red-sandstone.

7. Red and Grey Stones. From the Old-red-sandstones.

8. Sandstone. From Primary rocks.

From these sources they were distributed throughout the country, and as they were articles of general use, the traffic in them must have been considerable.

1. Sarsen-stone Querns. The stone from which these were made is an exceeding hard sandstone, of which the "grey-wethers" and the huge blocks of the Avebury Circles are examples. This rock though found bouldered into Gloucestershire, northwards, is yet a peculiar feature in the geology of Wiltshire, and one well worthy of greater attention from the geologist than it has yet received.

I have only found one example of a quern made of this stone;[1] it was found on the farm of the Agricultural College at Cirencester, having been turned up by the plough in an arable field, in which I had previously observed evidence of Roman occupation, besides finding the remains of a Roman Villa in another field on the same farm. Both sites are a little removed from the Acman Street, about one-and-a-half miles from Corinium.

2. Hone-stone. The Upper-green-sandstone is a hard, sharp, gritstone, much used even in the present day for scythe rubbers, and rough hones.

My friend Mr. Cunnington tells me that he has obtained several querns made from this rock, and I fancy that I detected some two or three among the remains of Wroxeter; but as far as I know, Corinium has not yielded a single example of this kind. This is rather curious, considering its proximity to Wiltshire, where the Upper-green-sand abounds. Still the principal supply of querns would appear to have been brought to *Corinium* from the west side of the Severn, for other products as iron ore, for smelting with the wood of the Cotteswold, red oxide of iron for coloring, and probably zinc and pottery were brought from the Forest-of-Dean.

3, 4, and 5. The Sandstone and Gritstone Querns from these

[1] This specimen is now in the possession of Mr. Cunnington, Devizes.

rocks, are scattered more or less about all Romano-British settlements. They vary much in size and finish; a remark indeed, which pertains to querns of all kinds.

6. The Pudding-stone Querns are made from a conglomerate rock, which gets its common name from the circumstance of its finer silicious particles seeming to act as a paste to include rounded portions of a whitish or reddish quartzose rock—these rounded bits, varying up to the size of walnuts, being the plums of the mass. The rock is well seen *in situ* on the west bank of the Severn, and underlying the mountain limestone in the neighbourhood of Symonds-Yat, on the Wye. By far the greater number of the British-made querns at Wroxeter, were of this material, as I observed only a few weeks since.

In going over a friend's estate in the parish of Saint Briavell a part of the Forest of Dean district, I had the good fortune to find several roughly hewn discoid stones of the Old-red-sandstone conglomerate. These stones approached the shape of the finished querns of the same material, of which I have obtained no fewer than nine at Corinium. The diameter of these roughly hewn discs was usually about 20 inches, whilst that of all my finished examples is about 15 inches.

From these facts then, I conclude that the rough discs were the initiatives—the first stage in the preparation of the quern, and that they were probably rough hewn, as the stones were chosen from the rock as it crops out at the surface, just as I have seen stones for various purposes hewn into different shapes on the Granite Torrs of Cornwall, ready to be transported elsewhere for a higher finish.

In reference to this subject it may be well to state that Mr. Cunnington reports "an unfinished quern from Pen-pits—*Upper-green-sand*—very rude—no hole in it—diameter 20 inches."

I conclude that this is an example, like those just mentioned, of a quern in an early stage of manufacture, and it is therefore not improbable that the Pen quarry district may yield more upon an attentive examination.

In the case of the conglomerate specimens, it may be noted that they were found over a wide area, and as might be expected had

puzzled the natives not a little, for which reason they "*took no account on 'em.*"

7. The Sandstones of the Old-red, are, like those of the New-red, simply composed of fine grains of Sand cemented together. They are not hard enough for long endurance, and therefore the paucity of querns from the Old and New-red systems, though these strata are so largely developed, is readily accounted for.

8. The harder Silicious Stones from the older rocks have often been used for querns. The Society's collection contains one of these of a very interesting form.

These will be sufficient to illustrate the facts with which I started, and to show how far many of these stones must have spread over England: but it is also true of the Roman period as it is of the present day, that foreign rocks were called upon to furnish this country both with hone-stones and querns. Of the latter, all the important Romans stations that I have examined furnish numerous examples. I have at Cirencester no fewer than five specimens of querns composed of a hard dark-coloured Volcanic grit, and I saw many of the same kind at Wroxeter. These are from Andernach on the Rhine. Their general size is about 15 inches, they are usually made with great precision, and are very finely scored. There is no doubt that the hardness of the stone, together with the toughness of its texture, made this volcanic grit very superior for querns, and we may hence infer that though communication both by sea and land was more difficult than at present, yet on the whole it paid to import these querns, for in no other way can we account for their very general spread over our country.

These hasty remarks have been penned as the result of an examination of the materials of querns. Were we however to extend our remarks to other stone relics, as mortaria, altars, marbles, &c., we should find that Geology is no mean assistant to Archæology, and in fact, that they are more nearly united than would at first sight appear.

Letter from Grose the Antiquary.

THE following letter from Francis Grose, the antiquary, to Mr. Foster, Bond's Court, Walbrook, London, contains some references to Wiltshire subjects. It has a post-mark "Salisbury, 24 August." The original is in the possession of Mrs. G. Anstie, of Devizes, by whose kind permission it is printed.

"Gussage All Sts. Aug. 21, 1772.

"I hope you got home without being caught in the heavy shower which fell at St. Alban's about half an hour after you set out. I staid there till Wednesday morning, in which time we examined every corner of the Abbey, ascended the vaultings and towers, and found to my surprize the staircases and their centre pillars all made of bricks originally circular, and not made so from square,—a proof that such materials were not Roman, but Norman manufacture.

My fellow travellers left me at Rickmansworth, after having with much difficulty obtained a sight of the gallery at Moore park, which has not its equal that I have seen for rich tapestry and superb ceiling. At Gorhambury we saw a singular portrait on wood of an ancestor of the Grimston's, Standard-bearer to the Conqueror, painted by Petrus Xt^{n} IFFU, which, in a paper pinned to it, is made 1116, but must mean 1446. Walpole has not, I believe, noticed it. 'Tis a good picture, and M. T. made a drawing of it.

I spent the Thursday at Sunning Hill with Messrs. Wightwick and Claxton, who enquired after you; and conducted me to Oakingham. I passed through the end of the bustle of Reading races, &c., to the N. edge of Wilts. At Lydiard Tregoze saw some sumptuous monuments of the two families of St. John. At Malmesbury a fine morceau of early architecture. I went to the over-built city of Bath, whose groupes of buildings would do honour to London, but are ill connected and worse kept up. The Circus and Crescent have an air of magnificence separately considered; but no public buildings that I have yet seen form a good *tout ensemble* with the surrounding town. Bath has delicious country about it; but the amphitheatre of cultivation seen from the top of Bratton Hill by Westbury is a most enchanting scene. On this hill is a noble camp of 24 acres; and below it, a horse cut in chalk, 60 feet high.

I have now been a week in Dorset, visiting the antient and modern curiosities, the author of the History, and his best friends, who are indeed the best people in the country, and shew me great civility. Poor Hutchins was able to converse with me two hours; with a faltering paralytic tongue, but clear ideas and lively gratitude. I have been here with Mr. Wisenor 4 days. Our mornings pass in seeing Lord Shaftesbury's and other seats, and galloping over the

rich carpeting of the Downs;—our afternoon's in visits from agreeable neighbours. As soon as I can get out of the bustle of electioneering at Salisbury, I shall set my face homewards, stopping a day or two at Godalming, to which you direct your letter next week.

The opposite page presents you with two imperfect sketches of Stoke Church by Windsor; with the tomb of Mrs. Antrobus and her sister Gray, whose son lies by the side of it without any memorial as yet. The church, surrounded with rosemary, stands on the edge of Mr. Pen's park, and has narrowly escaped being pulled down for obstructing his view. I hope you will make better copies from these rude originals. Did you go to a sale of Zuccarelli's drawings at Turnford by Cheshunt last Monday, &c., by Lansford amongst a Mr. Perram's furniture." [Here the letter ends abruptly.]

Query—FAMILY of SHUTER, of Winterbourne Gunner.

New Canal, Salisbury,
November 3rd, 1865.

The Editors of the Wilts Magazine.

Gentlemen,

Seeing a query in the last No. of your Magazine respecting any records of the family of Shuter in the parish of Winterbourne Gunner, we shewed it to R. Blake, Esq., The Elms, Winterbourne Dauntsey, who by the kind permission of the Rev. E. G. Griffith, the Rector of Winterbourne Gunner, examined the Parish Register and found the following entry:—

"1613. Willm. Shuter the sonne of Mr. John Shuter, Squier, was Baptized the ——— day of January, Anno dni. 1613 ———."

Mr. Blake was unable to decipher the words where we have left a blank, but we are sure the Rector would offer every facility in his power for a more critical examination.

We are,
Your obedient Servants,
Brown & Co.

Donations to the Museum and Library.

The Council have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following Donations presented to the Society.

By Charles Godwin, Esq., *Bath*:—Warner's "History of Bath," 4to., 1801.

By the Somersetshire Archæological Society:—Their Proceedings during the years 1863—4, 8vo., 1865.

By the Kilkenny Archæological Society:—Their Proceedings, No. 47 and 48, 8vo., 1865.

By Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A.:—"The Reliquary," No. 21, July, 1865.

By Mr. John Ellen, *Devizes*:—Five ancient Deeds relating to property in and near Devizes.

The Society is indebted to J. Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., for a volume of very interesting Engravings and Notes, relating to the county of Wilts. They are upwards of a hundred and forty in number, and many of them are rare.

Errata in Mr. Hopper's Paper.

Page 230, line 10 from bottom. For "Nimyrsfield," *read* "Nympsfield."
,, ,, line 18 from top. For "Corclam" (in two places), *read* "Corsham."

END OF VOL. IX.

H. BULL, Printer and Publisher, Devizes.

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